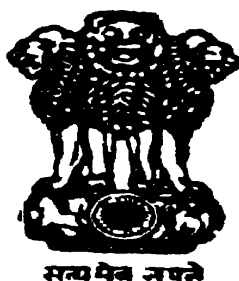


LOK SABHA DEBATES

(FIFTH SERIES)

Vol. III

[*June 7 to 18, 1971/Jyaishta 17 to 28, 1893 (Saka)*]



Second Session, 1971/1893 (Saka)

(Vol. III contains Nos. 11—20)

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI**

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(Fifth Series, Vol. III, 2nd Session, 1971)

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, June 7, 1971/Jyaishta 17, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Inducements for Encouraging Family Planning

*301. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases of sterilization, insertion of loops and the number of regular users of conventional contraceptives for each year between 1968 and 1971 :

(b) what kind of inducements are being offered for encouraging the people to undertake family planning or to undergo sterilization ; and

(c) whether Government are contemplating the introduction of old age security scheme to encourage family planning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) A statement containing the required information is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) No direct inducements are offered but persuasion and education is used to secure the willing involvement of the people for acceptance of Family Planning.

(c) No, Sir.

Statement

Year	Sterilizations	IUCD insertions	Conventional Contraceptive acceptors	Total acceptors
1967-68	1,839,811	668,979	475,236	2,984,029
1968-69	1,664,817	478,731	960,896	3,104,444
1969-70	1,422,118	458,726	1,515,329	3,396,173
1970-71 (incomplete figures)	1,275,962	458,185	2,054,789	3,798,936

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : The Census report is now out. So, will the hon. Minister enlighten us about the total impact of family planning in regulating the population on a national scale ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : During 1967-68, 18,39,811 people had been sterilised, and IUCD insertions had taken place in the case of 6,68,979 persons ; conventional contraceptives had been accepted by 4,75,236 persons.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : All that has been given in the statement.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : What has been the impact ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The impact has been considerable, because the projected population growth has been arrested to a considerable extent.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : In which State has the effect been relatively more in comparison with other States ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In which State has it been the most and in which has it been the least ?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : I find that in the case of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar and Gujarat, the impact has been felt relatively on a lesser scale.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : जहां तक आप्रेशन का सवाल है, उनकी संख्या लगातार जो आंकड़े इन्होंने दिये हैं। उनसे पता चलता है कि घटती चली जा रही है। इसके साथ साथ कुछ ऐसी भी शिकायतें आई हैं मेरे क्षेत्र से तथा और जगहों से भी जहां मैं जाता हूं कि वहां सत्तर-सत्तर साल की आयु के लोगों के आप्रेशन कर दिये जाते हैं और उनको इस गिनती में शामिल कर लिया जाता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इसके बारे में मंत्री महोदय क्या करने जा रहे हैं।

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है वह एक समिति हद तक सही हो सकता है। लेकिन यदि आप देखेंगे तो आपको विदित होगा कि अब उसमें स्टेबिलिटी आ रही है, स्थिरता आ रही है। शुरू में कुछ हद तक यह बात रही होगी और इस कारण चिन्ता भी रही होगी। लेकिन जब से उस पर ज्यादा ध्यान दिया गया है तब से आपने देखा होगा कि स्थिरता आ रही है। चिन्ता पैदा करने वाले आंकड़े न बढ़ कर अब जो आंकड़े दिये जा रहे हैं वे अधिक विश्वसनीय हैं।

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या यह सही है कि रेलवे कर्मचारियों तथा काश्तकारों पर आप्रेशन कराने के लिए दबाव डाला जाता है? क्या यह सही नहीं है कि रेलवे वालों को कहा जाता है कि तुमको छुट्टी तथा तनख्वाह भी तभी मिलेगी जब तुम आप्रेशन करवा लोगे? क्या यह भी सही है कि काश्तकारों को कर्ज का पैसा या कुएं खोदने के लिए पैसा या बीज, खाद आदि खरीदने के लिए पैसा कुछ स्थानों में तभी दिया जाता है जब वे डाक्टर का प्रमाणपत्र लेकर आते हैं?

अल्पसंख्यक लोग इस प्रकार का बहाना करके टाल देते हैं कि उनका धर्म ऐसा करवाने की इजाजत नहीं देता है। मैं एक फेमली प्लानिंग कमिटी में गया था और वहां मुझे इसके बारे में एक डा० ने बताया था कि अल्पसंख्यकों का धर्म इजाजत नहीं देता। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या यह भी सही है? इसके बारे में आप क्या कर रहे हैं?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : माननीय सदस्य के पास हमारे भी अधिक जानकारी है, ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है। हमारे पास इस तरह के दबाव की सूचना नहीं है। मैं अपना निजी मत प्रकट करूं तो मैं कहूंगा कि थोड़ा बहुत दबाव हो तो अच्छे परिणाम हो सकते हैं। अनुचित दबाव नहीं होना चाहिए। उचित दबाव से लाभ ही होने वाला है। लेकिन हम दबाव की नीति पर नहीं चल रहे हैं। हमारा मत यह है कि मिद्दांततः जब जनता में इसकी स्वीकार्यता बढ़ जायगी तभी इस क्षेत्र में भारतवर्ष में सफलता मिलने वाली है। दबाव या इंड्र्यूमेंट में मैं मानता हूं कि अधिक सफलता नहीं मिलेगी।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Just now the hon. Minister stated that encouragement and education are given to take advantage of the family planning programme. Are Government aware that a minority community is not taking advantage of these incentives? If so, do they propose to enable them to do so? Is any law in contemplation for this purpose?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA : The facilities of family planning are being utilised by all communities more or less. If there is difference, it is due to the lack of education and other relevant information.

Sale of Arms to South Africa

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*303 SHRI N. S. BISHT :
SHRI R. P. DAS :
SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. N. Special Committee

on Apartheid has stated in its report that the U. S. A., Britain, France, West Germany, Israel, Switzerland and Belgium are selling arms to South Africa despite the U. N. embargo and that it is a clear breach of Security Council's decision ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Special Committee on Apartheid has stated that the decision of the U. K. Government to resume arms sale to South Africa is a breach of the Security Council resolutions imposing the arms embargo. The Committee has also stated that in the case of France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Israel, Switzerland, Belgium, the U. S. and others, information has been restricted so that the amount of coverage given in the Rapporteur's reports to their collaboration does not necessarily reflect the full extent to which they are involved in the arms trade with South Africa. According to the Committee, it is essential that all breaches of the embargo by the States concerned should be stopped forthwith.

(b) The Government of India have faithfully abided by the Security Council's resolution imposing an arms embargo against South Africa and, in the U.N. and elsewhere, have also called upon all other States to implement the embargo fully and unconditionally. India will participate in a mission of the Special Committee on Apartheid which will visit Europe and Africa with a view to mobilising public opinion and coordinating action against apartheid in South Africa.

SHRI N. S. BISHT : Are Government contemplating any direct and dynamic action which will compel South Africa to give up its apartheid Policy ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I do not know what the hon. Member means by 'direct and dynamic action'. We have done everything possible in the world forums, in the U.N. and elsewhere, to condemn South Africa's action and have always supported all resolutions in favour of imposing an arms embargo on S. Africa.

SHRI N. S. BISHT : Is the Government

aware whether the embargo was imposed on South Africa by various countries ? Will the hon. Minister state the name of such countries ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : In July, 1970, a resolution was passed by the Security Council not only placing an embargo but supporting all the previous resolutions on the same subject and appealing to the world community to strengthen this move. Practically all countries, all Members of the Security Council, supported the resolution, excepting the U. K., France and U.S.A. who abstained from voting.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : If Britain does not stop the sale of arms to South Africa, will the Government of India quit the Commonwealth ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Our views regarding the supply of arms by U. K. to South Africa have been made known here on a number of occasions, and we have condemned this intended action in the part of U. K. in no uncertain terms. As for quitting the Commonwealth, it is a much bigger question which cannot be decided here.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In view of the fact that Gt. Britain, which is a member of the Commonwealth, has flagrantly violated the decision taken by the Security Council and has not observed the embargo, may I know whether this matter will at least be raised in the Commonwealth Conference and brought home to the U. K. Government that in case it does not respect the wishes of the Security Council, our Government will sever its connections with the Commonwealth ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : I do not know which Commonwealth conference he is referring to. There is no likelihood of a conference taking place in the near future. A conference did take place in Singapore in January last, and this matter was discussed there.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In view of the fact that the U. K. Government is reported to be insisting that its supply of arms to South Africa is within the framework of the Simons-town Agreement and therefore does not constitute a violation of the Security Council decision, what is the attitude of the Government of India towards this action of the U. K. Government in so far as it has a bearing on the current attempts being made by the U. K. and

U. S. Governments to increase their military presence in the Indian Ocean, because South Africa would be only at one end of the Indian Ocean? And does not the Government think that this affects our national interests, security interests, and from that point of view, have they made any strong representation directly to the U. K. Government?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is true that in support of their decision, the U. K. Government have invoked the Simons town Agreement, and they have made it known to the Special U. N. Committee that they are under some legal obligations in terms of this agreement to supply arms to South Africa, but this attempt of the U. K. has been criticised by us. We do not accept it, nor does the Special Committee on Apartheid.

Expansion of Ordnance Factories

*304. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme for further expansion of the Ordnance Factories with a view to reaching a state of self-sufficiency in the matter of conventional weapons ; and

(b) if so, the Ordnance Factories which are likely to be expanded ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Development and production of weapons and other defence equipment is a continuously evolving process. Consequently, a number of projects are always under consideration for production in the existing defence factories or in the new units to be set up for this purpose.

(b) It is not in the public interest to disclose this information.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am happy that we have reached the stage of self-sufficiency in the matter of conventional weapons. I would like to know whether it is a fact that at present in all the ordnance factories less than 50 per cent of the production capacity only is being utilised, whether there are any schemes to improve the position by utilising at least 70 to 80 per cent of the capacity and if so, what are the schemes.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : It is not true that in all the ordnance factories less than fifty percent of the capacity is being utilised. However in certain ordnance factories there is less utilisation of the capacity. We have answered a question earlier in the Lok Sabha, for instance, about the clothing factory at Shahjahanpur....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question does not relate to clothing factory ; it relates to other factories, arms and ammunition factory, cordite factory and so on.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : There are certain factories which are not utilising the full capacity and we are continually looking for additional ranges of production for the benefit of our armed forces. We do not want to produce goods which are not needed merely for utilising the installed capacity. We have to balance the requirements with our capacity to produce and therefore we are keeping a constant watch on the entire sector.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that after such a long time the Government has taken a decision to set up an Ordnance Production Board with a view to step up production in the ordnance factories and to decentralise the powers in the hands of various general managers and to give it to a properly constituted board and if so, has any final decision been taken or is likely to be taken about the association of workers in that Board?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : This board has been set up and has actually started functioning from 31st May. We hope that with the setting up of this Board many decisions which normally took many months or even years sometimes to take would now be expedited. This Board is necessarily a board for administrative efficiency and expediency and therefore the question of workers' participation may not be quite relevant. What is more relevant is workers' participation in a greater measure on the factories where items are produced because this Board is necessarily a board to streamline the functioning of various agencies which are concerned with defence production in the country. This particular question of workers' participation, the extent, the manner and the way in which it should be done is being considered in respect of the various defence production units.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Is it possible for the Minister to let us know the target date by which we would be self-sufficient in the supply of conventional weapons ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We have stated several times in the House that we are more or less self-sufficient in conventional weapons. There is no question of setting a target date in such cases. This is a dynamic process which goes on from year and to year. We have to keep pace with the rest of the world keeping in front the various kinds of weapons that are developed so that our armaments do not become obsolete. The question of complete self-sufficiency could never arise.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know whether a certain percentage of the conventional weapons are now exported from India and if so which are the countries to which they are exported ?

MR. SPEAKER : This question relates to another Ministry.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : We do export certain varieties of conventional weapons. But I do not think that it is proper for us to disclose either the quantity or the countries which purchase arms from us.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : There is acute shortage of small arms in the country resulting in large-scale smuggling of arms like revolvers, pistol, etc. There is no provision either in the ordnance factories or in the private sector to manufacture these arms. May I know if there is any scheme with the Government to stop smuggling and to have some unit in the public sector to provide small arms, especially in the border states so as to stop smuggling of small arms ?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA : According to the industrial policy resolution adopted by the House in 1952, it has been decided that the arms production, whether for civilian use or for the use of our armed forces, will be made entirely in the public sector. It is true that from time to time there have been demands from the public for certain types of arms or arms for personal safety or display and in the past when there was not a heavy rush on certain kinds of weapons, the ordnance factories were producing double-barrel breech-loading

shot guns and a certain variety of rifles which were converted from .303. But it is a fact that this has not been able to meet the entire demand in the country, and it is also a question to be considered whether we should allow or encourage the proliferation of arms into various areas where it could be misused. As the hon. Member knows, there are factories which have been going on for several years, before this particular policy decision was taken, in the small-scale sector and the cottage industry sector which are producing small arms, breech-loading weapons and also muzzle-loading weapons. As far as the Government is concerned, at present there is no intention to make any change in the policy.

Adulterated Food Articles in Delhi

*305 SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) Whether 10 to 30 per cent of the samples of food articles collected each month in Delhi are found adulterated ;

(b) If so, which are the articles usually found adulterated and what are the substances used for adulterating these articles ;

(c) What harm these substances will produce on human bodies ;

(d) Why food adulteration continues to be a major evil despite measures taken to combat it ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to put a stop to this evil ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKER DIKSHIT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The adulterants like lead chromate etc. used in spices or certain coal-tar-dyes used in confectionary, sweets etc. are toxic and carcinogenic in nature.

(d) The number of traders dealing in food articles is very large and they are widely dispersed all over the city. It is therefore diffi-

cult to ensure that all of them conform to the highest norms of commercial conduct. There is however reason to believe that in Delhi steps taken by Government have brought about some decline in the incidence of food adulteration.

(c) The provisions of the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act have already been made

more stringent and the States asked to ensure proper enforcement of the Act. All the 106 Sanitary Inspectors in the Municipal Corporation, Delhi have been delegated powers of food inspectors. In addition, there is a Central Squad under the Corporation consisting of 8 Food Inspectors under the supervision of a Senior Officer to lift food samples.

Statement

Name of the article		Adulterants
1. Milk	...	Water and abstraction of fat by skimming
2. Ghee	..	Vanaspati
3. Cream, butter	...	Deficiency of fat or addition of Vanaspati
4. Ice-cream	...	Use of non-permitted colours or deficiency of milk solids
5. Spices	...	Excessives and or grit, insect infestation, extraneous colours like lead chromate or coal-tar-dyes
6. Honey	...	Commercial invert sugar
7. Wheat and wheat products	...	Insects, grit and deficiency in Gluten
8. Coffee Chicory Mixture	...	Use of excessive amount of chicory
9. Soft drinks	...	Use of non-permitted colours or suspected matter
10. Fruit products	...	Deficiency in fruit contents or addition of non-permitted colours.
11. Oils	...	Addition of cheaper oils.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Sir, from the answer given by the Minister and also the statement placed on the Table of the House, it appears that all essential articles of consumption are being adulterated on a very big scale. I understand that the food inspectors in Delhi are able to catch only the small vendors and they are not empowered to catch the person at the point of adulteration, that is, the wholesale producers who are responsible for the adulteration. May I know whether the Act is going to be amended so as to empower the Food inspectors to attack at the point of adulteration?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : The amendment made in 1965 has, in my opinion, considerably improved the position. If we increase this kind of measure, I am not sure to what extent it will be effective, but I am not straightway able to say whether on merits we should amend the Act in order to cover the extra field pointed out by the hon. Member.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : May I know how many cases were detected in Delhi

recently and how many of them were small vendors and how many wholesale dealers?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : It is difficult for me to give separate figures for small and large vendors. So far as Delhi is concerned, the percentage of samples found adulterated was in 1965, 22 per cent as against the All-India figure of 31 per cent; in 1966, 22 per cent against 25.5 per cent on All-India basis; in 1967, 19.9 per cent against 25.2 per cent on All-India basis and in 1968, 16.8 as against the All-India figure of 24.3 per cent. The latest figures are not exactly available, but I am assured that the trend had been maintained.

श्री मूलबन्ध डागा : खाद्य पदार्थों में जो मिलावट करते हैं और जो उन खाद्य पदार्थों को बेचते हैं क्या दोनों को एक ही सजा मिलती है? जो मिलावट करने वाले हैं उनको भी वही सजा मिलती है और जो बेचने वाले हैं उनको भी वही सजा मिलती है?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : जो पकड़े जाते हैं उन्हें ही सजा होती है चाहे वह बनाने वाले हों चाहे बेचने वाले ।

श्री मूलचन्द झागा : लेकिन बेचने वाले का कसूर उतना नहीं होता जितना बनाने वाले का होता है ।

श्री अमरनाथ बिष्टालंकार : मिनिस्टर साहब ने बताया कि दूकानदारों की तादाद बहुत ज्यादा है और इसलिए यह मुश्किल हो जाता है कि पूरी तरह से उनको पकड़ा जा सके, तो क्या यह ज्यादा आसान नहीं है कि मैनुफैक्चरर्स को पकड़ा जाय क्योंकि उनकी तादाद कम है और कानून को एफेक्टिव बनाया जा सकता है, जब मिलावट करने वालों को ही पकड़ा जाय, न कि बेचने वालों को ।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : इसका मैं अध्ययन करूंगा । मैं तत्काल नहीं कह सकता हूँ कि ऐक्ट के अधीन कितना संभव है या नहीं । लेकिन यदि संभव होगा और आवश्यक होगा तो इस पर हम अवश्य विचार करेंगे । लेकिन यह हमने जरूर किया है कि अधिक वित्तीय व्यवस्था की है जिसमें समय-समय पर अधिक जगहों में लोग जाकर परीक्षण इत्यादि कर सकें ।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अक्सर ऐसी चीजें हल्दी, मिर्चा, धनिया, जीरा इत्यादि जो खड़े मसाले बाजार में बिकते हैं उनको छोटे व्यापारी बड़े व्यापारियों से लेकर आते हैं, तो मेरा यह कहना है कि यह जो खड़े मसाले होते हैं उनका भी सेम्पल लेते हैं और उन्हें भी लोग पकड़ते हैं और पकड़ कर हैरेस करते हैं इसलिए कि उनसे कुछ ले दे कर मामला रफा दफा कर दिया जाय, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : इसकी सूचना नहीं है । यदि माननीय सदस्य कोई सूचना देंगे तो उस पर अवश्य विचार करेंगे और उनको उत्तर भी देंगे ।

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : There is a provision under the Food Adulteration Act by which, if a trader, if his goods are found to be adulterated, can make a good defence if he can show that he purchased the goods in the same condition from a producer. There is no provision in the Act by which the producer can be made liable. Is Government contemplating amending the law to catch such producers ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I cannot say that we are contemplating it. But I shall examine the suggestion.

श्री बा० पी० शौर्य : अध्यक्ष महोदय, राजधानी में मिलावट की कोई कमी नहीं है । मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ चीजों में मिलावट करना जहर देने के समान है । जिस तरह से ताजीरात-ए-हिन्द में जहर देने की सजा रखी गई है, क्या उसी तरह की सख्त सजा मिलावट करने के लिए नहीं रखी जा सकती ताकि इस काम में रुकावट आ सके ।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : पहले सिर्फ फाइन के साथ 6 महीने की सजा थी—मैं समझता हूँ कि यह कोई मामूली सजा नहीं है....

श्री बा० पी० शौर्य : 6 महीने की सजा तो कुछ भी नहीं है । इसके लिए कम से कम कैपीटल पनिशमेंट होना चाहिए ।

श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित : पब्लिक ओपीनियन के साथ कानून बनाना ज्यादा अच्छा रहेगा, लेकिन अगर पार्लियामेंट का ऐसा विचार हो और हमें ऐसा मालूम पड़े तो उसपर भी विचार हो सकता है ।

SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : May I know what steps have been taken to check the production of adulterated stuffs which are injurious to health ?

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has replied to it earlier.

Grounding of Indian Air Force Planes for want of spare parts

***306. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL;
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :**

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Indian Air Force Planes are lying idle for want of spare parts ;

(b) if so, since when these planes are lying idle ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to dispose of these planes or manufacture spare parts for those aircraft in India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. Aircraft are sent to the repair agencies for periodical overhauls after they have done the prescribed number of flying hours or for repairing damages sustained by them in accidents. This is a normal feature of any Air Force. A certain number of aircraft are, therefore, bound to be found on the repair or the overhaul line at any time. There has been no serious difficulty in the procurement of spare parts required for servicing/overhauling the aircraft. No aircraft are lying idle for want of spare parts.

2. Consistent with the economics of production, spare parts for indigenously produced aircraft are being manufactured within the country to the extent possible. Steps are also being taken to expand their range. Spare parts are required both in the operative units and in the repairing agencies. Complete self-sufficiency in the manufacture of all the required spare parts indigenously is difficult to be achieved and can only be attempted over a period of time. For imported aircraft also, efforts are being made to achieve as much indigenous production of spare parts as practicable.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : अध्यक्ष महोदय,

अभी मंत्री महोदय ने अपने उत्तर में कहा है कि—

“A certain number of aircraft are, therefore bound to be found on the repair or the overhaul line at any time.”

क्या आप इनकी संख्या बता सकेंगे कि कभी-कभी रिपेयर के लिए कितने एयरक्राफ्ट रखे जाते हैं ?

दूसरे—आपने स्टेटमेंट में कहा है—

“Complete self-sufficiency in the manufacture of all the required spare parts indigenously is difficult to be achieved and can only be attempted over a period of time.”

क्या आप इसके बारे में बता सकेंगे कि इस मामले में हम कब तक पूरे रूप से स्वावलम्बी बन सकेंगे ?

श्री विद्याचरण शुक्ल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहली बात तो यह है कि हम कितने हवाई जहाज रिपेयर या ओवरहाल के लिए भेजते रहते हैं, इसे सार्वजनिक रूप से बताना ठीक नहीं होगा। इसलिए इसको बताने में मैं असमर्थ हूँ।

जहाँ तक दूसरे प्रश्न का सम्बन्ध है, यह बात साफ है कि हवाई जहाज बनाने की जो टेक्नोलॉजी है, उसमें हर साल इतना परिवर्तन होता रहता है कि हमें नये-नये हवाई जहाजों के बारे में सोचना पड़ता है। हवाई जहाज हम बाहर से भी लेते हैं और अपने देश में भी बनाते हैं। बाहर से जो हवाई जहाज खरीदते हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में भी हमारा यह प्रयत्न अवश्य रहता है कि उनके स्पेयर पार्ट्स भी हम अपने देश में बनाएं ताकि अधिक से अधिक स्वावलम्बी हो सकें। लेकिन फिर भी यह कहना असम्भव है और किसी भी देश के लिए असम्भव होगा कि वह पूर्ण रूप से इसमें स्वावलम्बी हो सके। फिर भी जो कुछ हम कर सकते हैं वह हम कर रहे हैं लेकिन यह दावा करना गलत होगा कि किसी भी समय किसी एक चीज में सम्पूर्ण रूप से स्वावलम्बी हो सकें।

Allotment of land to Tara House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

*307. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the matter of allotment of land to the various House Building Cooperative Societies in Delhi and New Delhi ;

(b) the number of Societies still awaiting allotment and the prospects for such allotment in future ; and

(c) by what time a decision is likely to be taken in the case of one Tara Cooperative House Building Society, consisting of M.Ps. and non-M.Ps. ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) 141 Cooperative House Building Societies have so far been allotted undeveloped / development land in Delhi/New Delhi.

(b) Cases of 29 Cooperative Societies are being considered for allotment of land under Group Housing Scheme.

(c) Decision in principle has already been taken to allot them land on Group Housing basis in South Delhi. Further steps in this direction are being taken.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Is it not a fact that Tara Cooperative House Building Society consists mostly of Members of Parliament and ex-Members ? Yet, no land was allotted to them for the past eight years and in the mean time many Members have become ex-members. What is the reason for this delay ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : The case of Tara Cooperative Society has been an unfortunate one, in the sense that they were offered a piece of land on the other side of the Jamuna but, unfortunately, at that time that land was not acceptable. Now we have decided to give them land under the group housing scheme in South Delhi. I hope and I can only say that, provided cooperation comes from Tara Cooperative Society also—we should be able to finalise it very soon.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : The members of the Society were informed that they should apply to the Minister of Housing. If it is so, why were they asked, to do so ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I do not know who asked the members to apply to the Minister of Housing. If the Society had asked them to do so, I cannot be held responsible for that.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE : What measures is the hon. Minister thinking of taking to recover those lands, which were promised in writing to some housing cooperatives but where the Jana Sangh administration, in order to catch votes for the Corporation elections, allowed the irregular colonisers to build hundreds of houses ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : This is an unfortunate situation that some lands, which were under acquisition and for which even payments had been made, are now being trespassed upon and some unauthorised construction has come up. The DDA is now trying to get those lands reclaimed so that they could be given to the original owners.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The Minister just now stated that land was going to be allotted to the Tara Cooperative Housing Society but that lands would be allotted only if the cooperation of the Tara Cooperative Society would be available. May I know whether the Tara Cooperative Housing Society is not cooperating with them for allotment of land ?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL : I think, my hon. friend has overstressed my casual remark. We want to finalise it very soon. I hope, the Tara Cooperative Society will also be cooperative because at an earlier stage land could have been allotted if they had taken the land across the Jamuna. But, unfortunately, the insistence was on this side of the Jamuna. That is why now we have taken a decision in principle to give them land on this side of the Jamuna, that is, South Delhi, under the group housing scheme.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : May I know whether the Tara Cooperative Society is allotting sites and plots to MPs, ex-MPs and other members, who are already having houses in Delhi and outside ; if so, what are the reasons ?

MR. SPEAKER: It is too detailed a question. They have not got any land yet and you are worried about the allotment?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The rule is that every person, whether a member of a cooperative society, before he is allotted a plot of land, has to file an affidavit saying that he or his dependants or his wife do not own any plot or house in Delhi. Those who cannot qualify under this, that is, those who cannot file this affidavit, will not be given land.

Indo-Nepal Relations

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*309. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:**
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Prime Minister of Nepal as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' of the 20th April, 1971, in which he is reported to have pledged better ties with India; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have always stressed our friendship for Nepal and, therefore, welcome the Nepalese Prime Minister's statement.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR: I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the King of Nepal is visiting India very shortly and, if so, whether they will take this opportunity to discuss about our mutual interests and things which concern both countries and try to develop relations between these two countries.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: His Majesty the King of Nepal is due to pay a two-day visit to New Delhi very shortly—I think, from the 10th June to the 12th June—and during his stay here the Prime Minister and the King are likely to discuss all matters of mutual interest and other outstanding issues

which are at present standing between the two countries.

Self-sufficiency in Chemical Fertilizers

*310. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether self-sufficiency has been reached in the production of chemical fertilizers in the country;

(b) if so, whether import of fertilizers will be stopped; and

(c) whether the cost of production of Chemical Fertilizers has been brought down in order to enable the farmers to bring down the production cost of food crops and other commercial crops?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Cost of production of fertilizers in public sector units and therefore the prices of fertilizers have not generally come down. The position is the same in the case of private sector units as far as is known.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: May I know whether the ratio of production both in the private sector and public sector has not gone up because of the fact that we are not able to utilise the rated capacity and, in that case, whether the Government will take proper steps to see that the projects under public sector are worked to full capacity so that we may be able to come up to the self-sufficiency level?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): It is true that the public sector and private sector projects are not worked to full-rated capacity. As far as public sector projects are concerned, all possible efforts are being made to see that they work up to rated capacity. But in the case of certain fertiliser projects like Sindri which have become too old, even the rated capacity has to be revised in terms of the condition of existing machinery.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government have taken any steps to expedite the completion of the coal-based projects like Ramagundam and Talchar and ; if so, when will the projects be completed and production started ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as Talchar and Ramagundam projects are concerned, we are making all possible efforts to expedite them. But on account of various things to be tied up, as far as foreign collaboration, import of machinery and technical know-how are concerned, because these projects are based on coal, it is taking some time. But we are trying our best to expedite them.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : There is a great demand of fertilisers and there is deficiency in the production of fertilisers in the country. May I know by what time do you hope to fulfil the demand by our own production ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertiliser is concerned, it is hoped that by 1975-76, we shall be able to become self-sufficient. But as far as K_2O is concerned, it is imported and, in that variety of fertiliser, it would be difficult to become self-sufficient.

श्री के० एन० तिवारी : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश में फर्टिलाइजर की जो प्रेजेंट डिमाण्ड है उसमें सप्लाई की क्या पोजीशन है, स्पेशली नाइट्रोजिनस फर्टिलाइजर के सम्बन्ध में ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : During 1970-71, the demand for nitrogenous fertiliser was estimated to be 1.748 million tonnes. As far as phosphatic fertilisers are concerned, it was estimated at 0.567 million tonnes and as far as K_2O is concerned, the estimate was 52.56 million tonnes. As far as the supply position is concerned, in the case of nitrogenous fertilisers it was 0.830 tonnes and in the case of phosphatic fertilisers it was 0.203 million tonnes and, as far as K_2O is concerned, it was all imported.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Will the hon. Minister tell us what was the Plan target for fertiliser production in the first two years of the Fourth Plan ? I want to know why the demand is not picking up, falling short of the Plan target ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as demand in the Fourth Plan period is concerned, for nitrogenous fertilisers, it was estimated to be 3 million tonnes and for phosphatic fertilisers it was 1.20 million tonnes. It is true that as far as demand is concerned, last year, it did not register a proper growth although in the previous years, the growth was from 18 to 19 per cent and it touched even 22 per cent at one period of time. Last year, it had gone down. There may be various factors, may be on account of conditions of rails or various other factors.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Since you are importing crude for naphtha which is the base raw-material for fertiliser production, what objection have you got to importing ammonia so that fertiliser could be cheaper ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the question of fertiliser based on imported naphtha or ammonia is concerned, it is a matter which will have to be decided keeping the national interest in view. The entire policy will have to be decided from this point of view. India being a country which is surplus in coal, we will have to think whether we can have coal-based fertilizer or fertilizer based on imported ammonia.

SHRI PAINULI : In view of the fact that there is acute shortage of phosphate in the country and we have to import it from other countries involving considerable amount of foreign exchange, will the hon. Minister please inform us whether it is true that the NMDC has abundant exploration of rock phosphate in Mussoorie hills ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is difficult to reply on behalf of NMDC.

Demand of Apology by Pakistan for Harassment to the Wife of India's Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca

*311. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had demanded an apology from the Pakistan Government for harassment to the wife of Shri K. C. Sen Gupta, India's Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca ; and

(b) if so, the reply of Government of Pakistan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) (a) The Government had protested strongly against the objectionable behaviour of the Pakistani authorities in subjecting Smt. Sen Gupta to harassment and maltreatment. Government demanded not only that the culprits should be punished but also that suitable amends should be made by the authorities responsible.

(b) The Pakistan Government have rejected the charge of maltreatment and harassment of Smt. Sen Gupta. They have stated that it was because of mistaken identity that she was not allowed to leave for New Delhi on the 1st April, 1971.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Not being able to do much about the insult meted out to Mrs. Sen Gupta, may we know what Government is doing about the harassment that has been meted out to her husband, our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : It is a separate question which does not arise out of this question. But I will try to answer that. The House knows the conditions under which our Deputy High Commissioner is being kept in Dacca and this matter was discussed on a number of occasions. He is undergoing a lot of hardship. He is not able to go out of the house or meet his staff. This is contrary to Vienna convention. We have pointed this out to Pakistan on a number of occasions. We have kept other friendly outside countries informed. The latest position is that we have also imposed similar restrictions on their man in Calcutta and we hope this will have some salutary effect on Pakistan.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May we know whether there is any degree of reciprocity between the treatment meted out to our diplomatic personnel there and the treatment meted out to the Pak-diplomatic personnel here to the extent that is consistent with civilized behaviour of Government ? Is there any hiatus or difference in the two treatments ?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Reciprocity has to be accepted by both the sides. It is

true. It is also true that in certain matters Pakistan is behaving in a manner not in keeping with international law. It is true we have not retaliated in time. The reason is this. We in India consider ourselves an ancient nation and we have culture and civilization going back to thousands of years and it is not always possible for us to stoop down to the same level as Pakistan and behaving in the same way.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I have been misinterpreted. I myself suggested consistent with the civilised behaviour of our Government, and said that we should do something effective. Now the Minister gives some dissertation about civilised behaviour that our Government would adopt.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that our Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member confine himself to the wife of the Deputy High Commissioner only.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :.....the Deputy High Commissioner, his wife and other staff who are there are virtually interned and anything can happen unless they are properly brought back to India, and if so, what steps have been taken to bring back his wife from Dacca and save her from further humiliation, along with her husband.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : His wife is already in India.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Along with her husband ? What about her husband ?

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member wants her to be sent back to Dacca ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not want her to be sent back. I want her husband also to be brought back in view of the bad treatment meted out to them.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister replied to that question a little earlier.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What steps have been taken to bring them back here in India?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : As I had already mentioned, we are making all possible efforts to get our Deputy High Commissioner from Dacca ; certain difficulties have cropped up, and we are trying to negotiate, and we are seized of the matter.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : In this connection,....

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may confine his question only to the wife of the Deputy High Commissioner. The main question relates only to her, but the husband also has come into the picture. If the hon. Minister has got the information, I have no objection.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : I am not very much interested either in the husband or in the wife. I want to ask a general but serious question. I understand from newspaper reports that our High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr. B. K. Acharya has come to India on retirement or on leave preparatory to retirement. In view of the serious state of relations between India and Pakistan, what is the actual state of affairs, and who is looking after our interests there ? Will Government immediately send a senior officer there so that our interests in Islamabad and also Dacca may be properly looked after ?

MR. SPEAKER : This has gone much beyond the scope of the main question. From the wife of the Deputy High Commissioner, the question has now gone to Shri B. K. Acharya.

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH : Have you allowed the question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : If he is not in a position to answer, I cannot force him. Now, next question.

Utilization of Rostam Crude Oil

*313. **SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of Rostam Crude produced in Iran through M/s Hydrocarbons and India's share thereof ;

(b) the quantity lifted and the price realised by Government so far ; and

(c) the immediate and long-term plans which Government have formulated or have under implementation for offsetting rising foreign exchange bill of imported crudes by utilising Rostam Crude ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Hydrocarbons India Private Ltd.'s entitlement is 1/6th share of the total production of Rostam crude oil. Total quantity produced up to April, 1971 is US barrels 33,930,898. Its value is dependent on the realised price.

(b) Quantity lifted by HLPL up to April 1971 is US barrels, 3,298,254. Total sale proceeds received up to April, 1971 is U.S.\$ 2,297,652.68. Sales are made on usual credit terms of 120 days.

(c) A number of offers for purchase of HIPL's share of Rostam crude on suitable terms are being received and considered and there will be no difficulty as a short-term measure to dispose of by sale the crude. As for long-term plans for utilisation of the crude, proposals for its utilisation in Barauni and in the next refinery to be soon taken up in the Public Sector are under examination.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Since Government is already forgoing its share and—in disposing of its limited offtake at a throw-away price, would it not consider putting up a refinery at Kandla at the earliest so that the drain on our foreign exchange is reduced and we are able to use our own crude ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : As far as Rustam crude is concerned, at one time it appeared that it would be difficult to sell it. But now that is not so ; it is being sold ; we have already sold the quantity we had in our possession to Spain and a few other countries. As far refining capacity, we are also making the necessary changes in the Barauni refinery so that Rostam crude could be used there because we have already a 1-million tonne extra capacity at Barauni.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Since there is already a proposal for putting up a crude oil refinery in North India, could we not consider fixation of the site on the basis of first cost, that is, capital cost and the end-product cost, that is,

the cost of the finished product to the customer? On both these counts, Kandla would be a better site than any other in North India..

MR. SPEAKER : He is making a suggestion.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : I will put it this way: Would Government not consider Kandla as the site in view of the lower first capital cost and the end product cost? Will the site selection be based on technical and commercial considerations or on political considerations?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : The question is a limited one, limited to Rostam crude and its utilisation. If you allow it, Sir, I would like to say that as far as the location of the site in the north-west is concerned, it has been given to a technical committee whose report we are awaiting. Their examination would be based on techno-economic feasibility studies of the places considered, keeping in view the inputs and products which would be sold in the market, and the matter would not be decided only on political considerations.

Death of Major Bahuguna

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*314. **SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI :**
SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Everest climber, Major Bahuguna died due to hunger and fatigue, while he was climbing the Everest;

(b) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of Mr. and Mrs. Michel Vaucher and Dr. Pierre Mazeaud co-participants of the late Major who left the Everest expedition blaming the behaviour of the expedition leaders for his death; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) to (c) Brief reports on the death of Maj. Bahuguna have been received from the leader of the expedition. A tape-

recorded version of the evidence taken by the leader while investigating the case is expected shortly. In view, however, of the conflicting reports emanating from different sources on the subject, the Indian Mountaineering Foundation has set up a Committee to go into this matter. The members of the Committee are Brig. Gyan Singh, Leader of the Indian Mount Everest Expedition, 1960 and Major HPS Ahluwalia, one of the summiters of the successful Indian expedition to Everest in 1965. When the committee's report is received the position may be clearer.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जिस समिति के बनाने की बात कही गई है वह कब बनी और उसके कब तक अपनी रिपोर्ट दे देने की आशा है ?

श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल : जहां तक मुझे मालूम है, पन्द्रह बीस दिन पहले ही यह कमेटी बनी है। मैं यह तो नहीं कह सकता कि कब तक इसकी रिपोर्ट आ जायेगी, लेकिन उम्मीद यह है कि वह जल्दी उपलब्ध हो जायेगी।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : जैसा समाचार-पत्रों में पढ़ा गया है, भूख और थकान के कारण उनकी मृत्यु हुई है। क्या सरकार का ध्यान समाचार-पत्रों में छपी खबरों की ओर गया है? यदि गया है, तो इसमें कहाँ तक सत्य है?

श्री विद्यावरण शुक्ल : इन सब बातों को देख कर ही यह सोचा गया कि इसको तय करने के लिये जांच समिति बनाई जाय क्योंकि इसके बारे में लोगों ने तरह तरह से अपनी अपनी बातें बतलाई हैं। जब जांच समिति उन बातों में जायेगी तभी सत्य का पता चलेगा।

श्री पैनली : क्या यह सच है कि मेजर बहुगुणा ने कभी भी इस टीम के साथ एक्सपेडिशन में जाने की इच्छा जाहिर नहीं की थी और रक्षा मंत्रालय के एक वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने उनको इस एक्सपेडिशन में जाने के लिये मजबूर किया था?

MR. SPEAKER : How does it arise out of the question?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: What proviso, if any, has the Government made for Maj. Bahuguna's family?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: Maj. Bahuguna was insured for Rs. 30,000 during this expedition. That money would come. Then, for his commissioned service, his family will be entitled for the following benefits according to the Government rules. First, family pension to the widow of Rs. 220 per month; then, children's allowance of Rs. 40 per month per child; thirdly, educational allowance of Rs. 40 per month per child beginning from the age of 5 and ending at the age of 18 years; family gratuity of Rs. 6,500. These are the benefits which will be available to the family of the late Maj. Bahuguna. Apart from this, the Indian Mountaineering Foundation has awarded posthumously its gold medal for distinguished mountaineering to Maj. Bahuguna.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Shortage of Kerosene Oil in Orissa State

1. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of kerosene oil in Orissa state for the last two months;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to ensure adequate supply of kerosene oil to Orissa by now to relieve the common-man from his hardship?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH): (a) Reports of shortage of kerosene oil have been received from the State Government during May, 1971 only in respect of the Balasore, Bhadrak and Mayurganj area of north Orissa, served by the oil companies' depots at Balasore. There have been no complaints from the rest of the State.

(b) Extensive thefts of overhead traction wires and other equipments have resulted in occasional reductions in rail transport capacity

ex-Calcutta. It has, therefore, not been possible to despatch the needed quantities of kerosene by rail from Calcutta, the normal supply source for this area. However, to the extent feasible, substantially increased supplies have been made to the State from Vishakhapatnam, the other source of supply for kerosene and oil products to the State.

(c) The following steps have been taken:-

(i) The oil companies have advised their agents to uplift maximum possible kerosene by road from their storage depots and installations at Calcutta.

(ii) The State Government has been requested to induce the agents to maximise road upliftments of kerosene from Calcutta.

(iii) The State Government has been requested to distribute the available supplies of kerosene equitably and to ensure that it is sold at the controlled price fixed by the local State officials under the Essential Commodities Act.

(iv) Dependence on rail transport for the movement of kerosene from Calcutta is being progressively brought down by maximising the utilisation of the Haldia-Barauni-Kanpur pipelines.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: The hon. Minister just now stated that the report of acute shortage of kerosene oil in the State came to the notice of the Government of India only towards the end of May. But this shortage started in April, and in May it was quite acute. What was the quota allotted to Orissa in February-March and to what extent supply was adhered to. What is the actual controlled price fixed for Orissa so far as kerosene oil is concerned?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): We came to know of the shortage from the State Government and various complaints that were received in the ministry, and the hon. Member also spoke to me about this shortage. Particularly after he spoke to me, I asked the officers

of the IOC to go to the spot and discuss it with the State officers. Then we have come to know about the entire position. About the monthly supply to Orissa, I should like to point out that the monthly supply to the State has not actually gone down. We have tried to supply kerosene from Visakhapatnam in order to cater to the needs of the Orissa State. It is true that Balasore depot was being served from Calcutta but on account of railway difficulties there was shortage of kerosene in the Balasore depot. That particular region alone experienced some difficulties, not the other areas. The kerosene control order is common to all the States; freights and other charges have to be added to it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the shortage has actually been overcome and whether people are really getting it as they used to get it in February and March? Recently the Government had taken up a new distribution system so as to improve the availability of kerosene in North Bengal and Bihar and Assam and to eastern U. P. which areas also were experiencing shortage. Orissa has been excluded from this new system. Are they going to transport more Kerosene to Orissa so that the other parts of Orissa also would not suffer? Acute shortage is not restricted to Balasore area only.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Artificial shortages in kerosene are created on account of two factors. One is that kerosene is being mixed with high speed diesel oil because of the high level of difference in duty among them and secondly by some unscrupulous dealers. Therefore a new system was devised. The dealers were asked to take from the tank. This system functioned in Maharashtra very well. The authorities in Orissa accepted this scheme but later on they said that they would not take up the scheme. We are actually negotiating with them. In order to overcome difficulties of traction we are actually moving kerosene through the pipeline from Haldia to Barauni; it will reach Barauni by tomorrow. We shall be able to overcome the difficulties of both Bihar and Orissa on account of this method. We are also taking up the pumping of kerosene from Barauni to Kanpur. Thus the difficulties of traction are being overcome.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : The retail price of

kerosene is going up day by day compared with the wholesale prices. What steps are the Government going to take to put an end to this sorry state of affairs?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : As far as the distribution and price control of kerosene are concerned, that has to be imposed through the State Government machinery, and we have taken it up with all the State Governments that they should strictly see to it that the kerosene Control Order is strictly enforced and there is no blackmarketing in it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : मिट्टी के तेल की कमी सब जगह है—हमारे सूबे में भी है। मैंने बिहार में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी के बारे में प्रश्न पूछा था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्य से वह अनस्टांड क्वेश्चन बना दिया गया। वहां एक बोतल की कीमत डेढ़ रुपया वसूल की जा रही है। इस स्थिति में गरीबों की क्या हालत होती होगी। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार मिट्टी के तेल की प्राइस को ठीक करने के लिये कौन से उपाय कर रही है।

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : मैंने बताया है कि प्राइस को कंट्रोल में रखने का उपाय यह है कि कैरोसीन की जितनी आवश्यकता है, उसके हिसाब से हम अपने देश में कैरोसीन पैदा करें और जो कमी रहे, उसको इम्पोर्ट करके पूरा करें। कैरोसीन का इंडिजिनेस प्रोडक्शन 1967 में 20 लाख टन था, जबकि इस समय वह 29 लाख टन है। इससे जाहिर है कि देश में कैरोसीन का प्रोडक्शन बढ़ा है। इसकी कमी को पूरा करने के लिए हमने 1967 में 4,48,000 टन इम्पोर्ट किया और इस साल 4 लाख टन इम्पोर्ट किया। प्रोडक्शन और इम्पोर्ट दोनों बढ़ाये जा रहे हैं। ट्रैक्शन या रेलवेज की वजह से डीपोज में जो कमी है, उसको दूर करने के लिये जो उपाय किये जा सकते हैं, वे किये जा रहे हैं। कैरोसीन की सप्लाय का नया तरीका अपनाया जा रहा है। इस बारे में यह शिकायत आई है कि अगर मरचेंट्स को सीधे बैगन्ज भेजे जाते हैं, तो वे जान बूझकर किसी तरीके से ऐसा करते हैं कि डिलिव्री उन के पास न आये। इस

बजह से भी घासलेट की कमी हुई। इसलिए अब यह व्यवस्था की गई है कि तेल को डीपो पर दिया जाये और वे लोग डीपो पर से लें। डीपो पर कैपेसिटी बढ़ाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। जहां तक घासलेट के कंट्रोल आर्डर को लागू करने का सवाल है, हमने स्टेट गवर्नमेंट के अधिकारियों से निवेदन किया है कि वे कंट्रोल आर्डर को सक्ती के साथ अमल में लाने की कोशिश करें।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : मैंने इस सम्बन्ध में प्रधान मंत्री को पत्र लिखा था। उन्होंने बड़ी सहानुभूति के साथ लिखा कि उत्तर बिहार को तेल की जिस कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ रहा है वह दूर कर दी जायेगी। हमारे यहां मोतिहारी से 110 मील पर बरौनी पड़ता है। वहां तेल पड़ा हुआ है। लेकिन गांवों में तेल दो रुपये बोतल के हिसाब से बिकता है। क्या मंत्री महोदय होलसेलर्ज और डिलर्ज के लैवल पर एक नान-आफिशल कमेटी बनाने की बात सोच रहे हैं, जो उनका हिसाब देखें कि कितना तेल आया और किस प्रकार उसका डिस्ट्रीब्यूशन हुआ; यदि हां, तो सरकार कब तक इस व्यवस्था को काम में लायेगी।

श्री पी० सी० सेठी : जहां तक बिहार में घासलेट की कमी का ताल्लुक है, मुझे पक्का यकीन है कि जब बरौनी से पाइपलाइन के द्वारा घासलेट पहुंच जायेगा, तो उसके बाद घासलेट की कमी नहीं होगी। जहां तक एडवाइजरी कमेटी बनाने का सवाल है, यह कंट्रोल आर्डर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट एनफोर्स करती है। यदि कलेक्टर चाहे, तो वह जिला स्तर पर ऐसी एडवाइजरी कमेटी बना सकता है। इसमें हमारी तरफ से कोई एतराज नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि तेल की कमी इसलिए हुई है कि बहुत से लोग तेल को पेट्रोल में मिलाते हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि ऐसे लोगों को पकड़ने के लिए क्या उपाय किये जा रहे हैं। मध्य प्रदेश

में भी मिट्टी के तेल की बहुत भयंकर तंगी है। विशेषकर मंत्री महोदय के चुनाव-क्षेत्र में लोग त्राहि-त्राहि कर रहे हैं। वहां पर सवा, डेढ़ रुपये की बोतल मिलती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय वहां अतिरिक्त तेल पहुंचाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल उड़ीसा के बारे में है, लेकिन माननीय सदस्य बिहार और मध्य प्रदेश वगैरह के बारे में सवाल पूछ रहे हैं। जो लोग प्रोसीडिंज को पढ़ेंगे, वे कहेंगे कि मेम्बरसाहबन तो ये सवाल पूछ रहे थे, लेकिन स्पीकर भी उनकी इजाजत दे रहा था। इसलिए आप मुझपर मेहरबानी करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सारे देश का मसला है। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कबूल किया है कि तेल को पेट्रोल में मिलाया जाता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : लेकिन आप तो यहां क्वेश्चन में मिलावट कर रहे हैं।

SHRI S. B. GIRI : The minister said that it is the unscrupulous traders who have created artificial scarcity. May I know how many of such people have been arrested?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I did not say so in such general and broad terms; I said, some unscrupulous traders do try to do it. It is for the State Government to take suitable action against them.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Merger of Hindustan Antibiotics with I. D. P. L.

*308. **SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government for the merger of the Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri with the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No, Sir, there is no such proposal before Government at present.

(b) Does not arise.

पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत की जल सीमा का उल्लंघन किया जाना

*312. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ताशकन्द करार के पश्चात पाकिस्तान द्वारा भारत की समुद्र सीमा का अब तक कुल कितनी बार उल्लंघन किया गया है ;

(ख) भविष्य में इस प्रकार के उल्लंघन रोकने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त अवधि में इस प्रकार के उल्लंघन की घटनाओं के दौरान पाकिस्तान के कितने सैनिक तथा नागरिक गिरफ्तार किये गये ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) ताशकन्द समझौते के बाद पाकिस्तानी युद्ध पोतों द्वारा हमारी अधिकृत जलसीमा का कोई उल्लंघन नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते

Purchase of Crude oil directly from the producer country due to rise in price of Aghajari Crude

*315. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a, whether Government have taken any steps to purchase the crude oil directly from the producer country in view of the rise in the price of Aghajari Crude supplied to Cochin Refinery by C. F. P. of France ; and

(b, if so, the nature of those steps ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The price of crude has been raised not only by CFP supplying crude to Cochin Refinery but also by other private oil companies supplying crude to their own refineries and the Darius crude being supplied to the Madras refinery. The possibility of purchasing crude directly by producing countries and other ways by which crude can be procured by Government from cheaper sources are being explored.

Trade Training to Jawans

*316. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have prepared a scheme to impart training in some trade to the Jawans one year before their retirement in order to enable them to earn easily their livelihood after retirement ;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ; and

(c) when the scheme is expected to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) to (c) A number of pre-release training schemes are being implemented. The duration varies according to requirement and the different courses for training in earth-moving equipment, farm machinery, agriculture, dairy, cattle development, bee-keeping and mushroom cultivation. A more comprehensive scheme for imparting a pre-release and a continued post-release training to a maximum of 1000 men every year in collaboration with State Governments is presently under the consideration of Government.

Jhuggies at Bapu Dham, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi

*317. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of Jhuggies emerged at Bapu Dham, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi soon after the stay orders were passed ;

(b) whether many Government servants residing in the adjoining Government colony have also constructed Jhuggies at Bapu Dham in the fake name of their relatives ;

(c) the criteria of regularisation of these Jhuggies Government propose to adopt ; and

(d) how much land will be required to rehabilitate these Jhuggi dwellers ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) No stay orders have been received from any court. A number of Jhuggies have however emerged at Bapu Dham, Chanakya Puri.

(b) Government have no such information.

(c) According to the Jhuggi Jhonpri Removal Scheme, the pre-July, 1960 squatters are provided alternative plots in comparatively central localities and the post-July, 1960 squatters are taken to camping sites on the periphery of the city. The scheme is, however, under review.

(d) No such assessment has been made.

Import of parts of MIG and other Planes

***318. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has to import parts of a number of MIG, and other planes from foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are proposing to manufacture them in India ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) Spare parts for MIG-21 and other aircraft are manufactured in the country to the maximum extent practicable. Since it is not yet possible to manufacture the entire range of spares indigenously, requisite imports are arranged from the country of origin of the aircraft.

Traders of Indian origin in Kenya

***319. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Traders of Indian Origin in

Kenya have been asked recently to close their business and leave that country ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government of India thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) In April, 1971, 410 non-citizen traders in Kenya, mostly of Indian origin, were issued non-renewable trading licences valid for six months with effect from 1st May, 1971. They are required to complete transfer of their businesses to Kenyan citizens during the six months period. No orders requiring the affected traders to leave the country have been issued.

(b) The Government of Kenya have taken these measures in their sovereign right, and in accordance with their declared policy of Africanisation of trade and commerce.

These affected traders of Indian origin who chose to come to India for permanent settlement are entitled to liberal Customs and Import Trade control concessions from the Indian authorities.

Political solution of Bangla Desh suggested by U. K. and U.S.S.R.

***320. SHRI SAMAR GUHA :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have studied the implications of the suggestion made by Russia and United Kingdom about political solution in regard to freedom struggle in Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether these two countries have made any move in this matter ;

(c) if so, the progress made in this direction ;

(d) whether Government of India has been consulted by those countries ; and

(e) if so, their reaction in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (c) The Soviet Government have informed us that apart from President Podgorny's statement

they have impressed through diplomatic channels on the Government of Pakistan the undesirability of the use of force and the need for a peaceful political settlement.

The U. K. Government have informed us that they are in touch with the Pakistan Government about the desirability of a peaceful political settlement.

However, we have no indication of any positive reaction from Pakistan.

(d) and (e) The Government of India have been in constant touch with foreign governments including the governments of the USSR and UK, and have impressed on them the urgency of stopping the further influx of refugees, to create conditions for their safe and early return, to stop military action and the use of force and seek a peaceful political solution with the elected representatives of the people.

Revocation of Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958

*321. DR SARADISH ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Nagaland Assembly's Resolution asking the Union Government to revoke the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958 immediately;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Armed Forces (Special Powers) Regulation, 1958 has been extended from the 5th April, 1969 to the 4th April, 1972 by the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Continuance Act, 1969. The Regulation confers certain powers upon officers of the Armed Forces in areas which are declared as "disturbed" by the Governor of Nagaland. After the agreement on the suspension of operations, a three mile belt along the international border of Nagaland with Burma is the only area which has continued as a "disturbed" area under the Regula-

tion. The rest of Nagaland is no longer a disturbed area, but for so long as the Regulation remains in force, any part of Nagaland can be declared as a "disturbed" area if circumstances necessitate it.

(c) The Resolution is based on a misunderstanding of the reality of situation and the need for security.

‘इंडियाज चायनाबार’ नामक पुस्तक की सामग्री के स्रोत की जांच

*322. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उस स्रोत के बारे में इस बीच जांच पूरी कर ली है, जहां से ‘इंडियाज चायना बार’ नामक पुस्तक के लेखक श्री नैविल मैक्सवेल को भारत की सुरक्षा से सम्बद्ध गुप्त और विशिष्ट जानकारी प्राप्त हुई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) और (ख) केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा अभी जांच की जा रही है।

Jhuggi Deals at Chanakya Puri

*323. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

SHRI R. KADANAPALLI :

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan Times' dated the 12th May, 1971 that the petty political leaders are selling plots to "jhuggi" dwellers at a price varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1600 depending upon the size of the plot in Chanakya Puri, New Delhi ; and

(b) whether Government have fully investigated into the matter, if so, their findings?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As no specific instances have been brought out, Government do not contemplate investigating the matter.

Merger of Safdarjung Hospital with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

*324. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken by Government in regard to the merger of Safdarjung Hospital with the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi ; and

(b) if not, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b) The matter is under consideration.

Reorganisation of Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi

*325. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are taking steps to reorganise the administration of the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi;

(b) whether the criticisms about the proposed reorganisation have been brought to the notice of Government; and

(c) if so, the decisions thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) So far only certain discussions of a preliminary nature have taken place between the officers of the Directorate General of Health Services and the Willingdon Hospital regarding the following :—

(i) distribution of beds between different units;

(ii) phasing of reorganisation of the hospital by shifting beds to the newly constructed multi-storeyed 360-bed block; and

(iii) to fix priorities for the development and reorganisation of the hospital.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Oil Occurrence in Andhra Coastal Belt

*326 SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had taken any steps to study the possibility of oil occurrence in the Andhra coastal belt;

(b) if so, what are those steps;

(c) whether any drilling operations had been conducted; and

(d) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) Yes Sir. Geological and geo-physical surveys have been carried out in the Krishna-Godavari delta areas of the Andhra coastal belt. Currently seismic surveys are being carried out by Oil and Natural Gas Commission using field parties. In the offshore extension of the Krishna-Godavari basin, reconnaissance seismic surveys were carried out by Oil and Natural Gas Commission using a Soviet offshore seismic vessel.

(c) Surveys carried out so far have not revealed any drillable structure for oil and gas accumulation. Therefore, exploratory drilling operations have not been conducted so far.

(d) Does not arise.

विकासशील देशों को उनके विशेषज्ञों के देश से बाहर जाने पर मुआवजे का प्रस्ताव

*327. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ परिषद् के

समक्ष यह प्रस्ताव आया है कि विकासशील देशों को उनके यहां से अन्य देशों में जा रहे प्रशिक्षित विशेषज्ञों की संख्या के अनुपात में मुआवजा दिया जाना चाहिये ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी हां। सोवियत प्रतिनिधिमंडल ने आर्थिक सामाजिक परिषद् के 50वें अधिवेशन में, जो 26 अप्रैल से 21 मई, 1971 तक न्यूयार्क में हुआ इस विषय पर एक प्रस्ताव पेश किया।

(ख) चालू वर्ष में आर्थिक सामाजिक परिषद् का भारत सदस्य नहीं है, लेकिन प्रेक्षक की हैसियत से एक भारतीय प्रतिनिधि-मण्डल ने 50वें अधिवेशन में भाग लिया। आर्थिक सामाजिक परिषद् में विचार-विमर्श के दौरान यह पाया गया कि इस सोवियत प्रस्ताव से कई व्यावहारिक कठिनाइयां उत्पन्न होती हैं, विशेषरूप से इस बारे में कि मुआवजे का हिसाब ठीक-ठीक कैसे लगाया जाए। अतः सोवियत प्रतिनिधिमंडल अपने मसौदे का इस प्रकार संशोधन करने के लिये सहमत हो गया, जिससे विकसित देशों के छात्रवृत्ति पाने वाले विद्यार्थियों और प्रशिक्षणाथियों को अपने देशों में स्थायी रूप से बसाने के लिये उन्हें प्रेरित करने का कोई विशेष उपाय न करें। आर्थिक सामाजिक परिषद् में इस प्रकार का एक प्रस्ताव पारित हुआ और भारत सरकार इससे सहमत है।

Proposal for de-linking of price formula for the Oil Refinery products from Persian Gulf prices.

*328. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to de-link the price formula for the oil refinery products from the Persian Gulf prices; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The price formula for products is normally determined every 3 to 5 years, after the whole question has been reviewed by a price enquiry committee. Its report and recommendations are thereafter considered by the Government and are adopted with or without modifications. The last such Committee to go into the question was headed by Shri Shantilal Shah. The decisions on its recommendations, contained in Government Resolution of 11th May, 1970, a copy of which was laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the same date, will be valid for a period of 3 years from 1.6.1970, unless extended or revised earlier.

National Museum of Armed Forces

*329. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a vast treasure of military heirlooms and trophies are with various Regiments of the Indian Army ; and

(b) if so, whether a National Museum of the Armed Forces is proposed to be set up to house these heirlooms and trophies for enabling the general public and the military historians to see them ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) A proposal to set up a Defence Services Museum at Delhi has been under consideration. It is not intended to display the antique furniture and trophies which are at present held in the old Regiments as their property.

Setting up of Department of Physical Medicine in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi

*330. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether after a long delay Department of Physical Medicine has been opened in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi recently ;

(b) whether it is the only Institution in

Delhi to open the Department, but without proper specialist; and

(c) if so, the reasons, therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) The Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation has been functioning in All India Institute of Medical Sciences since July, 1962.

(b) Departments of Physical Medicine are also in existence in certain other Hospitals of Delhi. It is not correct that the Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation in All India Institute of Medical Sciences is functioning without proper specialist.

(c) Does not arise.

"India's Defence Bill lowest in group"

1396. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Indian Express, New Delhi, dated the 7th May, 1971 under the caption "India's Defence Bill lowest Group"; and

(b) whether while India's Defence expenditure has decreased by 11 per cent in the years after the Indo-Pak war of 1965, Pakistan's Defence expenditure has gone up by 80.5 per cent in the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Because of the revision of parity in the rupee with effect from the 6th June 1966, India's defence expenditure in terms of United States dollars has decreased from \$ 1843.23 million in 1965-66 to \$ 1377.59 million in 1968-69. The defence expenditure of Pakistan is known however to have increased substantially over the same period in terms of US dollars.

दिल्ली में अतिरिक्त कालोनियां बनाना

1397. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली शहर के विकास के लिये

कितनी अतिरिक्त कालोनियों का निर्माण करने का है ;

(ख) इस समय कितनी कालोनियां निर्माणाधीन हैं ; और

(ग) निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अपने कर्मचारियों के लिये दिल्ली में विभिन्न टाइप के क्वार्टरों का निर्माण-कार्य आरंभ किया है। इसके अतिरिक्त जनता की आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति के लिए दिल्ली में रिहायशी कालोनियों का विकास करने के लिये एक सांविधिक संगठन नामतः दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण स्थापित किया गया है। प्राधिकरण ने, अब तक, 14 रिहायशी कालोनियां विकसित की हैं। अन्य 3 कालोनियों को जल्दी ही विकसित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) 14 कालोनियों में से 12 कालोनियों में मकानों का निर्माण-कार्य प्रगति पर है।

(ग) प्राधिकरण यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये, कि मकानों का निर्माण-कार्य, यथासंभव शीघ्रता से हो, प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के स्मारकों पर व्यय

1398. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार ने गत दो वर्षों में किन-किन स्थानों पर स्वतन्त्रता सेनानियों के स्मारक स्थापित किये हैं ;

(ख) सरकार ने उन पर कितना व्यय किया है ; और

(ग) उनके रख रखाव पर वार्षिक व्यय कितना आता है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) पिछले दो वर्षों में जामा मिलिया, नई दिल्ली में स्वर्गीय डा० जाकिर हुसैन की कब्र के आस-पास के क्षेत्रों को ही सुधार के लिये लिया गया है।

(ख) 65,129 रुपये।

(ग) मई, 1971 तक 1,088.66 रुपये।

Scarcity of drinking water in Ahmedabad City

1400. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the population of Ahmedabad city has reached to 17 lacs and the problem of scarcity of drinking water is becoming critical day by day ;

(b) whether the Government of Gujarat have requested the Central Government to solve the problem of drinking water for Ahmedabad city ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) Government has not received any scheme from Gujarat State for augmenting the water supply of the Ahmedabad city. It may be mentioned that central assistance for water supply schemes to the States is being given in the shape of block loans and block grants. The responsibility for allocating funds and implementation of schemes rests with the State Governments.

(c) Does not arise.

Extension of 'Lal Dora' in villages of Delhi Union Territory

1401. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the action Government are taking for

extension of 'Lal Dora' in villages of Union Territory of Delhi ;

(b) the number of Delhi villages having 'Shamlat Deh' where the 'Lal Dora' can easily be extended ;

(c) the number of such villages where there is no 'Shamlat Deh' where the extension of 'Lal Dora' will not be possible ; and

(d) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government that in such villages where the 'Shamlat Deh' is not available Government will acquire the land adjacent to the village existing population and allot the same to the inhabitants on 'No-profit' No loss' basis ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Work is already in hand.

(b) and (c) There is no 'Shamlat Deh' in Delhi now. Gaon Sabha land is, however, available in 51 villages.

(d) Land is proposed to be made available either through the process of consolidation of land holdings or by acquisition.

Plots for landless people of Delhi

1402. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) what steps Government are considering for providing plots to the landless people of the Delhi villages ; and

(b) the last target date up to which the work of extension of 'Lal Dora' is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) This is proposed to be done, to the extent possible, either by extension of 'Lal Dora' or during the process of consolidation of land holdings or acquisition of land for extending the village abadi.

(b) No target date for completion of the work of extension of the 'Lal Dora' has been prescribed.

Asylum taken in India by Pakistani Crew

1403. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of Pakistani crew have taken asylum in India ;

(b) if so, their number and the category of such crew ;

(c) whether a foreign ship carrying goods to East Bengal has been kept under vigilance in Calcutta port ; and

(d) if so, the latest position about this ship ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 8 members of the crew of a Pakistani submarine.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Ordnance Production Board

1404. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

SHRI TEJA SINGH :

SWATANTRA :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the organisation and functions of the autonomous Ordnance Production Board set up on the 1st May, 1971 ; and

(b) what are its financial and executive powers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) A copy of the Memorandum constituting the Board is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-338/71]

सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने में कर्मचारियों की छंटनी

1405. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सिन्दरी उर्वरक कारखाने के कुछ कर्मचारियों की अभी हाल में सरकार ने छंटनी की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनकी छंटनी की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों ने इसके विरोध में प्रदर्शन किया था ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो छंटनी किये गये कर्मचारियों को रोजगार देने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है अथवा करने का विचार है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) से (घ) भारतीय उर्वरक निगम द्वारा की गई किसी प्रकार की छंटनी के बारे में सरकार को जानकारी नहीं है। तो भी, भारतीय उर्वरक निगम से सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और यथासमय सभा-पटल पर रखी जायेगी।

Charges against Government of India by Swatantra Party in connection with hijacking of Indian Airlines plane

1406. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Swatantra Party office bearer levelled certain charges against Government of India for withholding facts concerning the hijacking of the Indian Airlines plane recently ;

(b) whether the Conference of Muslim countries was held in Karachi in December, 1970 where the plane was chalked out for hijacking an Indian plane ; and

(c) whether Government of India have details of this conference and if so, whether papers concerning the conference and a report on the conference would be laid on the table ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Government has seen press reports to this effect.

(b) To the best of our knowledge, no plan for hijacking an Indian plane was chalked out at the Islamic Foreign Ministers' Conference held in Karachi in December, 1970.

(c) Government has confidential reports on the Conference. Government does not intend to lay on the Table of the House confidential papers or a report on the Conference.

Petro-Chemical Complex at Cochin

1407. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government has requested the Centre to set up a petro-chemical complex at Cochin ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Government have been informed that in the context of shortage in the indigenous availability of naphtha expected from 1973 onwards, it is not possible to set up a petro-chemical complex at Cochin.

Development of Industries around Barauni

1408. SHRI SHYAMANANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan for the development of a complex of industries

around the Oil Refinery and the Fertilizer Factory at Barauni ; and

(b) how Government propose to use the by-products available there ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) The proper scope for the establishment of a petro-chemical industry for using the feed-stock that could become available from the refinery on a long-term basis and the possibilities of establishment of ancillary factory at Barauni are under study by the Indian Petro-Chemicals Corporation Ltd. and the Fertiliser Corporation of India Ltd. respectively.

Mass acquisition of buildable land in Metropolitan Cities

1409. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to amend the land laws to permit "mass acquisition" of all buildable land in metropolitan cities and major towns to give a boost to social housing ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) No, Sir. No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

नागालैंड में युद्ध-विराम का बढ़ाया जाना

1410. श्री मोहन स्वरूप :

श्री विश्वनाथ झुंझनवाला :

श्री विश्वनारायण शास्त्री :

क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नागालैंड में अस्थायी युद्ध-विराम की अवधि, जो 30 अप्रैल तक थी, 31 जुलाई, 1971 तक बढ़ा दी गई है ;

(ख) क्या बिप्रोही नागाओं के साथ बातचीत चल रही है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त अवधि में कोई समाधान निकल आयेगा और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) युद्ध-विराम कहना गलत है। कार्यवाही स्थगित रखने से सम्बद्ध जो समझौता 30 अप्रैल को समाप्त होने वाला था, उसे बढ़ाकर 31 मई, 1971 कर दिया गया था। इसे और बढ़ाकर 30 जून, 1971 कर दिया गया है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) 1960 में नागा नेताओं के साथ नागा समस्या का एक समाधान निकल आया था। राज्य विधान सभा के पिछले आम चुनाव में इस समाधान की पुष्टि की गई थी। छिपे नागाओं के साथ और कोई राजनीतिक बातचीत करने का कोई इरादा नहीं है। जब कानून और व्यवस्था पूर्ण रूप से फिर स्थापित हो जाती है तब 1960 में जो समझौता हुआ था, उसपर आगे भी अमल किया जा सकता है। लेकिन भारतीय नागरिक के रूप में नागा, राज्यपाल और नागालैंड सरकार को नागालैंड की उन्नति के लिए सुझाव देने में स्वतंत्र है।

प्रधान मंत्री का नया निवास स्थान

1411. श्री एस० डी० सिंह : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री की रिहायश के लिए कोई विशेष भवन नियत करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस भवन का नाम क्या है अथवा क्या इस उद्देश्य के लिए कोई नया भवन बनाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं। सरकार ने प्रधान मंत्री के लिए राष्ट्रपति-भवन समूह में एक नया भवन बनाने का निर्णय किया था, परन्तु यह प्रस्ताव फिलहाल आस्थगित कर दिया गया है।

Alleged Italian Film Derogatory to India in Locarno Film Festival

1412. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a foreign film entitled 'Les Chieve' which is derogatory to India was shown at Locarno Film Festival :

(b) if so, whether Government have lodged any protest with the Government of Italy in that regard ; and

(c) the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) In the Official 'Festival Catalogue' no film entitled 'Les Chieve' is mentioned, and according to present information, this film was not shown at the Lacarno Film Festival. However, we are having this matter re-checked.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Law and Order situation in Nagaland

1413. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Naga Leaders who have surrendered to or were arrested by the Indian authorities during the last 6 months, month-wise ;

(b) whether Government of India have taken any steps to solve the problem regarding the law and order situation in Nagaland ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Since the 15th November, 1970 upto the 15th May, 1971, three Underground Naga leaders were arrested. In addition, about 40 self-styled officers of the so-called Naga Army and the Underground groups have either surrendered or have been captured by the Security Forces during the same period.

(b) and (c) The Law and Order situation in Nagaland has improved considerably over the past many months. The State Government who are in control of the situation, have continued to take steps to counter the activities of the Underground groups and provide satisfactory protection to the villagers. Efforts of the Underground Nagas to extort money and rations and to get recruits are proving increasingly unsuccessful due to the non-cooperation of the villagers. The resistance offered by the villagers has noticeably increased because of their desire for peace.

Naga leaders have continued their informal contacts with the Underground Nagas to bring them to the path of peace and reason.

Recovery of dues from Pakistan

1414. **SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recovered from Pakistan all dues, including the shipments, the Pakistan Government had expropriated during the last Indo-Pakistan conflict ; and

(b) if not, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Indian Government now to recover all past dues from the Pakistan Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have repeatedly urged upon the Government of Pakistan to start discussions for the restoration of the property seized in the 1965 conflict, as envisaged in the Tashkent Declaration, but Pakistan's response has been negative and unhelpful so far.

Alleged sale of Blood by Contractors to various Nursing Homes and Hospitals in Delhi

1415. **SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :**

Will the Ministry of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that in the Capital there are some contractors who sell blood to various Nursing Homes and Hospitals ;

(b) whether these contractors collect blood from the labourers and receive 40 to 60 per cent of the amount from the sale ; and

(c) if so, the action taken against those contractors ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) There are no contractors to sell blood to Hospitals and Nursing Homes in Delhi. In one institution, however, namely, the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences, a contractor has been engaged to procure donors and is paid one rupee for each blood donor as his fee. The actual donor is paid Rs. 15/- directly.

(b) Government have no information about it.

(c) Does not arise.

Policy regarding supply of Drinking Water to Rural Areas of Chandigarh

1416. **SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR :** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the urban areas of Chandigarh Union Territory, no drinking water supply has been assured in a number of villages some of which are situated at a distance of half a mile ;

(b) whether owing to running of numerous tubewells in the urban areas, village wells and hand pumps have dried up and people of villages have lost all supply of drinking water ; and

(c) if so, the immediate steps that are proposed to be taken to assure adequate supply of drinking water to these villages ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No. The water supply tubewells are sunk into deeper strata and do not affect the hand pumps and wells in the surrounding villages which are sunk in shallow water. The Chandigarh Administration has reported that the drying up may be due to extensive exploitation of water for agriculture or natural lowering of spring level.

(c) In order to extend water supply to the nearby villages, the Chandigarh Administration have asked the villagers to deposit the cost of extending water supply lines to their areas .

Manufacture of Nuclear Weapons

1417. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state Government's policy in regard to the manufacture of Nuclear weapons and how India proposes to meet the Chinese threat to our security ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : Government's policy on the manufacture of nuclear weapons has been explained in Parliament on several occasions. It is to use nuclear energy for peaceful purposes only. Government believe that the defence of our borders can be best ensured by adequate military preparedness based upon conventional weapons. In their view, the possession of nuclear weapons is no substitute for such military preparedness. Our assessment as well as our plans are naturally kept under constant review, the paramount consideration being given to the need for safe-guarding national defence and security.

Termination of Production of Pushpak Aircraft by Hindustan Aeronautics

1418. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics is

going to terminate the production of the Pushpak Aircraft ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) and (b) All orders placed for Pushpak Aircraft have been completed by HAL (Bangalore Division). At present there are no further orders for manufacture of Pushpak aircraft. Production can be resumed if further orders for a sufficient number of aircraft are received.

Provision of shelter to persons sleeping on pavements in Delhi

1419. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated number of persons who sleep on pavements in Delhi ;

(b) the class of people among those who sleep on pavements ;

(c) the number of persons who died of exposure during the last winter and sunstroke during the last summer as they had no roof over their heads ; and

(d) the schemes formulated by Government to provide shelter to these people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) About 7,000.

(b) Generally people who are Jhalliwallas, rickshaw and handcart pullers, shoe-shine boys etc.

(c) None as a result of sun-stroke and 10 as a result of exposure to cold.

(d) There are 10 permanent night shelters in Delhi. During the winter of 1970-71, 11 more night shelters were opened on temporary basis. These 11 temporary night shelters were closed on 31st March, 1971. During the winter season of 1971-72, subject to the availability of funds, temporary night shelters will be opened according to requirements.

Pakistani ships impounded in Calcutta and Vishakhapatnam Ports

1420. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three Pakistani ships carrying food to East Bengal have been impounded in Calcutta and Vishakhapatnam ports;

(b) whether the citizens of East Bengal who have crossed into India in millions are entitled to use this food ; and

(c) if so, the reasons why these ships have not been unloaded and food sent to the evacuee camps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

वीर तांतिया टोपे के अवशेष

1421. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1857 के स्वतन्त्रता संग्राम के महान सेनानी वीर तांतिया टोपे के कुछ अवशेष जैसे अचकन, बाल आदि जिन्हें कुछ वर्ष पूर्व ब्रिटिश सरकार से प्राप्त किया गया था उनके मंत्रालय के अधिकार में है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या शिवपुरी जहां वीर-तांतिया टोपे को 18 अप्रैल, 1859 को फांसी हुई थी में गठित तांतिया टोपे समिति ने सरकार से उक्त अवशेषों को जनता में प्रदर्शित करने हेतु उसे देने के लिए मांग की थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो समिति द्वारा किये गये अनुरोध को स्वीकार न करने के क्या कारण थे ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र पाल सिंह) : (क) जी नहीं। यूनाइटेड किंगडम

से प्राप्त होने के बाद इन पवित्र अवशेषों को स्थायी प्रदर्शन के लिए कलकत्ते के विक्टोरिया मेमोरियल म्यूजियम में भेज दिया गया था।

(ख) और (ग) तांतिया टोपे समिति ने 15 से 22 अप्रैल, 1969 तक जो प्रदर्शनी की थी उसके लिए इन पवित्र अवशेषों की उसने मांग की थी लेकिन वह हमें इतने विलम्ब से प्राप्त हुए थे कि इन्हें समय से नहीं भेजा जा सकता था।

मुबारकपुर (बिहार) में किसानों की भूमि का अर्जन किया जाना

1423. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने दानापुर छावनी बोर्ड के निकट मुबारकपुर गांव में किसानों की भूमि अर्जित की है ;

(ख) क्या जिन किसानों की भूमि अर्जित की गई है उन्हें मुआवजा नहीं दिया गया है और यदि हां तो विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या बिहार सरकार ने मुआवजे की रकम का अनुमान उनके मंत्रालय को भेजा है और यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार ने अनुमान के अनुसार बिहार सरकार को कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया है और कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान किया जाना बाकी है तथा सरकार द्वारा उक्त धनराशि का कब तक भुगतान करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) से (घ) दानापुर छावनी के निकट मुबारकपुर गांव में लगभग 77.37 एकड़ अधिगृहीत भूमि अर्जित करने के सिलसिले में दिनांक 10-10-69 को सरकारी आदेश जारी किए गए थे। उक्त भूमि को अन्तिम रूप से अर्जित किए जाने के संबंध में प्रपत्र "जे" के रूप में एक अधिसूचना दिनांक

16 नवम्बर 1970 को राज्य सरकार के राजपत्र में प्रकाशित हुई थी। उक्त अधिसूचना में कुछ असंगतियां होने के कारण राज्य के राजस्व विभाग के अधिकारियों ने राज्य सरकार के मुद्राणालय प्राधिकारियों को उस अधिसूचना के सम्बन्ध में एक शुद्धिपत्र राज्य के राजपत्र में प्रकाशनार्थ भेज दिया है।

अधिगृहीत भूमि का 1969-70 तक का किराया मुआवजा अदा कर दिया गया है। भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी, दानापुर को अनुदेश दिये गए हैं कि जब तक सरकार उक्त भूमि को अर्जित नहीं कर लेती तब तक उसका किराया मुआवजा दिया जाता रहे।

भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी ने उन लोगों को, जिनकी भूमि अर्जित की जा रही है, "लेब पर" भुगतान करने के लिए 6,43,215 रुपए निकाले हैं। राज्य के राजपत्र में प्रपत्र "जे" अधिसूचना का शुद्धिपत्र प्रकाशित होने के बाद ही भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी उक्त राशि संवितरित करेगा।

भूमि अर्जन अधिकारी, दानापुर ने अभी तक उक्त भूमि का अर्जन मुआवजा अन्तिम रूप से निर्धारित नहीं किया है। उन्हें उसे शीघ्र निर्धारित करने के लिए कहा जा रहा है।

बिहार में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी

1424. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में मिट्टी के तेल की बहुत कमी है ;

(ख) यदि तेल उपलब्ध होता है भी तो क्या उपभोक्ताओं को उसके लिये अत्यधिक मूल्य देना पड़ता है ; और

(ग) तेल की कमी को दूर करने के लिए और उसे निर्धारित मूल्य पर उपलब्ध करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) से (ग) मार्च और अप्रैल, 1971

में बरौनी तथा गरहरा में रेलवे स्टाफ के एक खण्ड द्वारा हड़ताल के साथ साथ ऊर्ध्वस्थ कर्षण तार (ओवरहेड ट्रैक्शन वायर) तथा अन्य रेलवे उपकरणों की चोरी के कारण कलकत्ता से रेलों के आने जाने में आकस्मिक बाधाओं के परिणाम-स्वरूप बिहार राज्य में मिट्टी के तेल की कमी की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुईं। इस समस्या का तत्काल दीर्घअवधि हल निकालने के लिए, योजनाओं को अन्तिम रूप दिया गया तथा हल्दिया से बरौनी तक सीधे पाइपलाइन के माध्यम से मिट्टी का तेल भेजने हेतु इन योजनाओं को अधिक प्राथमिकता पर कार्यान्वित किया जा रहा है। मिट्टी के तेल का प्रथम प्रेषण बरौनी में 8 जून तक पहुंचना है। तत्पश्चात् यह (मिट्टी का तेल) उक्त राज्य की आवश्यकताओं के अनुरूप उपलब्ध हो सकेगा। इसके पश्चात् बिहार राज्य की मिट्टी के तेल की अधिकांश आवश्यकताएं राजबन्ध, बरौनी और पटना में पाइपलाइन के निकासी नली केन्द्रों (पाइपलाइन आफ-टेक पाइन्ट्स) से पूरी की जाएगी। एक पखवाड़े के भीतर स्थिति सामान्य हो जानी चाहिए किन्तु इसी बीच उपलब्ध उत्पाद के साम्य वितरण को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार से निवेदन किया गया है। राज्य सरकार को आवश्यक वस्तु अधिनियम, 1955 के अन्तर्गत, उन सारे मामलों को निपटाने के लिए, जिनमें व्यापारी, स्थानीय राज्य प्राधिकारियों द्वारा निर्धारित मूल्यों से अधिक मूल्यों पर मिट्टी के तेल को बेचते हैं, आवश्यक सांविधिक अधिकार प्राप्त हैं।

सरकारी अधिकारियों द्वारा बिल्ली में अस्पतालों के प्रमुख अधिकारियों के रूप में काम करना

1425. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :

श्री मुहम्मद शरीफ :

श्री सामिनाथन :

क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने सफदरजंग अस्पताल

तथा दिल्ली के अन्य अस्पतालों का प्रबन्ध-कार्य चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों से लेकर सरकारी अधिकारियों को सौंपने का निर्णय किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना में कार्य करने वाले चिकित्सा विशेषज्ञों ने उपर्युक्त निर्णय का विरोध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :
(क) ऐसा कोई निर्णय नहीं लिया गया है ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) इस प्रकार किसी सम्भावित कार्रवाई के प्रति आशंका केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य सेवा के विशेषज्ञ अधिकारियों ने प्रकट की है न कि केन्द्रीय सरकार स्वास्थ्य योजना के ।

(घ) इस समय प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Assessment of Pollution of Drinking Water

1426. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of HEALTH and FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether at any stage Government have made any assessment with regard to pollution of drinking water in the country, its causes and effects on the population;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken so far by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) and (b) Yes. Central Public Health Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, Indian Council of Medical Research, New Delhi and Central Inland Fisheries Research

Institute, Barrackpore and other organisations have conducted several river-pollution studies which revealed that water pollution problems exist in localised pockets in several parts of the country.

(c) A comprehensive bill to prevent water pollution in the country called the 'Prevention of Water Pollution Bill, 1969' has already been introduced in the Rajya Sabha.

Action taken by India re: Aggression in Laos

1427. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had taken any diplomatic initiative as Chairman of the I C C in Laos on the fresh military flare-up in Laos; and

(b) if so, what steps were taken and the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) Government of India have consistently held the view that the only path to a solution of the problems of Laos lies in the vacation of all foreign interference and the continuation of the dialogue between the Laotian parties with a view so achieving a negotiated settlement. Government of India, therefore, expressed regret and concern at the recent escalation of the conflict and urged restraint. The Indian representative on the I C C also suggested that the I C C might issue an appeal calling for the reaffirmation of Laotian neutrality ; for respecting the Geneva Agreements of 1954 and 1962 ; and offering "good offices" to the parties in Laos to enable them to continue their dialogue towards a peaceful settlement.

दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के कर्मचारियों को बोनस दिया जाना

1428. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के

कर्मचारियों को बोनस की कुछ राशि दी जाती है और यदि हां, तो बोनस पाने के अधिकारी कर्मचारियों की विभिन्न श्रेणियां क्या हैं और उन्हें बोनस किस तिथि से तथा किस दर पर दिया जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या बोनस अदा करने की घोषणा करने के उपरान्त दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण ने निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों को लाटरी द्वारा भूमि आवंटित नहीं की है और यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के लाटरी द्वारा निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के लोगों को बड़े पैमाने पर विकसित भूखंड देने की योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है और उक्त योजना का क्रियान्वयन कब तक किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, हां। अदायगी, दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के सभी नियमित तथा कार्यप्रभारित कर्मचारियों को की जाती है (जिसमें वेतन के स्वीकृत समय मानों में वेतन ले रहे प्रतिनियुक्ति पर आए लोग भी शामिल हैं)। 1964-65 से अदायगी प्रति वर्ष 4 प्रतिशत से 19 प्रतिशत के बीच की विभिन्न दरों पर की गई है।

(ख) जी, नहीं। 1967 से 1970 तक रिहायशी योजनाओं के अन्तर्गत, निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्गों में 2,576 व्यक्तियों को आवंटन किये गये।

(ग) भूमि के बड़े पैमाने पर अर्जन, विकास और निपटान की योजना में, निम्न तथा मध्यम आय वर्ग के व्यक्तियों को पूर्वनिर्धारित दरों पर लाटरी द्वारा, आवंटन के लिए रिहायशी प्लॉटों के विकास की व्यवस्था है। निम्न आय वर्ग के मामले में प्लॉटों का आकार 125 वर्ग गज तक, मध्यम आय वर्ग के मामले में 126-200 वर्ग गज तक सीमित है। दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण

योजना को, पिछले कई वर्षों से कार्यान्वित कर रही है

Meeting of World Peace Congress in Budapest

1429. SHRI N. S. BISHT : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the meeting of the World Peace Congress was held in Budapest recently.

(b) if so, the names of the countries which participated in the Congress and the subjects discussed therein ;

(c) whether India pleaded for the support of freedom movement in Bangla Dosh ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the participating countries thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is understood that delegates from the countries and international organisations indicated in the attached lists [Placed in Library. See No. L T-339/71] participated in the Congress and discussed subjects mentioned in the Agenda attached herewith. [Placed in Library. See No. L T-339/71]

(c) The Indian delegation urged support for the freedom movement in East Bengal.

(d) The Bangla Dosh representative was Chairman of Commission on Colonialism and Racism, which passed a resolution calling for an immediate stop to Pakistan's massive war against the people of Bangla Dosh and return of the refugees who are now in India. In the final report of the Secretary-General, while referring to the struggle against imperialism, a mention was made of the grave developments in Pakistan and the genocide in East Bengal. The presence of the Indian delegation at the World Peace Congress in Budapest has served to arouse the conscience of the assembled delegates regarding the grave situation in East Bengal and has corrected many wrong impressions among them regarding the nature of the struggle of the people of East Bengal.

राजधानी में विषाक्त सर्प फार्म स्थापित करने के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

1430. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या फ्रेंड्स इंटरनेशनल (इंडिया) के नियन्त्रणाधीन भारतीय आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सा अनुसंधान एवं प्रशिक्षण परिषद् ने, विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने के लिये सरकार को राजधानी में विषाक्त सर्प फार्म स्थापित करने की योजना का सुझाव दिया है ;

(ख) क्या उपर्युक्त परिषद् ने, इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता की भी मांग की है ;

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने विषाक्त सर्प रखे जायेंगे ; और

(घ) इससे प्रति वर्ष कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) भारत सरकार को ऐसे कोई सुझाव नहीं मिले हैं।
(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) और (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

दिल्ली स्थित कर्जन होस्टल और पटौदी गेस्ट हाउस में भोजन तथा आवास गृह

1431. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली स्थित कर्जन होस्टल के 'एफ' ब्लॉक और पटौदी गेस्ट हाउस में ठहरने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए भोजन और आवास शुल्क

तथा इस मद के अन्तर्गत अन्य व्यय का भुगतान करना अनिवार्य कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) कर्जन होस्टल के 'एफ' ब्लॉक और पटौदी हाउस में आवास किराया तथा भोजन आदि का दैनिक शुल्क क्या है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार के विचाराधीन ऐसी कोई योजना है जिसके अन्तर्गत केवल आवास किराया ही लिया जायेगा तथा भोजन का शुल्क देना अनिवार्य नहीं होगा ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस सम्बन्ध में भविष्य में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) कर्जन रोड होस्टल के 'एफ' ब्लॉक में कुल 126 'सूट' (कमरों के सेट) हैं। इन "सूटों" में रसोई की सुविधा नहीं है। 30 'सूट' दौरा करने वाले अधिकारियों को आवंटन के लिये आरक्षित रखे गये हैं। जिन अधिकारियों को ये सूट आवंटित किये जाते हैं उनके लिये भोजन अनिवार्य है। शेष सूट नियमित आधार पर अधिकारियों को आवंटित किये जाते हैं और उन द्वारा आहार-प्रबन्धक से केवल नाश्ता लेना ही और उसके लिये आहार-प्रबन्धक को सीधे 1.50 रुपये प्रति देना ही अपेक्षित है।

पटौदी हाउस में राज्य अतिथि गृह (स्टेट गेस्ट हाउस) के दो भाग हैं, अर्थात् मुख्य भवन तथा साथ के हटमेंटस्। मुख्य भवन में 'सूट्स' राज्य के अतिथियों के लिये उद्दिष्ट हैं और उन्हें आहार-प्रबन्धक से भोजन अनिवार्य तौर पर लेना पड़ता है। साथ के हटमेंटस् नियमित आधार पर आवंटित किये गये हैं और प्रत्येक हटमेंटस् में केवल एक व्यक्ति को आहार-प्रबन्धक से भोजन लेना होता है।

(ख) कर्जन रोड होस्टल के "एफ" ब्लॉक में तथा 'गेस्ट हाउस' (पटौदी हाउस) में वास के लिये

दर और खाने के लिये दैनिक प्रभार विवरण "क" में दिये गये हैं, जो सभा-पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं। [प्रन्चालय में रख दिये गये। देखिये संख्या L.T. 340/71]

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) ऊपर 'ग' को देखते हुये प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के कालेजों और अस्पतालों पर विश्वविद्यालयों का नियंत्रण

1432. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राज्यों तथा केन्द्रीय प्रशासित क्षेत्रों में होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा प्रणाली के कालेज तथा अस्पताल मान्यता-प्राप्त विश्वविद्यालयों के नियंत्रणाधीन नहीं है ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करने का है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) भारत के 47 होम्योपैथिक कालेजों में से 44 कालेजों का प्रबन्ध प्राइवेट संस्थाएं कर रही हैं और केवल तीन कालेजों का प्रबन्ध सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारें कर रही हैं। विश्वविद्यालय के नियंत्रण में कोई होम्योपैथिक कालेज नहीं है।

(ख) होम्योपैथी नियंत्रण परिषद् की स्थापना के लिये कानून बनाने का विचार है। यह परिषद् होम्योपैथिक शिक्षा के स्तर के साथ-साथ इस व्यवसाय के विनियमन की भी जांच करेगा।

होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास एवं प्रसार

1433. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति का विकास एवं प्रसार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ख) क्या होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति को लोकप्रिय बनाने के लिये कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) :

(क) से (ग) स्वास्थ्य राज्य विषय है और यह मुख्यतः राज्य सरकारों का काम है कि वे होम्योपैथिक चिकित्सा पद्धति के प्रचार के लिये समुचित कार्यवाही करें। चौथी योजना में होम्योपैथी सहित देशी-विदेशी पद्धतियों के विकास के लिये केन्द्रीय क्षेत्रों में 7.83 करोड़ रुपये और राज्य क्षेत्र में 8 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

केन्द्रीय सरकार ने केन्द्रीय स्वास्थ्य योजना के अन्तर्गत दो होम्योपैथिक औषधालय खोले हैं।

सरकार ने एक चार वर्षीय डिप्लोमा पाठ्यक्रम भी स्वीकार किया है और राज्य सरकारों को सुझाव दिया है कि वे उसे अपनायें। केन्द्रीय होम्योपैथी परिषद् के गठन के बारे में भी समुचित कानून बनाने का विचार है। इस परिषद् के माध्यम से सभी राज्यों में होम्योपैथी प्रशिक्षण का स्तर एक समान करने तथा होम्योपैथी द्वारा चिकित्सा करने वालों का विनियमन करने का विचार है।

भारत सरकार ने हाल में ही भारतीय चिकित्सा और होम्योपैथी में अनुसंधान करने के लिये एक केन्द्रीय परिषद् स्थापित की है। इस परिषद् के तत्वावधान में हावड़ा में होम्योपैथी का एक केन्द्रीय अनुसंधान संस्थान तथा दिल्ली में एक होम्योपैथिक औषध मानकीकरण एकक स्थापित किये जा चुके हैं। 1971-72 में दो अनुसंधान केन्द्र तथा 1972-73 तथा 1973-74 में एक-एक केन्द्र स्थापित करने का विचार है।

इसके अलावा, यह परिषद् देश के विभिन्न भागों में स्थित होम्योपैथी के 10 अनुसंधान केन्द्रों को वित्तीय सहायता दे रही है। चौथी योजना अवधि में होम्योपैथिक अनुसंधान योजनाओं के लिये 36.98 लाख रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

Medical Reimbursement to Civilian Employees of Ordnance Factories

1434. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the civilian employees of the Ordnance Factories proceeding on leave to their permanent home towns or their family permanently residing in home towns/villages are not entitled to medical re-imbursement, whereas all the Central Government employees including Civilian Defence Employers other than those in Ordnance Factories are paid the same ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE DEFENCE PRODUCTION IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Whereas the Ordnance Factories employees are governed by the Regulations for the Medical Services of the Armed Forces, 1962, other Central Government employees including civilian Defence employers receive medical facilities under either Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules, 1944, as amended or Central Government Health Scheme. While under the latter two sets of Rules, the facilities mentioned in part (a) of the question are available, such facilities are not admissible under the Regulations for the Medical Services of the Armed Forces, 1962, which govern the Ordnance Factories employees and the Service personnel.

Thefts in Maulana Azad Medical College Hostel, New Delhi

1435. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government

has been invited to the news item appearing in the 'Evening News' dated the 15th April, 1971 to the effect that girl students of Maulana Azad Medical College Hostel feel insecure due to increasing number of thefts ?

(b) whether a large number of lady doctors and girl students have complained that the college authorities were showing lack of concern at the menace which has been on the increase for the past 12 months ; and

(c) the action taken by the authorities and the police to recover the stolen articles and to take preventive measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Police was informed immediately in each case and they are seized of the matter. Essential security measures, including provision of one extra chowkidar and erection of protective walls, have been taken.

Lack of Facilities at T. B. Control Units

1436. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to the news appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated the 17th April, 1971 to the effect that TB control units lack films, drugs, staff and equipment ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to make available all these facilities with a view to treat the patients properly and effectively ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c) The District TB Control Units established and upgraded during the

Fourth Five Year Plan are provided with full set of X-ray and Laboratory equipments received from the UNICEF. A full team of trained staff is also posted at each of these units. Besides, anti-TB drugs and 70 mm X-ray films are also supplied to these units by the Government of India. Maintenance of the District TB Control Units established before the commencement of the Fourth Five Year Plan, has become the liability of the State Government. However, anti-TB drugs are being supplied to these units also by the Government of India from the current financial year, subject to the recovery of the cost of the drugs for the committed level from the cash grants given to the States at the end of each financial year. 70 mm X-ray films are also supplied to these units as far as possible.

Anti-social element at Officers' quarters at Cossipore, Dum-Dum Road, Calcutta

1437. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Officers' Quarters of Cossipore Gun and Shell Factory which is situated on Dum-Dum Road, Calcutta, have now become a den of anti-social elements ;

(b) whether the anti-socials make use of this establishment for making bombs and as a base for the activities in Dum-Dum area and the inmates of quarters have become subjected to various forms of torture by the anti-socials ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government are contemplating for countering the anti-social element ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir. However it is true that the inmates of these quarters have been lately subjected to threats and intimidation by anti-social elements.

(c) Since the Factory Estate is located in the midst of civil population, it is for the State Government to take necessary steps. The management of the Factory keep the law and order authorities informed of any incident that occur from time to time and get their help as and when required.

Foreign-owned Drug Manufacturing Companies in India

1438. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of foreign-owned drug manufacturing companies in India ;

(b) the amount of profit earned by each company separately during the last three years, year-wise ; and

(c) the amount of Income-tax paid by each company during the last three years ; year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) It is presumed, by foreign-owned drug manufacturing companies is meant such of the companies as have foreign equity capital exceeding 50%. On this basis, the required information in respect of the units borne on the books of the Directorate General of Technical Development is as under. Information in respect of the units in the small scale sector is not available. It is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

1. M/s. Alkali & Chemicals Corporation of India Ltd., Calcutta.
2. M/s. Anglo French Drug (Eastern) Ltd, Bombay.
3. M/s. Bayer (India) Ltd, Bombay.
4. M/s. Beecham (India) Private Ltd., Bombay.
5. M/s. Boots Pure Drug Co. (India) Ltd., Bombay.
6. M/s. Burroughs Wellcome (India) Pvt. Ltd., Bombay.
7. M/s. Cyanamid (India) Ltd., Bombay.
8. M/s. Glaxo Laboratories (India) Ltd., Bombay.
9. M/s. Johnson & Johnson Ltd., Bombay.
10. M/s. May & Baker Ltd., Bombay.
11. M/s. Tata Fison Industries Ltd., Bombay.
12. M/s. Roche Products Ltd., Bombay.
13. M/s. M. Merck Sharp & Dhome of India Ltd., Bombay.

14. M/s. Parke Davis (India) Ltd., Bombay.
15. M/s. Pfizer Ltd., Bombay.
16. M/s. Raptakos, Brett & Co. Ltd., Bombay.
17. M/s. Reckitt & Colman of India Ltd., Calcutta.
18. M/s. Richardson Hindustan Ltd., Bombay.
19. M/s. Sandoz (India) Ltd., Bombay.
20. M/s. Searle (India) Ltd., Bombay.
21. M/s. Smith & Nephew (India) Ltd.,
22. M/s. Wyeth Laboratories Ltd., Bombay.
23. M/s. Ciba of India Ltd., Bombay.

(b) and (c) The information is not readily available. It will be collected and placed on the Table of the House.

Output of Hindustan Latex

1439. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) what is the annual output of the Hindustan Latex ;

(b) whether it is able to meet fully the domestic demand ; and

(c) if not, the steps Government propose to take to increase the supply of rubber contraceptives ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The installed capacity of Hindustan Latex Limited is 144 million pieces of Nirodh per annum. The Undertaking went into commercial production in July, 1969. The output has been as follows :—

Period	Output
(i) from July' 1969 to 31st March, 1970	40.45 million pieces:

(ii) from 1st April, 1971
to 31st March, 1971 77.43 million pieces*

*Full capacity was not utilised for want of orders.

(b) No. The requirements of Nirodh for the National Family Planning Programme are, however, being met partly by utilising free gifts of Nirodh given by friendly countries and partly by resorting to purchases from other indigenous sources.

(c) Government have approved in principle the proposal to double the production capacity of the Nirodh Factory of Hindustan Latex Limited. The Company has been asked to submit a detailed Project Report.

Conditions of Commonwealth illegal immigrants detained in U. K. Jails

1440. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news appearing in the 'Indian Express' of the 24th April, 1971 that Commonwealth illegal immigrants in U. K. are kept in harrowing conditions in the British jails ; and

(b) if so, the steps which Government have taken to see that their conditions are improved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report which appeared in the 'Indian Express' of the 24th April 1971 appears to have been based on a report in the *Sunday Times* of April 11. These reports seem to give an exaggerated picture of conditions in Pentonville prison. Soon after the *Sunday Times* report appeared, our High Commission in London made necessary enquiries through the British Home Office in the matter. While there is undoubted over-crowding, conditions in the prison are not quite as bad as depicted in the news story. There are 1200 prisoners in Pentonville prison at any one time, of whom illegal immigrants from various parts of the world constitute not more than a hundred. Being unconvicted prisoners, the latter get better treatment than the remaining 1100 convicted prisoners. Illegal immigrants are allowed to wear their own clothes, eat their own food supplied by friends, and meet visitors. They do not have to work and can even meet each

other at specified hours. In view of the above and also in view of the fact that immigrants held in Pentonville prison belong to all parts of the world and stay there for short periods, no further approach to the British Government was made.

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Conference of State Health Secretaries and Family Planning Officers

1441. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA :
SHRI DASARATHA DEB ;
SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the decision and the recommendations of the Conference of the State Health Secretaries and Family Planning Officers thereof; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU) : (a) The main recommendations of the Conference of State Health Secretaries Administrative Medical Officers, Family Planning Officers and Mass Education and Information Officers held from 28th to 30th April, 1971 are given in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No.L.T—341/71*]

(b) The recommendations are under consideration.

Visit by Russian Oil Experts to India

1442. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :
SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA :

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Russian Oil experts who concluded their visit to India recently have made plans for oil exploration by deep well drilling at Jaisalmer in Rajasthan and they are evaluating prospects of various areas to determine priorities to be undertaken by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission ; and

(b) the time by which the evaluation will be completed and the areas being evaluated ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The Oil and Natural Gas Commission had already taken a decision to conduct deep drilling in Jaisalmer area. The Russian Oil experts, who visited the country recently, agreed with this decision.

Another Soviet team, which came before the above mentioned Russian Oil experts, and which is still in India is currently engaged in a study which includes the evaluation of the prospects of the various areas and determination of the priorities of work to be undertaken.

(b) The study will cover all sedimentary basins in the country and is likely to be completed by September, 1971.

Training to Ceylonese personnel to fly MIG-17

1443. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Ceylon Government have requested India to train the Ceylonese personnel to fly MIG-17 aircraft, given to them by Russia ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The request has been accepted in principle.

Heads of Indian Missions abroad

1444. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officials and non-officials working as Heads of Indian Missions abroad ; and

(b) the comparative annual figures since 1967 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On

date, there are 55 career and 16 non-career Heads of Missions accredited to one or more countries. The 16 non-career Heads of Missions include non-officials, non-IFS Officers and retired officers.

b) Year	No. of career diplomats	No. of non-career diplomats
1967	50	16
1968	58	17
1969	58	17
1970	59	15

पाकिस्तान को विरोध-पत्र

1445. श्री ओंकार बेरवा : क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बमाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी, 1969 में भारत सरकार ने पाकिस्तान सरकार को कुल कितने विरोध-पत्र भेजे हैं ; और

(ख) उनमें से सरकार को कितने विरोध-पत्रों के उत्तर प्राप्त हो गये हैं ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह) : (क) 195

(ख) 73

Production of antibiotics by I. D. P. L. at Rishikesh Plant

1446. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of antibiotics produced by the Rishikesh Plant of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Limited ;

(b) whether the capacity of the tetracycline group of antibiotics was fixed at 120 tonnes when the actual consumption was 10 tonnes Per year ; and

(c) the reasons for raising the capacity of manufacturing of 70 tonnes of Chlorotetracycline when doctors in India no longer prescribe this antibiotic ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The total value of antibiotics produced at Rishikesh Plant of the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Ltd. during 1970-71, was of the order of Rs. 558.90 lakhs.

(b) The detailed project report envisaged a total capacity of 120 tonnes of the tetracycline group of antibiotics but the actual capacity created is only 76.5 tonnes per annum including 26.5 tonnes of chlorotetracycline. The present demand in the country for tetracycline Hcl is of the order of 90 tonnes.

(c) The capacity for chlorotetracycline actually created in the plant is only 26.5 tonnes. In view of the lack of adequate demand for this item various proposals for alternative use of the capacity are under consideration.

Financial aid for expansion of hospitals in West Bengal

1447. SHRI SUBHODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Bengal Government have asked for any financial help for expansion of Hospital as well as for supply of sufficient medicines ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING, AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b) The Government of West Bengal have recently requested for additional funds for establishment of 100 clinics under the Calcutta Metropolitan Development Authority. For this purpose they have requested the Health Ministry to take up the matter with the Planning Commission for increasing the Plan provision for Health for West Bengal by Rs. 231 lakhs. At present the approved outlay for the Health Sector in the State Plan is Rs. 1,563 lakhs. This proposal is under consideration of the Central Government.

Further in connection with the relief work for refugees from East Bengal, the Government of West Bengal have forwarded a scheme for medical care and health relief measures inclu-

ding water supply and sanitation. The Ministry of Rehabilitation have now approved the scheme subject to technical details being cleared.

In so far as the supply of medical stores is concerned, supplies are being made to the Government of West Bengal, as also to the other States where refugees have come, to meet their requirements.

Survey for Oil in West Bengal

1448. SHRI SUBHOD HANSDA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether search for natural oil in West Bengal has been abandoned ;

(b) if not, the areas selected for surveying and the stage at which the survey result stands ; and

(c) whether any drilling will be made on the basis of the survey results ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Seismic surveys have so far been concentrated in areas south-west to south-east of Calcutta, covering Tamluk-Haldia, Budge Budge-Diamond Harbour, Bodra-Port Canning and Barasat areas. These are areas where prospects of finding oil are considered particularly favourable. These areas have been covered by semi-detailed seismic reflection surveys, with detailed seismic surveys in Chhitanyapur-Haldia, Budge Budge-Bawali, Bodra and Barasat areas, using analogue magnetic recording instruments. During the field seasons 1970-71, two parties have been working in and around Bodra area with digital seismic-units.

(c) Drilling will be undertaken if these digital seismic surveys indicate the presence of favourable structures for oil/gas accumulations.

Retrenchment of Naval Employees

1449. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of employees in

the Naval Bakery, Naval Base, Cochin have been retrenched from the service ;

(b) if so, the total number of employees retrenched ;

(c) the reasons for the said retrenchment ; and

(d) the steps taken to absorb them in some alternative posts ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) to (c) As the bakery at Cochin has been closed down, 15 employees have been retrenched.

(d) Efforts are being made to offer alternative appointments to the affected individuals.

Formation of Joint Committee of Government and Drug Industry Representatives to study the Impact of Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970

1450. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the drug industry has suggested the formation of a joint committee of Government and industry representatives to study the effects of Drug (Prices Control) Order, 1970 and its implementation ; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) A suggestion that a Joint Committee be set up to study the effects of the Drugs (Prices Control) Order 1970 was made in the speech of the Chairman, Reception Committee at the 6th All India Drugs and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Conference held in Bombay on the 2nd May, 1971. The then Minister in charge of Petroleum and Chemicals (Shri D. R. Chavan) who inaugurated the meeting pointed out that the drugs industry and the trade have been consulted from time to time regarding the working of the Drug (Prices Control) Order 1970 and that the practice would be continued. He added that in the circumstances, the setting up of a formal committee of the kind proposed was not considered necessary, by Government.

Plastic Cornea Grafting

1451. SHRI D. K. PANDA :
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUN-
WALA :

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have verified the rival claims made by two teams of Eye-Surgeon at Patiala and Delhi regarding the pioneering work in Plastic cornea grafting ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS & HOUSING, AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) :

(a) and (b) The Indian Council of Medical Research has supported studies on clinical trials of keratoprosthesis at two centres namely, Government Medical College, Patiala and Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. At Patiala, the work was started in June, 1969. According to the latest report received, keratoprosthesis made of methyl methacrylate was implanted in the eyes of 4 patients successfully, the first operation having been performed in December, 1969. Follow up has shown no indication of any foreign body reaction towards the implanted keratoprosthesis, causing extrusion of the implant or demanding removal of the keratoprosthesis. Vision has improved except in one case where there was retinal malfunction.

At the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi, similar work was undertaken in April, 1970. In the latest report received, it is stated that a methyl methacrylate polymer has been prepared by the special technique of ultraviolet polymerisation. The apparatus and the technical details of polymerisation have been indigenously developed. Various designs of plastic cornea have been experimented upon animals and final selection has been made for clinical trials. The first grafting of this indigenously made plastic cornea was done on the 28th April, 1971 and the patient can now recognise faces.

Commissioning of First Indian Built Naval Frigate, Nilgiri

1452. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been delay in commis-

sioning of first Indian-built Naval Frigate, Nilgiri ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Yes sir ; by about 5 months.

(b) The delay is the result of cumulative effect of the difficulties experienced in this first ever production of a highly sophisticated Frigate in the country.

Rejection of offer of Government accommodation by Employees

1453. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government servants who were offered Government accommodation on Doctors' recommendations, but did not accept the same up to the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the reasons for not accepting the Government accommodation ; and

(c) how much loss Government has suffered due to Government quarters remaining vacant owing to rejection of offers by the employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Out of 649 Govt. employees, who were offered general pool accommodation on medical grounds in Delhi, New Delhi, during the period from December, 1967 to March, 1971, only 17 employees did not accept the allotments.

(b) In 15 cases no reasons for non-acceptance of the allotments were given by the employees concerned but in 2 cases the employees concerned did not accept the allotments as they wanted accommodation in a particular area.

(c) According to the provisions contained in the Allotment Rules, when an acceptance is not received from the officer concerned to whom the allotment is made, within the stipulated period, the accommodation is allotted to the next officer on the waiting list. The question of loss of revenue does not arise.

Cut in the U. N. Budget

1454. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether India's delegate to U. N. has felt concerned over the slashing by the Secretary-General of the U. N. Budget ; and

(b) if so, the effect of this cut on the financial commitments to support the activities of the U. N. Organisational systems ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Secretary General gave an assurance that the reduction would not affect the implementation of the approved work programme of the U. N. It will be possible to assess the impact on the work programme only after the conclusion of the financial year 1971.

Recommendations made by Shantilal H. Shah Committee on Oil Prices

1455. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state the steps Government have taken to curb the remittances in the light of the recommendations made by Shantilal H. Shah Committee on Oil prices ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Government initially asked the Oil Companies to report the extent of their remittances on account of Engineering Services, Technical Information Services, Royalties, Licence Fees etc. The Oil Companies have stated that they have not remitted any amount not permissible either under the provisions of the Refinery Agreements or by the provisions of Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. The matter is being further pursued.

Expenditure on Allopathic, Homoeopathic and other remedies of treatments

1456. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) how much money has been spent by

Central Government on Allopathic remedy of treatment and how much on Homoeopathic and other Indian remedies of treatment, including research thereon, in the financial year ending 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the steps taken to assist and popularise Homoeopathic and Indian remedies of treatment ; and

(c) whether adequate funds and facilities would be made available for Homoeopathy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHAYAYA) : (a) Health is a State subject and provision of medical care is the responsibility of the State Governments concerned. In Delhi, however, the Central Government servants are governed by the Central Government Health Scheme. There are 60 Allopathic, 5 Ayurvedic and 2 Homoeopathic dispensaries functioning under the Central Government Health Scheme. The expenditure during the year 1970-71 amounted to :

Allopathy	.. Rs. 1,04,45,000
Ayurveda	.. Rs. 3,56,000
Homoeopathy	.. Rs. 43,000

In respect of Central Government servants and members of their families residing outside Delhi, they are governed by the Central Services (Medical Attendance) Rules except for Allahabad and Bombay where the Central Government Health Scheme is in operation only on Allopathic lines. The expenditure in respect of these two cities was as follows :

Bombay	.. Rs. 6.51 lakhs
Allahabad	.. Rs. 12.46 lakhs

Since expenditure on medical treatment is reimbursed to other Central Government servants by the various Departments/Ministries, figures of expenditure in this respect are not available with this Ministry.

With regard to research a sum of Rs. 155 lakhs was spent by the Indian Council of Medical Research during the year 1970-71 ; while the Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy gave grants amounting to Rs. 53 lakhs during the same period for research purposes.

(h) The Government of India have established a Central Council for Research in Indian Medicine and Homoeopathy which body is giving grants to the various institutions engaged in research. In addition, grants are given to a number of Ayurvedic medical colleges for upgrading the existing Departments. A Central Council of Indian Medicine is being established under an Act of Parliament for regulating Ayurvedic education and its practice. Necessary legislation for the setting up of a similar Council for Homoeopathy is under consideration.

The Government of India have informed all State Governments to the effect that along with modern system of Allopathy, Ayurveda, Unani and Homoeopathic system of medicine should contribute towards the development of the National Health Services in the country. It is, therefore, also for the State Governments to take necessary steps to propagate the Indian systems of medicine including Homoeopathy.

(c) In the Fourth Plan a sum of Rs. 58.30 lakhs has been provided for undergraduate education in Homoeopathy and a sum of Rs. 36.98 lakhs for Research Schemes.

Production of .22 Rifles, Pistols and Revolvers for Public Use

1457. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Defence Department has produced for public use 2.2 Rifles, Pistols and Revolvers;

(b) if so, the prices thereof; and

(c) by what time these fire arms will be available in the market; and

(d) what estimate for marketing these fire arms has been made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Department of Defence Production has plans to produce for public use .22 Rifles (and not 2.2 Rifles) and .32" Pistols. There is no plan to produce Revolvers for public use.

(b) Prices would be decided after the bulk manufacture has been started.

(c) The pilot batch of .22 Rifles has been manufactured. As soon as this batch is cleared in proof bulk production will be taken up. Every effort is being made to put the Rifles in the market as early as possible. A project has recently been sanctioned for the manufacture of certain army stores and .32" Pistols for the civilian use and though the manufacture is expected to be established in about 3 years time, the capacity would be initially utilised for production of service stores.

(d) No indication can be given at this stage.

Visit of the Officials of F.A.C.T. to foreign countries

1458. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of times the officials of Fertilisers and Chemicals Travancore Limited, Kerala have gone abroad during the last three years;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on these trips; and

(c) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b) The number of officers of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited who had gone abroad during the last three years and the expenditure incurred thereon are given below:—

Year	Number of officers	Expenditure
1968-69	66	Rs. 6,74,891/-
1969-70	47	Rs. 4,18,086/-
1970-71	18	Rs. 1,22,117/-

(c) The officers of Fertilizers and Chemicals Travancore Limited were sent to Japan, Italy, U.S.A., U. K., Ceylon and Syria in connection with the designing, etc. of the projects under implementation by the Company, for negotiation on tenders of foreign countries for setting up of plants and for training under USAID programmes.

Doctors Working in Emergency Department in Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi

1459. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Doctors working in Emergency Department in Willingdon Hospital do not pay proper attention to the patients ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have considered any proposal to make surprise visits to such Hospitals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) No. Patients are looked after by the doctors on duty.

(b) Officers of the Directorate General of Health Services visit the Hospital frequently sometimes without intimation to the Hospital

Employment in MIG Factory

1460. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons given employment in the Sonabada MIG Factory since its inception ;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes who were given opportunities ; and

(c) the criteria adopted in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA) : (a) Number of persons employed in MIG Factory, Sunabada as on 1st January, 1971 is 2484.

(b) 139 belong to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) In 1969, a directive was issued by the Government laying down the percentage of vacancies to be reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for various classes of employees. This directive was amended in 1970. The directive as amended also lays down the procedure for carrying forward vacancies

if suitable candidates are not available in a particular year. The Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. is currently following these directives.

Purchase of Submarines from Britain

1461. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India is trying to buy submarines from Britain ; and

(b) if so, the total financial implications of this project ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) It is our policy to acquire military hardware from a variety of sources, depending on its suitability and availability. It will not be in public interest to disclose details.

Effects of Deficiency of Protein on Health of Adults

1462. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether a recent study conducted by the doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, revealed that an average Indian consumes only three quarters as much protein now as he did in 1965 and that deficiency of protein has serious effects not only on children but can also seriously impair the health of adults ;

(b) whether Government have studied the implications of the finding of the doctors of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government in its nutritional programmes in an effort to check the decline in the consumption of protein ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) Recent studies conducted by the All India Institute of Medical Sciences among the rural population of the Nainital District in Uttar Pradesh revealed that deficiency of calories and proteins can impair the health of not only children but also of adults. The Institute have not made any studies for

comparing the present consumption of protein to that in 1965.

(b) and (c) Government are alive to the problem of protein value and mal-nutrition in the country and a co-ordinated approach towards the problem of mal-nutrition is being undertaken by the various Departments of the Government. This comprises supplementary feeding programmes amongst the vulnerable sections of the population, production of nutrition education and extension, applied nutrition programmes, and treatment and screening of early cases. The following measures are adopted to improve the level of nutrition :

1. Supplementary feeding is provided through the following programmes which are run with aid of various agencies :

(a) Feeding under the Applied Nutrition Programme ;

(b) Feeding through Balwadis ;

(c) School feeding programme ; and

(d) M.C.H. milk feeding programme.

2. Imparting nutrition education to the mothers to enable them to utilise commonly available cheap foods for providing nutritious diet to their children.
3. Treatment of early cases of malnutrition through MCH Centres.
4. The Department of Food have taken steps to combat protein malnutrition among children and other vulnerable group by starting projects for the manufacture of high protein foods such as 'BALAHAR', MULTIPURPOSE FOOD AND WEANING FOOD.
5. Production of adequate quantity of food of right quality to the extent possible.
6. Provision of adequate distribution machinery to ensure adequate amount of food to all segments of population.
7. Control of environmental sanitation in order to reduce infection which always precipitates malnutrition.
8. Specific ameliorative measures against certain malnutrition conditions like anaemic, goitre, keratomalacia etc.

दिल्ली में हुन्नी-सोपड़ियों की संख्या में असामान्य रूप में वृद्धि हुई है और कुछ राजनीतिक नेताओं के हस्तक्षेप के कारण इनके बिराने में बाधा हो रही है ;

1463. श्री बडल बिहारी बालवेई : क्या निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण के प्रवक्ता के अनुसार लोक सभा के मत चुननों के उपरांत दिल्ली में हुन्नी-सोपड़ियों की संख्या में असामान्य रूप में वृद्धि हुई है और कुछ राजनीतिक नेताओं के हस्तक्षेप के कारण इनके बिराने में बाधा हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री बाई० के० गुजराल) : (क) दिल्ली विकास प्राधिकरण द्वारा ऐसा कोई ध्यान जारी नहीं किया गया है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Exploration of Oil with Foreign Collaboration,

1464. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to have foreign collaboration for exploration of oil reserves in the country ; and

(b) whether any decision has been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Mediation by Swiss Government regarding Repatriation of Diplomats

1465 SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Swiss Government had

agreed to mediate between India and Pakistan over the evacuation of the Indian Diplomatic personnel from Pakistan ;

(b) if so, whether the efforts of the Swiss Government have yielded any results ;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same and whether any other country has offered to negotiate in the matter ; and

(d) if not, how Government propose to secure the release of the Indian diplomats ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) The Swiss Government on the request of the Government of Pakistan, agreed to lend their good offices in regard to the arrangements for ascertaining the wishes of those members of the erstwhile Pakistan Mission in Calcutta who declared their allegiance to the Government of Bangla Desh.

(b) Negotiations are still continuing.

(c) Negotiations have become protracted because of Pakistan's unreasonable insistence that it is India's responsibility to make those persons of the erstwhile Pakistan Mission in Calcutta who changed their allegiance to the Bangla Desh Government, to meet a representative of the Pakistan Government individually. We have made it clear that this is a matter for these persons themselves to decide.

(d) As stated above negotiations are continuing in this matter.

Jobless Doctors in Mysore State

1466. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Doctors who are jobless in Mysore State ;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from the House Surgeon's Association of Mysore in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereon.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING, AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected from the State Government of Mysore and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Appointment of a Commission to study the aspects of manufacturing and marketing of drugs

1467. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Medical Association has approached the Union Government to set up a Commission to go into all the aspects of manufacturing and marketing of drugs ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government there to ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICAL (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government feel that there is no need to set up any such Commission at this stage as they are fully seized of all matters relating to manufacturing, pricing and marketing of drugs in the country.

Recruitment of Staff in Eastern Branch of Indian Oil Corporation.

1468. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of officers and staff recruited for Eastern Branch of the Indian Oil Corporation during the last three years (year-wise) ;

(b) the comparative figures of officers and staff during the last three years ;

(c) the reason for making recruitment of officers in the Corporation in a disproportionate manner ;

(d) the details of restrictions imposed during 1968-69 and 1969-70 on new recruit-

ment of clerical cadres for the Eastern Branch and the reasons therefor ;

(e) whether similar restrictions were imposed in regard to the recruitment of officers ; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) The position is as below :—

Year	Officers	Staff	Total
1968-69	15	125	140
1969-70	19	117	136
1970-71	6	70	76

(b) The comparative strength of officers and staff including transfers is as below :

Year	Officers	Staff	Total
1968-69	308	1522	1830
1969-70	347	1608	1955
1970-71	372	1650	2022

(c) Considering the nature of business of the Marketing Division, there is no disproportionate recruitment of officers.

(d) Additional requirements of officers and staff are established only after scientific work studies are undertaken. The question of placing any special restrictions on recruitment of clerical cadres, therefore, does not arise.

(e) and (f). Do not arise.

Loans to various Housing Schemes in the States

1469. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) the total Central assistance in the form of loans and grants, sanctioned and disbursed to each State and Union Territory on account of (i) Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, (ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme, (iii) Slum Improvement Scheme, (iv) Plantation Labour Housing Scheme, (v) Colliery Labour Housing Scheme, and (vi) Rural Housing Scheme during the year 1970-71 ;

(b) the actual utilisation of Central assistance by each State and Union Territory on each of the housing schemes during the same period ;

(c) the total number of houses planned to be constructed under each of the housing schemes by each State and Union Territory during the year 1970-71 ;

(d) the total number of houses actually constructed during the same period ; and

(e) the housing schemes taken up in the current year by each State and Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) Four of the Schemes namely, Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme (now known as Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community), Low Income Group Housing Scheme, Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme and the Village Housing Project Scheme, introduced by this Ministry, are included in the State Sector. Since the beginning of the Fourth Plan, Central assistance to the States for various State sector programmes, including these Schemes, is being given in the form of 'block loans' and 'block grants' without its being tied to any specific Scheme or Head of development. The State Governments are free to determine the amounts they would like to allocate out of the block central assistance, for implementation of any of the State sector schemes, according to their own requirements and priorities. Central assistance allocated and actually utilised by the State Governments for these four schemes during 1970-71, has not been reported by them. Similarly the amounts actually utilised by the Union Territories with legislature for implementation of these schemes during 1970-71, have not yet been communicated by them. As regards Union Territories without legislature, the Central assistance allocated and drawn under the four schemes is indicated in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—342/71]

Central assistance allocated and drawn by the various State Governments and Union Territories under the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is a Cen-

ral Sector Scheme, is given in Statement II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—342/71]

As regards the housing scheme for coal miners, no Central financial assistance is given to the State Governments and Union Territories. However, assistance is given to the managements of collieries out of Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. During 1970-71, Rs. 128.20 lakhs were paid to the managements by the Coal Mines Welfare Commissioner.

(c) and (d) Information relating to the number of houses sanctioned and completed during 1970-71, based on progress reports received so far from the State Governments in respect of the four State sector housing schemes and the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers is given in Statement III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—342/71]

As regards the Housing Scheme for Coal Miners, against 6000 houses planned to be constructed by various Colliery managements during the year 1970-71, 4,180 houses were completed.

(e) Apart from the schemes mentioned above, all other Social Housing Schemes of this Ministry viz. Middle Income Group Housing Scheme, Land Acquisition and Development Scheme, and Rental Housing Scheme for State Government Employees are being continued during the current financial year, and will continue to remain in force during the remaining period of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

नेहरू होम्योपैथिक कालेज, नई दिल्ली के विस्तार के लिये वित्तीय सहायता

1470. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नई दिल्ली की डिफेंस कालोनी में स्थित नेहरू-होम्योपैथिक कालेज के विकास और विस्तार के लिये केन्द्र सरकार ने अनुदान और सहायता के रूप में कितनी धन राशि दी है;

(ख) भविष्य में इसके विकास और विस्तार के लिये सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित योजना की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ; और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के लिये इसे कितना अनुदान दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री (श्री उमाशंकर दीक्षित) :
(क) 1964 से 1970 तक के वर्षों में, इस कालेज को 3,14,000 रुपये दिये गये हैं ।

(ख) दिल्ली प्रशासन ने बतलाया है कि उन्होंने इसके विकास के लिये कोई योजना नहीं बनाई है ।

भारत सरकार उप स्नातक होम्योपैथिक शिक्षा के वर्तमान स्तर में सुधार कर उसका विकास करने के लिये आर्थिक सहायता देने की एक योजना पर विचार कर रही है । इसन व्यौरों को अभी अन्तिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है ।

(ग) दिल्ली प्रशासन चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में एक लाख रु० देने के एक प्रस्ताव पर भी विचार कर रहा है ।

होम्योपैथी अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों की स्थापना

1471. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में होम्योपैथी अनुसन्धान केन्द्र के स्थापित करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये केन्द्र कब तक स्थापित हो जाएंगे तथा उनपर कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च की जाएगी तथा इस सम्बन्ध में कार्य कब तक पूरा हो जाने की सम्भावना है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :
(क) और (ख) भारतीय चिकित्सा और

होम्योपैथी को केन्द्रीय अनुसन्धान परिषद के सीधे नियंत्रण में दो अनुसन्धान संस्थान काम कर रहे हैं और देश के 10 अन्य अनुसन्धान केन्द्रों को वह वित्तीय सहायता प्रदान कर रहा है। परिषद 1971-72 में दो और अनुसन्धान केन्द्र तथा 1972-73 और 1973-74 में एक-एक केन्द्र खोलना चाहता है। परिषद के शासी निकाय ने चौथी योजना अवधि में होम्योपैथिक अनुसन्धान योजनाओं के लिए 36.98 लाख रुपये का प्रावधान करना स्वीकार कर लिया है।

Incentives to Doctors to work in Rural Hospitals

1472. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there continues to be tremendous dearth of doctors in the rural Hospitals and Health Centres and large number of centres are still without doctors ;

(b) if so, to what extent the situation is improved since August 26, 1969 when the then Health Minister informed Parliament that of the 4919 Primary Health Centres in the country, 352 were without doctors ; and

(c) what new incentives were offered by Government to attract doctors taking rural services and what were the results achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D.P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Only 280 out of 5092 Primary Health Centres were without doctors as on 31-12-1970. 3182 Primary Health Centres have only one doctor each.

(b) The number of Primary Health Centres has increased to 5092 as against 4919 and the number of Primary Health Centres without doctors has gone down to 820 from 352 as informed earlier.

(c) The Government of India have evolved a scheme for giving an allowance of Rs. 150.00 p. m. to the doctors taking rural services in 400 difficult rural areas.

As this a State subject, following steps are taken by the State/Union Territory Governments to attract the doctors to take the rural

1. Formation of unified cadres for doctors working in rural as well as urban areas.
2. Provision of total package of incentives such as grant of rural allowance, transport facilities, free furnished quarters, protected water supply, electricity etc.
3. Improvement of physical facilities of Primary Health Centres, particularly in respect of buildings, residential quarters.
4. Re-employment of retired doctors willing to serve in rural areas.
5. Grant of advance increments.

Some States have also offered scholarships/stipends to the medical students for binding them for service in rural areas for a certain number of years.

Training in Skyjacking by Pakistan to Naga, Mizo and Kuki Hostiles

1473. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Pakistan has constructed a small landing strip south-east of Rangamati in East Pakistan where training in skyjacking is being imparted to Naga, Mizo and Kuki hostiles ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJWAN RAM): (a) Government have no such information.

(b) Does not arise.

Survey for Oil in Orissa

1474. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether reconnaissance gravity-cum-magnetic survey has been done by the Oil and

Natural Gas Commission in the coastal districts of Orissa to find out oil in that area ; if so, the result of the survey ; and

(b) when Government propose to take up exploration work in that area ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Results of these surveys have indicated possibilities of thickening of sedimentary rocks towards the coast in a south-easterly direction.

(b) As stated above, exploration work in the sense of surveys has already been taken up in the past in this area. Further, seismic surveys are also planned for the future. As for exploratory drilling it would be undertaken only after the seismic surveys lead to the discovery of favourable structures.

Setting up of a Nylon Factory in Tamil Nadu

1475. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has proposed the setting up of a Nylon factory in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the request ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. An application from the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. (a State Government undertaking) for a licence to set up a nylon yarn unit in Tamil Nadu has been received and is under consideration of the Government.

Killing of Hindus in East Bengal by West Pakistan Army

1476. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any assessment of the total number of Hindus residing in East Bengal who have been killed by the West Pakistan Army during their current fight with freedom fighters.

(b) if so, their number ; and

(c) whether Government have taken up officially the cause of Hindus with the Government of Pakistan and if so, their reaction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) and (b) No precise assessment has been possible.

(c) Government have in the past reminded the Pakistan Government frequently of its obligation to its minority communities and it will take this up with the Pakistan Government when more precise information becomes available of the consequences of events in East Bengal since the 25th March.

Petro-Chemical Complex in Tamil Nadu

1477. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have requested the Central Government for setting up a Petro-Chemical complex in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) and (b) An application from the Tamil Nadu Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. for the grant of a licence for setting up a petro-chemical complex in Tamil Nadu has been received and is under consideration:

संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों से सम्बद्ध नौकरों के क्वार्टरों में सफाई सम्बन्धी प्रबन्ध

1478. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या संसद् सदस्यों के फ्लैटों से सम्बद्ध नौकरों के क्वार्टरों के लिए सफाई के उपयुक्त प्रबन्ध नहीं किए गए हैं ;

(ख) क्या इन क्वार्टरों में बिजली पानी देने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्य-वाही की जा रही है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) संसद सदस्यों के प्लेटों से संलग्न सर्वेडस् क्वार्टरों के लिए सफाई की उचित व्यवस्था विद्यमान है ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Doubling of Haldia-Barauni Pipeline

1479. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Haldia-Barauni Pipeline is going to be doubled very soon ;

(b) whether the construction of the second line will be done departmentally or through contracts ;

(c) whether it will go side by side of the existing pipeline ;

(d) whether this time coal-belt areas will be avoided ; and

(e) whether further defects in the original line will be found out and remedied ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) to (c). When the present Haldia-Barauni Pipeline is utilised for the transportation of crude, it would be necessary to lay a separate product pipeline to transport products to Mourigram and Rajbandh installations. The new pipeline will follow the same alignment as the present pipeline from Haldia to Baradabar in the acquired Right-of-Way. From Baradabar to Rajbandh either the existing alignment can be followed or as an alternative a new alignment can be made from Mourigram to Rudrani beyond which the pipeline will follow the alignment of the existing pipeline up to Rajbandh.

The second alternative will reduce the overall length of the pipeline, but needs a survey to be conducted between Mourigram and Rudrani. No decision has yet been taken whether the line will be constructed departmentally or through contractors.

(d) The new pipeline will terminate at Rajbandh about 20 KMs away from the coal field area.

(e) No further defects in the original line have been found.

Rehabilitation, training and appointment of Ex-servicemen

1480. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a novel scheme to rehabilitate ex-servicemen has been sponsored by some industrial firms ;

(b) if so, whether in collaboration with the Director General of Resettlement of the Defence Ministry, the firms are recruiting retired Army Officers for training in several courses and to appoint them in production engineering, personal and civil administrative departments of their respective offices later ; and

(c) whether many of the retired ex-Officers are also working on a contract basis in the Border Security Force ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. There is no such scheme for Ex-servicemen. However, such a scheme has been organised, in collaboration with M/s Hindustan Lever Ltd., for officers of the rank of Lt. Col. to Brig., and of equivalent ranks in the other two Services, who have retired or are due to retire, and are below 48 years of age. Nine officers of these ranks have joined the training which commenced at the Administrative Staff College on 10th May, 1971 and is likely to last for about one year, including in-plant training in certain firms. While there is no guarantee of a job being given to each of these officer trainees at the end of the training period, it is expected that they will normally make the grade and be absorbed in one of the firms participating in the scheme.

(c). No trained ex-Army officers are working in the BSF on *contract* basis. Retired Army officers are, however, serving in the BSF on re-employment terms.

Diversification of production of Soda Ash in Western Region

1481. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to diversify the production of Soda Ash in Western region; and

(b) the steps taken to reduce the import of 10,000 tonnes of Soda Ash per annum through the State Trading Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI DALBIR SINGH) : (a) There is concentration of the soda ash industry in the Western region. Three out of the four existing units, accounting for a capacity of 430,000 tonnes/year out of a total of 470,000 tonnes/year, are located in that region. Appreciating the need for dispersal of the industry, letters of intent have been issued for the establishment of two units, one in Maharashtra and another in Tamil Nadu for a capacity of 66,000 tonnes/year each. A letter of intent has also been issued for effecting substantial expansion to the existing unit in U.P. by 110,000 tonnes/year. A proposal for the establishment of a soda ash unit of 66,000 tonnes/year capacity at Haldia in West Bengal is also under consideration.

(b) The following steps have been taken to minimize imports and to achieve self-sufficiency as soon as possible :—

- (i) Existing units have been asked to increase production to the extent possible.
- (ii) Applications for the establishment of additional capacity have been invited recently by means of a Press Note, for ensuring more production as a long-term solution.

Statue of Mahatma Gandhi at New Delhi

1482. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee constituted by

Government last year for selecting the site and design for putting up the statue of Mahatma Gandhi at New Delhi has submitted its report :

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) the decision of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Committee of Assessors was constituted only to select the final design of the statue of Mahatma Gandhi to be installed near India Gate.

(b) The Committee did not find any of the eight maquettes submitted by the sculptors, suitable for the purpose of erecting a national memorial in honour of Gandhiji.

(c) Government agree with the above finding of the Committee.

Safety and security of Personnel and Records of Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Dacca and in other places in Pakistan

1483. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the developments leading to the closure of Indian Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Dacca and that of the Pak Deputy High Commissioner's Office in Calcutta since April, 1971 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to ensure the safety and personal security of Indian diplomatic personnel and Deputy High Commissioner records in Dacca in particular and of Indian Diplomatic personnel and their family members in different centres of Pakistan like Karachi and Islamabad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) On the 18th April, the erstwhile Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta, Mr. Hossain Ali, and 54 members of his staff renounced their allegiance to the Government of Pakistan in order to serve the cause of Bangla Desh.

On the 20th April the Pakistan Government appointed Mr. Mehdi Masud as their new Deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta. Mr. Hossain Ali, however, refused to surrender to him the building and premises of the erstwhile Pakistan Deputy High Commission in Calcutta. Thereupon, on the 23rd April, the Pakistan Government announced the closure of their Mission in Calcutta with effect from the 26th April, 1971, and asked the Indian Mission in Dacca to be closed on the same date. The explanation given by the Pakistan Government for this action was that the Government of India did not afford necessary facilities to the newly appointed Pakistan Deputy High Commissioner.

(b) The Pakistan Government has been reminded that it is their responsibility to ensure the safety of all the personnel of our Missions in Pakistan, including our erstwhile Mission in Dacca. They have also been reminded that international law and diplomatic practice enjoin on them the duty to provide facilities for the return of our staff, their personal belongings and official property and records.

Expenditure on Foreign Missions of India

1484. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the details of Ambassadorial and other offices under his Ministry existing outside India as on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the expenses incurred by such Ambassadorial and other offices individually in the last financial year ending on the 31st March, 1971 ;

(c) in how many of these offices Indian manufactured cars which have been provided by Government are being used by our offices attending those Embassies etc. ; and

(d) if all of them are not using the Indian manufactured cars, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH) : (a) to (d) A Statement is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-343/71]

Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh

1485. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision to start a Sainik School in Himachal Pradesh has been taken by the Central Government ; and

(b) if so, when and where the school will start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) and (b) A Sainik School is started in a State only on receipt of a proposal to that effect from the State Government. Government of India have not received any proposal from the Himachal Pradesh Government to start a Sainik School.

Visit by Indian Oil Corporation's Delegation to U.A.R.

1486. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Indian delegation led by the Chairman of the Indian Oil Corporation visited U.A.R. last year ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the visit ; and

(c) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) To discuss with the Egyptian General Petroleum Corporation the feasibility of importing El-Morgan crude oil from U.A.R. in India and other matters of mutual interest.

(c) The delegation reported that El-Morgan crude was of interest to the IOG.

The other matters of mutual interest discussed during this meeting were :-

- (1) import of petroleum products from India by EGPC ;
- (2) exchange of trainees in the field of refining, exploration and offshore drilling ;

(3) possibility of India assisting UAR in some of their refining and petroleum projects ; and

(4) collaboration in setting up of the Egyptian Petroleum Institute.

Follow up actions are underway.

Decline in Production of Nitrogenous Fertilizers

1487. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH (KOTAH) : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the nitrogenous fertilizer production for the year 1970 has gone down by a million tonnes ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this shortfall ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. G. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The production of nitrogenous fertilizers in the year 1970 was 8,04,042 tonnes in terms of nitrogen. No target of production for the calendar year 1970 was fixed, but the revised target for 1970-71 (April, 70—March, 71) was 8,50,000 tonnes of nitrogen. As against this, the production was 8.3 lakh tonnes. The slight shortfall in production compared to target was mainly due to power cut in Nangal factory and due to accidents and labour troubles in the factories at Kanpur, Baroda and Rourkela.

Cases of Keratoplasty in Delhi

1488. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Keratoplasty (corneal grafting) cases undertaken in Delhi from 1st January, 1970 to 30th April, 1971 ;

(b) the number of successful cases ; and

(c) the special facilities provided for further research in Keratoplasty ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY

PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b).

	No. of cases undertaken	No. of successful cases
Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi.	92	94%
Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.	2	1
Irwin Hospital, New Delhi.	322	229

(c) All facilities for research exist at the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences, New Delhi. The Indian Council of Medical Research are financing two research schemes, namely, (1) Therapeutic value of Keratoplasty in alkaline and Acid Burns of the Cornea and (2) Role of immuno suppressive agents in graft re-action.

Blood donations in Tripura

1489. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Blood Bank of Tripura has been completely disorganised ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to get blood donations in Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल नगर का विकास

1490. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल नगर के विकास के लिये कोई विस्तृत योजना तैयार की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बात क्या है और इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि का आवंटन किया गया है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल): (क) और (ख) "नगर विकास" के विस्तृत कार्यक्रमों का बनाना राज्य क्षेत्र में है। "नगर विकास" परियोजनाओं को बनाने तथा मंजूर करने में राज्य सरकारें सक्षम हैं। निर्माण तथा आवास मंत्रालय के पास मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा भोपाल नगर के लिए बनाई गई विकास योजना का कोई ब्यौरा नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक कारखाना

1491. श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में मध्य प्रदेश में कोयले पर आधारित एक उर्वरक कारखाना स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूप रेखा क्या है।

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) और (ख) सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश में कोरवा नामक स्थान पर कोयले पर आधारित एक उर्वरक मन्थन की स्थापना का अनुमोदन किया है, जिसकी यूरिया के रूप में 1,229,000 मीटरी टन नाइट्रोजन की वार्षिक उत्पादन क्षमता होगी। इस समय यह बताना सम्भव नहीं है कि इस परियोजना को ठीक समय में क्या कार्यान्वित किया जायेगा क्योंकि इसके कार्यक्रम के बारे में अभी निर्णय नहीं हुआ है।

Eastern Headquarter of Oil and Natural Gas Commission without General Manager

1492. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the eastern headquarter of Oil and Natural Gas Commission is without a General Manager for months together ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether it is hampering the proper working of the Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) and (b) The post of General Manager, Eastern Region, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, at Nazira (Assam) fell vacant on April 19, 1970, due to retirement of the incumbent. The efforts of the Commission, since then, to find a suitable person to man this post substantively, have not succeeded as yet, and are still continuing.

(c) No, Sir. To avoid any dislocation of work, the Commission have appointed senior officers to officiate in the post and to attend to its duties, till a substantive appointment to this post was made.

Removing of Rigs from Shivasagar district without drilling

1493. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently in Eastern Region, Oil and Natural Gas Commission had prepared some ground in five places in Shivasagar district and fixed rigs and subsequently removed them without drilling ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) No Sir. There has been no case in the recent past where Oil and Natural Gas Commission in their Eastern Region have moved a Rig out of drill-site without drilling the well.

(b) Does not arise.

नगरों तथा गांवों में रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए मकान

1494. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) नगरों में कितने व्यक्ति आवास की पर्याप्त व्यवस्था के बिना रह रहे हैं ;

(ख) गांवों में कितने व्यक्ति आवास की पर्याप्त सुविधाओं के बिना रह रहे हैं ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त मकानों के बिना रहने वाले व्यक्तियों के लिए सस्ते मकानों तथा न्यूनतम सुविधाओं की कब तक व्यवस्था कर दी जायेगी; और

(घ) आगामी 5 वर्षों में वर्षवार ऐसे कितने मकानों का निर्माण किया जायेगा ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) और (ख) इस बारे में फिलहाल कोई विश्वसनीय आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1971 की जनगणना में इस बारे में एकत्रित किए गए व्योरे की जांच में काफी समय लगेगा। तथापि, चौथी योजना (1969-74) के लिए आवास पर कार्यकारी दल ने, योजना के आरम्भ में देश के शहरी और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आवास की क्रमशः 119 लाख और 718 लाख एककों की कुल कमी का अनुमान लगाया था। ये आंकड़े इस मान्यता पर आधारित थे, कि प्रत्येक परिवार के पास उचित प्रकार का एक पक्का रहने योग्य रिहायशी एकक होना चाहिए तथा तदनुसार इसमें कच्चे तथा जीर्णवस्था के वे मकान शामिल हैं, जिनका बदला जाना अथवा पर्याप्त सुधार करना अपेक्षित है।

(ग) उपलब्ध सीमित साधनों, उन साधनों पर माँगों की प्राथमिकताओं तथा समस्या की विशालता को देखते हुए, इसके समाधान के लिए समय की कोई सीमा नहीं बताई जा सकती।

(घ) सामाजिक आवास और नगर-विकास कार्यक्रमों के कार्यान्वयन के लिए चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में 195.27 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था शामिल है। इस लागत से चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान, लगभग 2,00,000 मकानों के निर्माण किए जाने की आशा है।

बिहार में कुष्ठ रोगियों को राहत देने के लिए सहायता

1495. श्री जगन्नाथ मिश्र : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उपलब्ध जानकारी के अनुसार बिहार में कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या 2.8 लाख है जब कि राज्य कुष्ठ रोगी प्राधिकरण द्वारा हाल ही में किये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार राज्य में उनकी संख्या 6.1 लाख है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य प्राधिकरण द्वारा किए गए सर्वेक्षण को ध्यान में रखते हुए कुष्ठ रोगियों को राहत देने हेतु सहायता देने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) भारत सरकार के पास उपलब्ध सूचना-नुसार, बिहार में कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या 2.8 लाख है। यह संख्या 1963 में उपलब्ध मख-विज्ञान (एपिडिमियोलॉजिकल) आंकड़ों पर आधारित है। फिर भी राज्य सरकार के राज्य कुष्ठ अधिकारी द्वारा प्रस्तुत रिपोर्ट के अनुसार ऐसे कुष्ठ रोगियों की संख्या 6.1 लाख है।

(ख) 1955 में बिहार में चलाए गए राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के ढाँचे के अन्तर्गत, घर-घर जाकर इलाज करने वाली चलती फिरती गाड़ी के आधार पर कुष्ठ रोगियों को चिकित्सीय राहत मुहैया करने के लिए पहले ही 22 कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण एककों तथा 10 सर्वेक्षण शिक्षा एवं उपचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना की जा चुकी है। इसके अतिरिक्त, कुष्ठ क्षेत्र में इस काम के लिए तीन स्वैच्छिक संगठनों को अनुदान भी दिया जा रहा है। अब तक 25 लाख लोग इसके अन्तर्गत आ गए हैं और राष्ट्रीय कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण कार्यक्रम के उपर्युक्त तीनों संगठनों द्वारा 65679 मामले दर्ज किए गए हैं।

1971-72 में, राज्य सरकार को 2 कुष्ठ नियन्त्रण एककों, 5 सर्वोच्च शिक्षा तथा उपचार केन्द्रों की स्थापना करने तथा एक पुराने सहायता प्राप्त केन्द्र को पूरे कुष्ठ नियंत्रण एकक के रूप में उन्नयन करने के लिए कह दिया गया है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस काम के लिए निर्धारित प्रतिमान के अनुसार राज्य सरकारों को शत-प्रतिशत केन्द्रीय सहायता दी जा रही है।

Central Aid for Road Development Plans for Delhi and New Delhi

1496. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount given by the Central Government to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee in connection with the road development plans during the last three years ; and

(b, how much of this amount has been spent by each of these authorities in this connection as on the 1st May, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) The following amounts have been given by the Central Government to the Delhi Municipal Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Committee in connection with road development plans during the last 3 years i.e. 1968-69 to 1970-71 :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Delhi Municipal Corporation :	Rs. 374.50
New Delhi Municipal Committee:	Rs. 65.915

The Delhi Municipal Corporation has also reported that Delhi Administration released a sum of Rs. 17.25 lacs for plan roads in 1968-69 & 1969-70 out of the additional resource raised by the Administration.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(b) Delhi Municipal Corporation.	Rs 385.16
New Delhi Municipal Committee.	Rs. 65.50

Provision of Sewage and Drainage Facilities for Trans-Yamuna Areas in Delhi

1497. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are any plans for the provision of sewage disposal and proper drainage facilities for the trans-Yamuna areas in Delhi ;

(b) since when these plans are pending ; and

(c) when they are likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA) : (a) to (c) The exact position is being ascertained and the required information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Development of Tripura Town

1498. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been proposed by the Tripura Government for the development of Tripura Town, specially Agartala ; and

(b) if so, the nature of proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL) : (a) and (b) The Government of Tripura have prepared a development plan for Greater Agartala, with the help of the Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Government of India, to control and regulate future development of the town and its environs. The plan covers an area of approximately 16,340 acres, envisaged to accommodate a population of 3 lakhs by 1996. According to the plan, one lakh persons are to be accommodated in the existing Agartala town (between Haora river and Katakhal), another one lakh in Kunjban-Nandan Nagar Complex (north of Katakhal), and the remaining one lakh in areas south of Haora river in Jogindra Nagar, Champamura and Malya Nagar,

Staff working in Tripura Oil Exploration Areas

1499. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of staff working in Tripura Oil Exploration Areas ; and

(b) whether they have been provided with suitable accommodation and working conditions there ?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI) : (a) At present, 120 employees, including officers, are working in the Tripura Project.

(b) the staff have been provided with suitable accommodation and working conditions prevailing there are reported to be satisfactory.

Number of Votes in Wards of Ambala Cantonment Board

1500. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of votes in different Wards in Ambala Cantonment Board (Haryana) is extremely unequal ;

(b) whether the Ambala Cantonment Board has demanded reorganisation of the Wards to have equal number of votes vide its Resolution No. 9 dated the 13th October, 1970 ;

(c) if so, the decision of Government thereon ; and

(d) when the first elections of Ambala Cantonment Board will be held and whether the elections would be held on the basis of old or new wards ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : (a) The distribution of voters amongst the Wards is unequal, varying from 2877 to 8610.

(b) The Resolution No. 9 dated 13.10.70 does not contain any demand for re-organisation of Wards.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Next election would ordinarily be due before 28th September, 1971, but no final decision has been taken thereon.

12.16 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA IN AN EPIDEMIC FORM AMONG THE REFUGEES FROM BANGLA DESH**

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGARHI (Bhubaneswar) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Health and Family Planning to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported outbreak of cholera in an epidemic form among the refugees from Bangla Desh and action taken by the Government to meet the situation."

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : On a point of order, Sir. This is not an epidemic in the ordinary course. This relates to the whole question of Bangla Desh. In my calling attention notice, I had drawn the attention of the Home Minister. I do not know how it got changed into Health Minister. I do not know whether it was done by your office. The House expects either the Prime Minister or the Defence Minister to answer it.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about the cholera epidemic and the Health Minister has to reply to it.

SHRI INDRAJEET GUPTA (Alipore) : The Prime Minister should at least be present here now, because she has returned from Calcutta.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The question is not merely of cholera epidemic. The question is of law and order situation in West Bengal. After coming from Calcutta, the Prime Minister should make a statement here *suo motu* (Interruptions).....

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Mr. Panigrahi's call attention relates directly to health matters. If there are any other matters, they can be raised separately.

The sudden influx of refugees from East Bengal in large numbers following the unprecedented and brutal attack by the West Pakistan Army has posed a human problem of great magnitude. Government are alive to the emergent and large scale requirements of medical care arrangements for these refugees. We are doing all that lies within our means and we are stretching our means to the maximum; but we must all remember that the problem is colossal.

A majority of these refugees are arriving in a condition of exhaustion caused by malnutrition. A number of persons, it is reported have died after crossing the border. The precise cause of all the deaths reported is not known.

Most unfortunately and in spite of all the care we have taken, a growing number of cholera cases have been reported from the evacuee camps. It appears that the infection has been carried by the evacuees from East Bengal. Government are greatly concerned and we are fully in touch with the developments. We have information that there have been about 9,500 cases of cholera till June 4th and that about 1,250 persons have died. But for the timely and well organised efforts made by Government for preventive and curative medical care, the incidence of deaths might have been higher.

First reports about the occurrence of cholera cases were received in early May from Cachar District of Assam. Later, similar reports were received about cases from Malda, 24 Parganas and Nadia Districts also.

Fifty lakhs doses of preventive vaccine for cholera have already been supplied to the States bordering East Bengal. We have approached various agencies including foreign agencies for building up stocks of vaccine. For the treatment of cholera patients, supplies of Normal Saline and Molar-lactate have been arranged. Jet guns are being rushed to West Bengal. Disposable syringes are being sent.

We have transferred a 400-bedded mobile hospital from Rajasthan to West Bengal and sanctioned additional mobile hospital and beds. A number of doctors have been requisitioned from the Railways and AMC officers pressed into service.

For the transportation of patients, doctors, medicines and equipment, vehicles are being moved from Bombay and some have been obtained from the UNICEF at Calcutta.

The Indian Red Cross have arranged for supply of some nutritive food for the refugee children.

To meet the pressing need for safe drinking water in the refugee camps, 1500 tube-wells have already been commissioned in the camps.

We deputed a doctor from the All India Hygiene and Public Health Institute to study the situation and assess the precise cause of the reported deaths. Two epidemiological teams have been set up at Calcutta and Gauhati for emergency investigation of cases of out-break.

We are receiving daily reports from our Liaison Officer in Calcutta. The Prime Minister has visited the area. The Minister of State for Health has also been on a tour of the affected areas. Secretary Health has visited and the DGHS is being deputed to visit the spot.

The State Governments concerned have been advised to intensify protective care of the local population in areas where the camps have been established.

The problem is big and has been growing with the continuing influx of refugees. We shall not relent in our efforts to tackle it. We shall do all that we can to deal with this great human tragedy.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: All the reports that are available so far go to show that while the peoples' revolution in Bangladesh started from the 25th March, the incidence of this dreadful disease took a serious turn only towards the 29th of May. According to foreign observers about 60 million people in Bangladesh and in the eastern States of our

country are now threatened with this virulent type of cholera which, as the hon. Minister has stated, has spread from Bangladesh. Since this epidemic started from Bangladesh will the government request the military scientists to enquire whether it was part of the campaign of the military authorities of Pakistan to exterminate the entire nation and also India by secretly unleashing a bacteriological war? Then, the earlier assumption of the government was that the refugees would go back after six months. Now that assumption has proved wrong and the epidemic is spreading. May I know whether the government will get an assurance from the foreign powers and the international agencies that they will share the entire burden of relief which will come to about Rs. 400 crores? May I also know whether the government, including the Health Ministry are preparing a long-term phased programme for the betterment and protection of the refugees because they are not likely to go back after six months? If so, the Government should let us know what new formula has been arrived at, what assurances they have got from the world powers who will come to our assistance and whether this operation will continue only up to six months after which they will go back or they will continue for 1½ years.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : So far as the first question is concerned, he refers to military strategy and things of that sort, and that we should undertake an inquiry of that character. I do not think that it is indicated and my reply is in the negative.

So far as the other aspects of the question he has raised are concerned, we have sent a team for inquiring into the medical aspect of it. I have said in my statement that the strain or the nature of the cholera is peculiar to East Bengal. In previous years also the same classical nature of cholera had been prevalent in East Bengal. The same character has been discerned in the tests that our teams have carried out. On that point there is hardly any difference. Therefore I do not think any further action is necessary.

So far as his last question is concerned, it really covers a much wider area and I do not think I would like to attempt an answer to that.

SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Per-

haps the hon. Minister could not recollect my question. The last part of my question was : What is the total expenditure that you have thought of incurring and are you going to extend it to 1½ years?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : If I may say so without any disrespect to the hon. Member, the approach is rather unfortunate. We cannot start planning for years ahead, assuming that refugees will stay for all time. We have examined the situation and are watching it carefully. Our plans will be directly and carefully attuned to the situation. It is wrong, in my opinion, to think of refugees staying here for all time to come.

So far as aid is concerned, the various international agencies have been approached. I am not in a position to say that the response is satisfactory, but the general mental approach is improving and the agencies are also responding with concrete suggestions. But we have in the present state to depend on our own effort essentially.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : I have carefully read the statement of the hon. Minister. He has himself admitted that it appears that the infection has been carried by the refugees from Bangla Desh, that is, East Bengal. I admire the effort that he has made and is making. I know him for so long and he is a very efficient person. But I want to know how he can cope with this problem when the infection comes from East Bengal. Unless we tackle it at the source and stop the infection in East Bengal, all the refugees coming from there will carry the infection. So, how long can he stop people from dying of cholera? I will, therefore, again impress upon the Prime Minister that unless she recognised Bangla Desh, we could not go in and tackle the disease there, from where it is coming.

I have learnt from newspapers that there is no arrangement in East Bengal for curing it. There are no medicines, hospitals or doctors and people there are dying like flies. People who come here bring the infection. This will continue and, I am afraid, it will infect our local population also in West Bengal. I would like to know how he wants to tackle the problem now itself so that it does not become more serious in the future.

[Prof. S. L. Saksena]

Then, the number of refugees is sometimes given as 45 lakhs, 47 lakhs, 50 lakhs and so on. What is the actual number of refugees and what is the average rate of their coming into India ?

Further, in how many camps they are housed Statewise and from how many camps cholera cases have been reported. What steps have been taken by the Government to prevent infection to the local population of West Bengal and other States. If it is not properly checked, it will affect other provinces also.

There are reports of starvation deaths in West Bengal. These are the paper reports :

"Over 300 people have died of starvation in the Rangpur and Lalmanirhat areas of Bangla Desh according to reports from across the border..... Villages have been experiencing acute scarcity conditions following indiscriminate looting and destruction of godowns by Pakistani troops and their Muslim League supporters....."

They are destroying every grain in villages and so there are so many refugees. What are we going to do there to provide food to starving people in Bangla Desh ?

I want to know if you are aware that if food is not rushed to villages in Bangla Desh, there may be famine, much bigger than the one which occurred in 1943. I would like you to tell me how you are trying to protect the refugees from starvation and cholera. Heavy rains have also come in. There is no shelter. Most of the refugees do not have any shelter. What is being done for their shelter ? What are you actually doing to tackle all these problems ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : Sir, I would answer the questions so far as health and sanitation are concerned. I have already indicated the measures that we have taken to tackle the problem. His first question was as to how we propose to tackle the problem. I have in detail indicated how we are actually tackling the problem. As soon as refugees arrive we contact them. We are taking every conceivable care in the matter of food, in the matter of shelter, in the matter of medicines and all that. Preventive action is being taken at a rate

which has never been tried before. I have already indicated in detail what we are actually doing.

Then, he has asked about the number of refugees, the number of camps and how many refugees are there in each of the camps. I can give the number of refugees coming, week by week. The number of refugees for the first week ending 17-4-71 is 1,19,566 ; 24-4-71—6,55,874 ; 1-5-71—8,67,428 ; 8-5-71—15,72,220 ; 15-5-71—23,99,667 ; 22-5-71—33,71,931 and 29-5-71—36,88,350. This is week by week position of the number of refugees arriving into the country on the eastern side.

As regards camps, according to information available up to 4th June, the Statewise break of refugees is as follows. Camp in West Bengal—22,65,000 refugees ; Assam—87,000—and odd ; Meghalaya—1,86,000 ; Tripura 3,81,000 and Bihar—3965. The total number of refugees in camps will be 27,22,561. In respect of outside camps, this is not Statewise, but the total here is 20,15,497.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : How many camps are affected by cholera ?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : I don't have that statement now.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : What are the international agencies which have been approached by way of help regarding medicines and supply of drugs ? This is a question which I am addressing to the Health Minister. What was the response from them ? From which country has the Government got its required aid and how much ? This is point number one.

My second question is this. Is it a fact that Pakistan has poisoned the wells in the border regions ? What is the action taken against that ? Is it possible that this poisoning is the cause of the spread of cholera into our side ? I am encouraged to put a question to the Prime Minister who has just returned from Calcutta. The House would expect her to make a statement immediately. These epidemics and other problems are due to the influx of refugees and this influx is mounting up every week. It seems as if Pakistan has declared and is carrying on war against our economy

and health. It is a war against our economy. Our economy is threatened. How long can this country go on like this? So, I want to know what the Government proposes to do to protect the people in their own homeland. It is a larger question connected with the struggle in Bangla Desh and the brutal massacre carried on by West Pakistan army inside Bangla Desh.

Our country is vitally interested in this matter. If this continues, our economy will be ruined. It is a direct threat to the health of the citizens of our nation. Can our country afford to witness the whole thing as helpless spectator? What is the action which Government proposes to take? Let us take a lesson in the way Chamberlain appeased Hitler. Already we are delaying matters. Chamberlain's appeasement emboldened Hitler. Our Government is emboldening the Pakistan military authorities to more and more adventure. May I know from the Government as to what action they propose to take in this regard? I request the Prime Minister to reply to this part of my question. The first two questions relate to Health Minister.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : We approached UNO and WHO and they care in all possible ways, helping us in their own region in their own way. Both these agencies are helping. I do not know what further details would be necessary. The WHO is giving a number of items. It includes medicines and other requirements, particularly vaccines. We have to build up supply for the whole country, particularly the Eastern States and have adequate supplies. If he wants, I can give each figure. But I don't think that would advance his point of view in any manner.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about poisoning of the wells in the border regions?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT : Over and above what I have stated, there is no other information either in the Ministry of Rehabilitation or in the Ministry of Health. No such information has been received upto now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. My hon. friend's question had two parts. The first part was about the cholera epidemic. That has been replied to by the hon. Minister. But the second part was what action had been taken to see that they were kept in their

own country, and my hon. friend made a request that question should be replied to by the hon. Prime Minister. Either the Prime Minister should say that she does not want to reply or she should say something.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri M. Kalyanasundaram can look after himself very well.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We support each other.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I think the Prime Minister is not averse to saying something. Let her tell us something.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Let the Prime Minister say what she knows about. She has just returned from Calcutta. The House is expecting her to say something.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप सारे लोग एक साथ क्यों बोलते हैं? किसी की समझ में नहीं आ रहा है।

श्री श्यामनन्दन सिन्हा (बेगसराय) : पूछ रहे हैं इलाज क्या किया।

MR. SPEAKER : Would the hon. Prime Minister like to say something?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BOARD-CASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I am sorry that my coming here seems to have enlarged the scope of the question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : There has been a persistent demand that she should come.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I was on the way here, but as you know, I get waylaid by people from various States ...

AN HON. MEMBER : Not hijacked?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : I think that my colleague, the Health Minister, has given full information so far as the actual calling-attention is concerned, that is, as regards what we are trying to do about the outbreak of cholera and the general health of refugees who are pouring in and also how this situation

[Shrimati Indra Gandhi]

affects the local population. I do not think I can add much, because the other question asked by the hon. Member is an overall question which we have discussed many times. I should only like to refute that part of this statement where he says that we are trying to encourage the Government of West Pakistan or that we are appeasing them in any way, I protest against that statement.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Indirectly encouraging.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI: Neither indirectly nor directly are we encouraging them. In fact, we are very active in drawing the world's attention to the real state of affairs there. As the House knows, this is a rather delicate matter which we have discussed on numerous occasions with the Members of the Opposition and we can discuss it again with them. I do not think that one can talk about these things especially in answer to a calling-attention-notice which deals with a specific matter such as the outbreak of cholera.

श्री रामशेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मन्त्री जी ने स्वीकार किया है कि अधिकांश रेफ्यूजीज जो कैम्प में आये हैं वह पहले से ही हैजे से रोगग्रस्त थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो रेफ्यूजीज रोगग्रस्त थे उनको और जो स्वस्थ थे क्या उनको अलग-अलग कैम्पो में रखने की व्यवस्था की गई है? यदि नहीं तो जैसा कि अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिला है कि कलकत्ता एरोड्रोम के पास भी एक रेफ्यूजी कैम्प है जिसको हटाने के लिए सिविल एविएशन डिपार्टमेंट ने निवेदन किया है क्योंकि अगर वहां पर उस कैम्प में हैजे से रोगग्रस्त लोग हुए तो हैजे का प्रकोप बढ़ सकता है और यह भी भय है कि सारे देश में उसका प्रकोप बढ़ जाये तो उन कैम्पों से निकट की बस्तियों में हैजे का प्रकोप न बढ़े उसके लिए कौन सी व्यवस्था की गई है?

श्री उद्दालकर बीकित : बंगाल के निकट जो राज्य है बिहार और उड़ीसा, उनकी सरकारों को और बाकी देश की सारी राज्य सरकारों को हमने इस बात की तरफ ध्यान दिलाते हुए

आग्रह किया है। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने मेरे उत्तर को लेकर कहा कि जो लोग पहले आते हैं वे वही आकर गिर जाते हैं तो जो गिर जाते हैं उनका प्रश्न तो है नहीं लेकिन जो कैम्पों में पहुँच जाते हैं उनकी परीक्षा की जाती है और जिनमें कालरा या गैस्ट्रो एन्ट्राइयटस के सिम्पटम्स पाये जाते हैं उनकी तात्कालिक सुश्रूषा और चिकित्सा हो जाती है और इसके लिए जितनी भी सामग्री चाहिए वह सब कैम्पों में मौजूद है।

जहां तक इस रोग के प्रकोप के बढ़ने की बात है, एक कैम्प से दूसरी जगह पर जब उनको हम भेजते हैं जैसे कि मध्य प्रदेश के माना कैम्प में भेज रहे हैं तो उनको हम बजाये ट्रेन के और तरह से सीधे भेजते हैं ताकि रास्ते में उनका किसी और से सम्पर्क न आये। इस प्रकार से जितना भी प्रकाशन सम्भव है वह हम ले रहे हैं। इसके अलावा दूसरी स्टेट्स में हम बहुत सारी सामग्री खासकर प्रिवेन्टिव मेडिसिन्स और वैक्सीन्स वगैरह भेज रहे हैं।

12.45 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

NAVAL CEREMONIAL, CONDITIONS OF SERVICE
AND MISCELLANEOUS (AMENDMENT)
REGULATIONS

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Amendment) Regulations, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.R.O. 179 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—326/71]

REPORTS UNDER ARTICLE 151 (1) OF THE
CONSTITUTION AND APPROPRIATION
ACCOUNTS ETC.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table ;

(1) A copy each of the following Reports under article 151 (1) of the Constitution : 12.46 hrs.

(a) Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of the Central Government (Posts and Telegraphs) for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—327/71]

(b) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of the Central Government (Defence Services) for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—328/71]

(c) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on Central Government (Civil) Revenue Receipts for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—329/71]

(d) Report (Hindi version) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India on the Appropriation Accounts of Central Government (Railways) for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—330/71]

(2) A copy each of the following Accounts :

(a) Appropriation Accounts, Posts and Telegraphs, for the year 1969-70 (Hindi and English versions). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—331/71]

(b) Appropriation Account of the Defence Services, for the year 1969-70 and commercial Appendix thereto. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—332/71]

(c) (i) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for the year 1969-70, Part I—Review (Hindi version),

(ii) Appropriation Accounts, Railways, for the year 1969-70, Part II—Detailed Appropriation Accounts (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—333/71]

(iii) Block Accounts (including Capital Statements comprising the Loans Accounts), Balance Sheets and Profit and Loss Accounts, Railways, for the year 1969-70, (Hindi version). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—334/71]

STATEMENT RE: COLLISION BETWEEN LUCKNOW-GORAKHPUR PARCEL PASSENGER AND KANPUR-BARAUNI FAST PASSENGER ON N. E. RAILWAY

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : I lay on the Table a statement regarding collision between 184 Dn. Lucknow-Gorakhpur passenger and 32 Dn. Barauni-Kanpur fast passenger outside Gonda station of N. E. Railway on 5-6-1971.

Statement

On 5-6-71 Train No. 184 Down Lucknow-Gorakhpur Parcel Passenger passed through Gonda Kachahri station on the Lucknow-Gonda single line Metre Gauge section of the North Eastern Railway at 03.34 hours. While this train was standing outside the first stop signal of Gonda station for reception, train No. 32 Down Kanpur-Barauni fast passenger which left Gonda Kachahri station at 03.46 hours came from behind and collided with the rear of the train No. 184 Down at about 03.53 hours. As a result 3 inspection carriages attached in the rear of the Train No. 184 Down were badly damaged and capsized and the third-class-cum-luggage and brake van of the train and two third class coaches next to it also capsized. The engine of Train No. 32 Down derailed of its front wheels.

In this accident 8 persons, all of them railway employees and their dependants who were travelling in the inspection carriages, were killed : 5 on the spot and 3 in hospital. Seven persons of whom 4 are railway employees and their dependants and 3 passengers sustained grievous injuries and another 2 persons of whom one is a railway employee and the other a passenger sustained minor injuries. In addition 9 persons who had sustained only trivial injuries were discharged after being rendered first-aid.

Immediately after the accident all the injured persons were rendered first-aid and rushed to the railway and civil hospitals at Gonda. The 4 railway employees and their dependants who sustained grievous injuries and one railway employee with minor injuries are being treated in the Railway Hospital, Gonda and 8 passengers with grievous injuries and one

[Shri Hanumanthaiya] with minor injuries are being treated in the Civil Hospital, Gonda.

The Deputy Minister of Railways accompanied by Member (Transportation), Director (Signalling and Telecommunication), Railway Board and the General Manager, North Eastern Railway rushed to the site of the accident from Delhi by air. They inspected the site of the accident and visited the injured persons in the hospitals.

Ex-gratia payment has been made to the next of kin of the dead and to the injured.

The Additional Commissioner of Railway Safety, North Eastern Circle, Calcutta will hold his statutory inquiry into this accident tomorrow.

Pending the inquiry, the train crew of No. 32 Dn. Kanpur-Barauni fast passenger and the concerned staff responsible for train operations at Gonda Kachahri station have been placed under suspension.

12.46 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : We resume discussion on the General Budget. There are 13 hours and 15 minutes yet to go.

SHRI SHANKARRAO SAVANT (Kolaba): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated on making the best of a bad situation.

We are only recently recovering from the severe jolt which our economy received at the time of devaluation. We went for devaluation in the fond hope of improving our adverse balance of trade as we believed at that time that as a result of devaluation, our imports would be cut down and our exports would receive a boost. This expectation however, did not come true and for full three years we were left to lick our wounds. Our perseverance however started yielding dividends since last year. The Economic Survey for 1970-71 clearly shows that we have made considerable

headway in agriculture and industry. The Report says on page 85 :

"Money supply with the public which increased at the rate of about 8 per cent during 1968-69, has witnessed a certain accelerated growth during the subsequent two years. The annual growth rate works out to 10.8 per cent for 1969-70 and 9.2 per cent for 1970-71".

In the case of our balance of trade, this is what is said on p. 49 :

"The overall balance of payment during 1970-71 showed a sharp reversal from the favourable position in 1969-70... Thus for the first time during the Second Plan, there are no outstanding drawings on the IMF".

Again on p. 51 :

"A further reduction in the trade deficit was one of the factors leading to the overall improvement in the balance of payments during 1969-70".

While thus we were making progress in all spheres and when our economy was poised for a further leap, we were suddenly faced with the evacuee problem which has threatened to eat up most of our extra earnings in agriculture, trade and industry, during the last two years. For this catastrophe, nobody is to be blamed, but we have willy-nilly to tackle it.

The second challenge to our economy is of our own making. It arises from our own slogan of *garibi hatao*. If we were to concentrate all our efforts only to ensure economic growth, it would have been a much easier task ; but we want there should, at the same time, be social justice. The two things cannot go easily hand in hand. This means that the incentive, which is the main plank in a planned economy, must not be dampened, and at the same time, jobs must be found both for the educated and for the uneducated. This requires rare acumen and accurate foresight. The Finance Minister, therefore, deserves to be congratulated because he has shown tremendous courage in augmenting the annual plan by Rs. 300 crores. If only he were to stick to the old annual plan, there would have been no need for extra taxation. But he has augmen-

ted the annual plan by Rs. 300 crores, and he has also augmented the share to be given to the States by Rs. 74 crores, and that is the reason why he had to face a deficit of Rs. 397 crores in the Budget, and hence the need for extra taxes and duties.

A gap of this magnitude naturally could not be left uncovered, and he has tried to net in nearly Rs. 177 crores by way of taxes and duties. In so doing, he has naturally taken special care to see that tax-dodgers do not go scot-free. At page 2 of his speech, he has enumerated special measures which he proposes to take, so that the tax-dodgers do not go scot-free.

The real effect of these measures will not be felt during this year. It will be known only in the next two or three years, and then we will be able to understand what a great foresight has been exercised by the Finance Minister.

The Budget has been criticised by the right-wingers and the left-wingers simultaneously. The right-wingers have stated that it will dempne the initiative, while the left-wingers have said that there is no socialism in the Budget, that it is absolutely capitalistic and it cannot meet the demands of the *garibi hatao* slogan. Both the criticisms are wide of the mark.

In the course of his speech, Shri Samar Mukherjee denounced the Budget as unsocialist and even reactionary. He laid down the proposition that indirect taxes always fall upon the common man and that as the proportion of indirect taxes to direct taxes is very great in the Budget, the Budget will hit the common man. I would like to point out in this connection that indirect taxes do not necessarily fall upon the common man. They fall upon the consumer. It all depends upon the type of consumers they encounter. For example, when there is a tax on cigarettes, the consumers being from the upper middle classes, it is they who will be hit by it, but if the tax is on tobacco itself, the consumers being common people, the common people will be hit by it. So, we cannot lay down the proposition that indirect taxes always hit the common man. They hit the consumer, not necessarily the common man. In this case, there are indirect taxes no doubt, but all the indirect taxes are not of such a nature that they will hit the common man.

Secondly, his proposition is that the preponderance of indirect taxes over direct taxes itself shows that this is not a socialist Budget. This is just the reverse of what actually happens. In a socialist society, the means of production being owned by the State, there is hardly any scope for direct taxes. In a socialist society there is bound to be a preponderance of indirect taxes over direct taxes. So, the proposition that he has laid down that because there is a preponderance of indirect taxes over direct taxes is not a social budget, is absolutely wrong. On the contrary, the reverse is true.

Mr. Samar Mukherjee also tried to distinguish between State capitalism and socialism. The distinction is too pedantic and has no bearing on the budget before us, I do not want to go into it any more.

The next speaker was Mr. Indrajit Gupta who also belonged to the Communist party of the right group. He made no new points but only reiterated the arguments of Shri Samar Mukherjee in more eloquent and more explosive words. He parsistently averred that the budget provides an infrastructure only for the private sector. Granting for the time being that it does so, does it not at the same time provide an infrastructure for the public sector? If that is so, what is the use of hitting at the budget on that score?

Curiously enough the two sections of the Communist Party received strong support from the ultra-rightist Jan Sangh in denouncing the budget as unsocialist and unrealistic. The young prince of Gwalior, Shri Madhavrao Scindia speaking in strident tones not only cursed the budget but with the air, ego and gusto to a Delphic oracle predicted that evil days are in store for Shri Chavan, the maker of the budget. Need I remind him that his leader, Shri Biharilal Bajpai had made similar predictions about Mrs. Indira Gandhi before the election and just the reverse of that prediction had taken place? The young Maharaja coaxingly referred to Shri Chavan as a leading Maratha and in that context referred to his own Maratha lineage. But he would do well to note why Yeshwantrao became leader of the Marathas while the Maharaja has failed to do so though he and his illustrious mother addressed quite a few election meetings in Bombay. Yeshwantrao is a leader

[Shri Shankarrao Savarkar] of the Marathas because he mixes with them and shares their weal and woe, while the young Maharaja exults in basking in the sunshine eluded by an oligarchic organisation like the Jan Sangh which is far removed from the masses. If the Maharaja cared to study past history he would know that Mahadaji Shinde, the founder of his dynasty became great by his loyalty to the Maratha confederacy and not by ploughing a lonely furrow (*Interruptions.*) He made an enigmatic remark 'magic wands and godfathers cannot change the hard facts of economics'. He did not expand his remarks but it is obvious that by magic wand he referred to the slogan of 'garibi hatao' and by godfather he referred to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. It was entirely out of place.

I shall refer to two or three things about the budget. The Finance Minister has placed an excise duty on coarse variety of cloth. This duty will go against the principles enunciated by the hon. Minister himself because it will fall upon the common man and is therefore conducive to the rise in prices. Secondly excise duty on petroleum and petroleum products will also affect the people. Transport is not a luxury and there is no substitute for it. Thirdly, there is a duty on maida which will be felt by the poor in urban areas. We cannot make a distinction between the poor in the urban areas and in the poor in the rural areas and therefore this duty also deserves to be amended.

My contention is that after making some of these amendments in the budget, the budget on the whole is a budget for the common man and deserves to be supported. I would fervently request the hon. Finance Minister to make the necessary amendments of taxes which are going to hit the common man and the poorer sections of the society.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this budget. My party spokesman, Shri Samar Mukherjee, has sufficiently dealt with the economic aspects of this budget, and I do not propose to deal with those aspects.

Mr. SPEAKER : May I request you to continue after lunch ?

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : This is a further reflection of the approach and attitude of the ruling class towards the social, economic and political problems. This budget envisages the imposition of more burdens on the common people. As a result of the proposed enhanced taxation imposed on maida, coarse cloth, readymade garments (particularly garments of cheaper variety), motor spirit and increased railway freight and passenger fare the common man will be hit most. Because of the increase in transport costs the prices of the essential commodities will become still higher and the common people will be hit much by this budget which our Finance Minister has proposed for this year. The victims of the soaring prices would be the common man, the working class and the peasantry, those who belong to the low-income group. This is a pro-capitalist, anti-common people budget.

The capitalists everywhere delight in sucking the blood of the common people, the working class and the peasantry. In our country also the capitalist section wants to survive at the cost of the common man. They pick money out of the pockets of the common man, rob him, fill up their own pocket and build a fortune. This is the characteristic of the capitalist class. Our government, which represent the monopolists, big business houses, zamindars and the richer section of the produce, have produced this budget. That is why I said in the beginning that I rise to oppose this budget.

During the 23 years of Congress regime the poor have become poorer and the rich richer. All this talk of socialism, of social welfare etc. is nothing but a deception or pretention.

Does this budget contain even an iota of direction for building a socialistic economy, to provide land to the landless and poor people, to provide employment to the unemployed people or to raise the standard of living of the common man? No, Sir; not at all.

Every year they produce a budget which takes the commodities more and more, thus increasing their prices still further. That is the real characteristic of our government, as we have seen all along. Some people lamented that this Congress Government did not keep up their promises, the promises which they have given during the election period. But is it something new? Since 1952 Congress Government gave so many promises to the voters at the time of the election and after coming to power they never fulfilled those promises. They have always betrayed the people in the past, they are betraying them now and they will betray them in the future, because they represent the capitalist class. They cannot give any relief or facility to the common people because it is not in their nature.

Even a cursory glance at the budget shows that it is a police-biased budget. The budget allocation for CRP is Rs. 77,67,33,000. Apart from that, there are allocations to the BSF and the Industrial Security Force etc. The total expenditure comes to nearly Rs. 100 crores for maintaining the police battalions at the Centre. This Congress government wants to strengthen its own police force because it knows that its anti-people behaviour will not go unchallenged, that people will challenge it, people will come forward to protest against it and resist it. That is why it has increased its police budget.

Then, as if the increase in the police force is not enough, it has come forward with another Preventive Detention Act, now called the Maintenance of Internal Security Act. They want this because they want to put the people who are opposed to them inside the prisons without any trial.

See the Budget for the Tribal areas and you will find that the allocation of funds for police is to the tune of Rs. 14,92,23,000 but for education it is only Rs. 92,33,000 and for public health only Rs. 74,51,000. Not only that, in Andaman and Nicobar Islands also I

find that the police budget is very much. It is Rs. 93,53,000 but for education it is only Rs. 63 lakhs.

That is why I say this. To what items does our Government attach much importance? Not to health, not to education, not to development work, not to the uplift of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, not to the development of backward areas but to increasing the police strength. To strengthen itself it has allocated a lot of money for the Police.

This is the thing that is taking place in our country and these people advocate that they are building socialism, that they are giving some relief to the poor people. But the real thing in their mind is what the capitalists think. Let the common man go to hell but the capitalists must survive. This is the crux of their Budget. Because they are looting the common man, they want to strengthen the police and to suppress the working class, the employees the peasantry and other people who at last are bound to rise against their exploitation and repression.

Yahya Khan has been butchering in East Bengal—now it is Bangla Desh—with the help of 70,000 military. But what is our Indira Government doing in West Bengal? In West Bengal we find the West Bengal police strength itself is 60,000 and the CRP and BSF strength is 50,000. Before the last general election they deployed another 5,000 military force. It comes to a total of 1,60,000. Now Shri Ajoy Mukherjee wants another 25,000. That means, it will come to near about 2 lakhs. This is the thing that is going on. I want to protest against that. This should not go unchallenged by the people. Let our Government realise that.

Coming to the point of the Centre and the States, I should be very precise. I say that more power and wealth has been concentrated in the hands of the Centre and they want to concentrate it more. Really, the States are quite helpless. Even to start a small project or some welfare work etc., they are to wait for the grants from the Centre. I think, this state of affairs should be put an end to. The States should be given more power and at least 75 per cent of the total income from excise etc., should be given to the States themselves.

[Shri Dararatha Deb]

Coming to Tribal welfare, in the Fourth Five-Year Plan at page 403, the Plan suggests :

"The first step necessary for raising the economic condition of the Tribal population is protection from exploitation. This has to be supported by legislative and executive measures. It is also necessary to ensure that this protection to Tribes in the matter of eviction and land alienation, scaling down the debts, regulating moneylending and controlling the rate of interest, is properly enforced at the field level."

But this Budget does not indicate even the making of a beginning to fulfil that task. This is only tall talk and this tall talk has been uttered by the ruling class just to fool the people, to catch their votes and not to do anything about them.

After 23 years of Congress rule, we have found that tribals have lost what they had earlier. During the British period, they had their cultivable lands which they have lost now. They had jungle and forest lands for shifting cultivation. They have lost those lands because almost all the areas have been brought under "Reserve Forests" and the tribal people are not even allowed to enter jungles and forests. They have been thrown out of employment.

In Tripura, 2000 tribal people were uprooted from agricultural land and 4000 tribal families were ousted from their occupation because they could not cultivate forest lands for Jhum cultivation as such lands have been brought under "Reserve Forests". More than 1000 families are implicated in forest cases on the plea that they have violated the Forest Act and they have been pressurised into taking loans from unscrupulous money-lenders at an exorbitant rate of interest to defend their cases, etc. Therefore, I say, so far as the Government is concerned, in words, they always express in favour of the tribal people. But actually they are not doing anything for them. They are doing contrary things.

In Tripura itself, the tribal belt has been seriously disrupted due to infiltration and penetration of non-tribal people. There is no check on it. In fact, the Government is encour-

aging the infiltrators. The result is that the tribals have been facing serious aggressions on their home land.

Where is the Government's scheme to protect the handicapped people? There is nothing. Even the other day, my hon. friend has been complaining about the difficulties that they are facing. The same thing is taking place in other parts also. It is high time for the Government to set apart at least some lands in the tribal areas exclusively for the tribal people and no other people should be allowed to infiltrate, to settle, on those lands. In many places, the tribals have been deprived of their own rights, etc. Now, the Government should examine and see that all the tribal belts are declared as scheduled areas. In those areas, some autonomous regional committees should be set in the tribal belts wherever it is practicable and feasible and the developmental work at least should be given to those tribal regional committees.

In this connection, the Administrative Reforms Commission headed by Mr. K. Hanumanthaiya has given certain suggestions regarding Manipur and Tripura States as to how these tribal areas should be constituted. I suggest, those recommendations may be taken as a guide-line.

Finally, I want to place certain suggestions before the hon. Finance Minister to give up the policy of taxing the common man through indirect taxation, to withdraw the proposal of enhanced rate of taxation on maida, coarse cloth, ready-made garments of cheaper variety, motor spirit and cigarettes, etc.; to reduce the budget of CRP and divert the funds to other developmental works; to retain the existing tribal compact belts undisrupted and give regional autonomy to tribal areas wherever it is feasible, to withdraw CRP from West Bengal forthwith and to give 75 per cent of the income from excise which is collected from the States to the States.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, ever since the Budget was presented in this House by the hon. Finance Minister, the Opposition Members have mounted a tremendous attack on the Finance Minister and have unleashed a fury which is almost unprecedented both for its virulence as well as for its stupendous irrationality.

My friends belonging to the leftist parties have been merciless on the Finance Minister as well as the Opposition Members belonging to the reactionary rightist parties have been ruthless on the Budget proposals. By a strange irony, for diametrically opposite reasons, while advancing arguments which were not only diametrically opposite but destructive of each other both of them have reached the same conclusion to our benefit, a very highly political conclusion, that in these Budget proposals, we have perpetrated a fraud on the people, the grandiose poll promises were something up to which we have not lived and that in this Budget we have let down the people and we have not come up to the expectations of the people. It is their right to make a political capital out of every situation that they can but only, Sir, if these critics were a little less dishonest politically and a little more objective academically, I have no doubt in my mind, the three extraordinary features, the three exceptional features in this Budget could never have escaped their notice.

The first extraordinary feature in this Budget is this. It is the extremely meritorious and the efficient management of the country's economy in the year that has gone by, i.e., 1970-71. The Budget figures are available and the actuals are available to us. We have got the Economic Survey for the year ending the 31st March, 1971. We know how this year has been. Anyone who has made objective study of the Economic Survey would have no doubt in his mind left to come to the conclusion that this year is very distinctive for economic effervescence and for sustained growth.

Not long ago, at the time of mid-term poll, it was alleged by my friends from the Opposition—especially from the Jan Sangh Members, who always have their wide mouths open and minds shut,—that mid-term poll was 'devised' by Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Chavan because the country's economy had been brought to a ruin and disaster. It was contended in my constituency and in every other constituency that the mid-term poll had been sought before the regular Budget had been put before the country because the country's economy had been brought to the brink of a disaster and the country's economy had been mismanaged.

Sir, I only hope that the qualms of conscience, if they have any, would trouble them for

having been so fraudulent with the Electorate and having made such gross misrepresentations to the people. We know they did not gain anything out of dishonest political propaganda.

The second extremely extraordinary feature of this Budget which cannot escape the notice of anyone who is a student of fiscal affairs is the judicious and the prudent treatment given to the wide margin in the Receipts and Expenditure side. The Receipts and Expenditure side was left with a deficit of Rs. 440 crores. Rs. 397 crores is the net amount; but we have reckoned also the amount of Rs. 43 crores which would be going to the States. The difference comes to a large amount of Rs. 440 crores. Apart from slight murmurs here and there about the expenditure side no one from the Opposition has come out with any specific suggestions as to what should be done to economise. A lot of Political advice was there that expenditure should be reduced. But no one has come forward to say how expenditure should be reduced.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Not on staff cars and chaprasis.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: We don't want staff cars and chaprasis either.

Here is this large deficit of the order of Rs. 440 crores at existing levels of taxation and it is a delicate task for any Finance Minister to deal with it. He has dealt with this skilfully and deftly. Otherwise our price structure would have been thrown out of gear and our economy would have a different picture before us. He has handled this aspect of the matter skilfully and deftly.

The second important feature of the Budget is that the gamut of indirect taxation for the first time, takes in a much wider section of the community. For the first time, the gamut extends to those who are not so rich. This is a decision for which we are, for the time being, paying a rather heavy political penalty.

This is a temporary political penalty, because certain sound economic decisions will have to be taken by a Finance Minister and it

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

is not always that sound economic decisions will always be politically popular; and if they are not always going to be politically popular it does not matter; we shall have to stand up to the criticism, and it is only time that will show that they are sound decisions. For, one thing has to be understood clearly. If the enduring disparities in wealth, opportunity, power and incomes are eradicated and have to fight, then where is the affluent section on the one side as against the not-so-affluent on the other? The entire section is one and the same, that is precisely what is contemplated. After I have explained the impact of direct taxation on the affluent section, it will be clear that there is going to be no more any such thing as affluent section; as long as our taxes are enforced properly and effectively, and as long as people pay their taxes honestly, honest assessors can never hereafter be affluent. That is one thing which is absolutely clear. If the disparities in income and wealth between the rich and the not-so-rich are eradicated and they become a thing of the past, then it is absolutely imperative, as a corollary or sequeter of this phenomenon that tax has to be levied on those who are not so rich. When that is done, then our political opponents are trying to exploit the situation. But not one of them has come forward to point out how this difficulty of bridging Rs. 440 crores has to be solved satisfactorily.

Yesterday, I read Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee having said that Government had not taxed air-conditioners, refrigerators etc. It is a matter of opinion as to which item has to be taxed and which item is not to be taxed. But the basic principle remains that ultimately they will have to tax the items and extend the gamut of taxation even to those who are not so rich, if they are to augment their revenues, if they are to carry on the development plans and if they are to carry on the administration of the country. Those who are trying to make political capital will very soon realise that here also they will abort once again in their efforts.

I was surprised to learn of the criticism by some Members that this budget was not a socialistic budget, that this was not the type of budget which would help create an egalitarian society. I fail to understand how a man possessed of his rational faculties can ever come out with this type of criticism or argument. It

is scandalously dishonest. Either the person does not understand what the impact of direct taxation is going to mean on the affluent section or if he understands and still he says so, then he must be an idiot, congenital or of his own choice. My respectful submission is that it may be that along with the rich, the not-so-rich are also taxed. That is true. But so far as the affluent and rich sections are concerned, a crushing blow has been dealt to them in these budget proposals, and if the laws as they now stand are implemented sincerely and efficiently, if evasion is curbed, I have no doubt in my mind that in a few years' time, we shall have no complaint left about an eradication of disparities.

There is an extremely steep rise in the wealth tax rates. There is withdrawal of exemption outright, where wealth exceeds the maximum exempted amount being one lakh of rupees in the case of an individual and two lakhs of rupees in the case of a Hindu joint family. I am going to point out just now a concrete instance that if a person has a little property as Rs. 1.50 lakhs worth, the burden of wealth tax is going to be more than the income-tax itself. Is this not socialistic? There is also a steep rise in the capital gains tax. I dare submit that our rates of taxation on each slab with the increase that has now come about in the surcharge on individuals and joint families are the highest in the world on every slab.

AN HON. MEMBER: Congratulations.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: My hon. friend does not seem to be very happy that it is so. The difficulty with them is this. On the one hand, they say the budget is not socialistic; on the other, when we point out that it is, they congratulate me. At any rate, I accept the congratulations even if he does not mean so for we deserve them.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): Socialistic by taxing maida

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE: If he has not understood what I am trying to say, it is not my misfortune.

So far as the creation of an equalitarian society is concerned, it is only through direct taxation that it can be brought about. Anyone who says that indirect taxation is going to have any effect or significance in ending the disparity between the rich and the poor is, I think, putting the cart before the horse. It is only through direct taxes that we are going to slash or take away a substantial chunk from the rich and put it into the exchequer. The result is that the supposed rich man has very little left with him after paying income tax and wealth tax.

Not going far away, I will take my own instance. I have received as salary for the month of May the magnanimous bounty in an amount of Rs. 4.83. A man reaches a stage in his life where he starts hating the sight of a cheque. I have received this cheque after deduction of my house rental, alteration of bungalow, rental for my furniture, fridge etc.

I have made some calculations on my income-tax liability.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Is this the position every month or only this month ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I have not the slightest intention of suggesting that I am privileged. We are all in the same boat every month.

As regards your question, I do not know. But for this month, it is so. My calculations are for this month only. (व्यवधान) ...कछवाय जी, इसके कैलकुलेशंस जो है उनको थोड़ा समझ लीजिएगा कि कितना ज्यादा आयकर देना पड़ता है और तब आप समझ पायेंगे कि इस देश को हम समाजवाद की तरफ बढ़ा रहे हैं या नहीं । (व्यवधान)

I have made some calculations on the income of Rs. 500. There are 12 slabs of income tax and this amount is to be taxed in the 9th slab. Rs. 350 plus a surcharge of Rs. 35 will have to be paid on it. It comes to Rs. 385. For paying this, I will have to fall on my savings. This will have to come out of my professional earnings. I will have to earn Rs. 1170. to be able to save Rs. 385 after payment of tax on that earning. Thus out of a total earning of Rs. 1170 plus Rs. 500 which comes to Rs. 1670, I am left with the magna-

nimous bounty of Rs. 4.83—to pay for my petrol, maida and other things. This will give some idea of how expensive it is for some of the professionals to come and sit in this chamber. But that is a different story.

AN HON. MEMBER : They are not expected to come here.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Is it not socialistic ? Is it not sufficiently socialistic ?

May I also give another illustration which might interest members ? This is where wealth tax exceeds income-tax on a meagre amount of Rs. 1,50,000, where Rs. 75,000 is the capital for one's business and Rs. 75,000 is the house property. On this, the total income earned by an assessee is Rs. 17,500 say 12 per cent. The gross rental income on a property of Rs. 75,000 is Rs. 7,200 and the net rental coming after tax and repairs works out to Rs. 5,400. Then the income-tax attributable to the house property will only be Rs. 680 and the wealth tax will be Rs. 750. Still is this not socialistic ? It will become the most pusintive hobby for any one to own property in days to come ; it is only the unwise, the thoughtless, who will think of owning property, specially property not sufficiently lucrative. On Rs. 60,000 the income tax is Rs. 26,450 and the balance left is Rs. 33,550, i.e., about Rs. 2,800 per month. And if I earn ten times more, Rs. 6 lakhs, the balance left after tax is only Rs. 57,200, i.e., 4,765 when you are earning Rs. 50,000 per month. This also is not sufficiently socialistic ?

There is an actual case that was referred to me for opinion. A house property in Bombay is worth Rs. 20 lakhs and has a net rental income of Rs. 3 lakhs. The taxation on the income on the said property is Rs. 2,49,550, and the wealth tax on this house property, including the additional wealth tax on urban assets, is Rs. 1,65,000. The total of taxes thus is Rs. 4,14,550 i.e. Rs. 1,14,550 more than his entire income. So, a person possessed of his senses will never think of property worth Rs. 20 lakhs hereafter.

This in fact is a case referred to me for a certain opinion. They wanted to know whether the *vires* could be challenged of the additional wealth tax levied on the urban assets. This is how the present direct taxation is proceeding

[SHRI N. K. P. SALV]

and to say that it is not socialist is extremely uncharitable. You may not agree with us, with our philosophy and ideology, but surely this is socialistic, and there is going to be eradication of disparities as a result of this, I have no doubt in my mind.

All these laws which are socialistic in their approach are excessively rigorous and harsh and cannot be very strictly and faithfully implemented, the reason being that the tax administration machinery working under a democratic set-up has its own limitations. After all, we are not working under a totalitarian or despotic regime. But I do hope that tax evasion would be seriously curbed, for, if that is not done, then, tax becomes penalty only for the honest and becomes an extremely rewarding adventure for the dishonest and the tax-evader.

I welcome the measure that has been taken to acquire property at the cost mentioned in the document itself, if the value is understated to avoid tax. The Maharaja of Gwalior is not here. I would like him to support this measure and I do hope that this provision is made retrospective so that Government can acquire even those properties where there was fraud sought to be perpetrated by understating the value of the property in the last ten years.

A word about structural changes in the corporate sector. The Bombay papers are now writing that whatever structural changes have been made in the taxation of the corporate sector are going to act as a damper and are a retrograde step affecting the buoyancy of production which had gathered momentum in the previous year. This is nothing but intimidating tactics. The six structural changes which have been made do not even touch the fringe of the fiscal programme and plans which might have been contemplated by these companies. They are very ordinary changes, the most important being that there is an increase in the surtax where the chargeable profits exceed 15% of the capital employed. Otherwise, the substantive rates remain the same. Development rebate is threatened to be brought to an end from 1974 and there are a few other structural changes which do not mean very much. In fact, Dalal Street in Bombay has reacted very favourably as soon as the budget proposals were announced. They thought they were

excellent proposals. Investment market was very strong, very firm and stable on the day budget was presented. Some of the members including myself had stated after budget that the corporate sector could pay some more tax and that had not been provided for in the budget proposals. On the third day market started going down retrospectively, I cannot understand why? If these were honest trends and not manipulated this would never have happened. The investors understood the proposals on the first day as much as they understood them on the third day. Now Bombay papers are trying to create an unnecessary bogie of the structural changes in the income-tax of the corporate sector. They do not in fact touch the fringe of the matter. Rs. 16 crores to be raised from corporate sector is not a large amount which is going to disturb the economy nor the investment climate, nor production, nor productivity.

One thing is clear. The effective rates for the corporate sector on its true commercial income are at tremendous variance with the paper rates. In the small booklet that I had published, *Is India the Highest Taxed Nation?* I had done a little exercise and tried to ascertain what were the effective rates, whatever might have been the rates on paper, in the Schedules in the Finance Act from year to year. I have taken the figures from an article prepared by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry. This is not just faked up with a socialistic objective or purpose to support Mr. Chavan or Mr. Ganesh.

Effective rates on Commercial profits had worked out, in the case of a priority industry to 30 per cent in the first year, 35 per cent in the next year, 36 per cent in the third year, 36 per cent in the fourth year, 35, 56 per cent in the fifth year. This is the conclusion I had reached. The Reserve Bank had in its bulletin issued in 1969 had made certain calculations of the profits of as many as about 3,00 public limited companies and the conclusion it had reached was that on its commercial income the total tax liability did not exceed 47.5 per cent in the aggregate excluding the development rebate and concessions to priority industries. I refer to the conclusion I had reached in this book. "It has to be understood by knowledgeable study of Indian taxation that 'effective rates' of corporate taxation in India are far below the 'paper rates'.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Is the tax on maida socialist tax ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : I am coming to the direct taxation ; tax on maida must go. That is my proposition. The Finance Minister should undertake an enquiry to determine what are the effective rates in the corporate sector and determine a tax plan for five years. In the course of the next five years, substantive rates of corporate taxation can easily be increased by 5 to 10 per cent. We need stability and simplicity in our tax laws. Let them have a fixed taxation for five years ; it does not matter. We may fix up a rate of 90 per cent but in effect after so many incentives, concessions, rebates and deductions the tax comes to 30 per cent. We are deceiving ourselves if we think this variation in paper rate and effective rate is immaterial. At least we must have proper statistics in the matter.

There has been a heavy dose of indirect taxation. My only question is : why should the Finance Minister pass on the entire burden of indirect taxation of excise to consumer ? There are companies which are making tremendous profits. If you see the balance sheets of manufacturers of toilet soaps, you will find that they are making fantastic profits. We are supplying them the raw material, tallow at cheap rates. We are exporting mangoes, bananas, cattlefeeds and we starve ourselves and are exporting even rice to get tallow and supply to the factories at cheap prices and they are making profits. It is the consumer who must not pay the additional levy.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is also socialism.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : We are not perfect in every manner. I do hope that the Finance Minister will make a note of it and issue directions that the companies which are manufacturing toilet soap shall not increase their price.....(Interruptions).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I can give him all the 13 hours of the Congress Party if all the Members of that party agree.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The same applies to brass utensils, pressure cookers, gas, readymade garments. The entire matter should be got examined and the companies should be

asked to bear the burden. The levy on maida should go and also the levy on petrol should go. We have rotten cars whose carburetors do not consume petrol but they drink petrol. Unless we have better cars, unless we have better carburetors, the increased petrol price will be too high. The levy on petrol should go.....(Interruptions.)

Everything that the Finance Minister did was opposed by our friends on one principle or the other. They say : do not tax the rich because of production, productivity and investment principle ; do not tax the not-so-rich because of the socialist principle ; do not tax the assesses in the corporate and non-corporate sector because of the fiscal principle ; do not tax cigarettes and alcohol on the friendship principle ; do not club the incomes of husband and wife and tax them, on biblical principle and finally do not tax glassware, brassware and cosmetics on hen-pecked husband's principle. The only thing that comes to light is the utter lack of any principle in their criticism.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I rise to oppose the budget. I raise the demand that the road block put up by those whom the people believed were going to be sappers and miners be removed. You could not have expected a more congenial background for carrying out the wishes of the people just now. The background was politically and economically the most favourable. It was politically favourable in this, that the mandate given by the people which the Finance Minister chooses to call the mandate for socialism, was a mandate for a change of the Constitution. The mandate was given to amend the Constitution. The astute Prime Minister asked the people to give her two-thirds majority. She posed the picture of the pauper and the prince, and showed herself as a valiant warrior on the side of the poor, and pointed out to the Supreme Court and to the provisions of the Constitution which were standing in the way of elementary economic reform.

Now, the massive mandate is for an amendment of the Constitution, and to remove that block on the road of progress. Having got that mandate, you also get the report of the Economic Review and, as far as it goes, the economic conditions seem to be set for a good take-off. Having got this mandate and having

[Shri Balathandayutham]

had this background of economic set-up, I do not see why the Finance Minister should have come forward with a budget as it is.

As our leader pointed out in his speech, the struggle for resources is grim. We quite understand the difficulty of the Finance Minister in trying to fill the gap of nearly Rs. 400 crores. Resources have to be found. The country of classical capitalism found its resources for development by piracy on the high seas by sending Clives and Hastings for colonial loot. Unfortunately, for our Indian capitalist class, the high seas are no more open for piracy nor are the colonies open for loot. Those countries which built up their Under industrial base took 300 years. We cannot afford to wait for 300 years. these circumstances, the Government of India has to wage a grim struggle for finding the resources. Yes. We have to find resources and have we really searched for the resources? The resources are to be found in a very narrow base. The resources are to be found not in the rural sector, because it is assigned to the States; the resources have to be found from the urban sector and that too not from all the classes. For resources we have borrowed heavily from abroad. When you want to fill up the gap of some Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores, was it difficult for the Government to ask for a moratorium? A country like Britain had asked for a moratorium from America. Last year, you had paid nearly Rs. 400 crores towards principal and debts. Now, if we ask for a moratorium of five years, can't we find resources that way? Government says no, because it is a question of creditworthiness. So, you would not resort to those people because the people are already mute to be taxed. Have tried surplus in the public sector? No, because we have only started the dialogue with the public sector. There is the Indian Oil Company managed by people who have got hidden links with foreign companies and from whom you cannot expect a surplus. Have you tried to utilise public financial institutions? Yes; LIC and IDB have given loans to monopoly houses to the tune of Rs. 161 crores and more. It was very interesting to hear the Minister saying that the LIC investment in public sector was Rs. 1.14 crores with a return of 10 per cent and in the private sector, it was Rs. 233.94 crores with a return of 6.8 per cent. When he was asked why he should not try to utilise the investment the national interest, his reply

was very brief: "The public finance corporations should look to the public sector undertakings with more interest." This is the positive indirection given by the Government. LIC will go out of the way to help big money-bags to save their holdings when they get into financial morass. Did Government think of nationalisation of foreign monopolies in India? No. It will lead to international complications. Even when they nationalise, we have seen how they do it from the way they have done in regard to general insurance. Even for managing general insurance, they have to give compensation. So, this source also is not open to them.

There was a tax called expenditure tax. But Shri Morarji Desai said, they had to spend more for its collection than the revenue itself. Is it not a fact that in India, there are people who are spending extravagantly, living ostentatiously, with a vulgar display of wealth in the midst of poor down-trodden people? Still, expenditure tax will not work and they will not resort to it. Will they try to realise the arrears of income tax amounting to Rs. 700 and odd crores? No. There are legal difficulties. They are very clever evaders and Government is not equal to them. They have been talking about black money all the time. What harm is there if you try demonetisation? The Finance Minister has rejected it offhand. What do you lose? A trial costs nothing. But there comes the fear of creating confusion and you are afraid of reaction. But taxing people is not difficult at all.

Take the imposts on the corporate sector. The tribute paid to the Finance Minister is, for the first time there is no new impost on the corporate sector. He has been raised to a historical figure and congratulated for setting up a record by his massive taxation measures in peace time. Has the Government applied its mind to the question of utilising the full capacity of the machinery installed? Everybody tells us that 50 per cent of installed capacity in this country is not being tapped. But there is no effort in that direction. He has taken the line of least resistance, i.e. taxing the people. They are not prepared to resort to any of these methods for finding resources. What is easy for them is to tax the people, that is indirect taxes. So, two easy methods are there; one is to loot the people and the other is pick-pocketing, inflation.

Coming to indirect taxes, since it has been dealt with by many members, I do not want to dwell on it at length. But the Finance Minister, while dealing with the tax on maida and petrol said that it was consistent with the socialist pattern. I can tell you that in a socialist country the two things you can look forward to as the cheapest things are bread and travel. In the country which is marching towards communism the first to be given is free bread and then free travel. So, that is the direction. Therefore, when I was reeling under the massive blows of taxation of the Finance Minister there came before my mind the picture of Marie Antoinette telling the hungry people "If you have no bread, why not eat cake?"

I want to ask the Finance Minister one pertinent question. Why are you giving up the principle of the last budget, the principle of avoidance of multiple effect of taxing intermediates that enter into the cost of other goods? Why are you so soft to the corporate sector? The answer is "we want re-investment." My simple answer is that if they reinvest, it is in the private sector. The *dharma* in the private sector is fish eating fish. Re-investment in the private sector will lead to development of monopolies and the whole platform of the other side during the elections and ever after was that monopolies block the road to progress.

So, my contention is that the taxation measures of the Finance Minister are self-defeating. He proposes price stability, which is not there; you can see it. He proposes social justice. Patently, it is not there because the poor are being hit on account of the price rise. With regard to economic growth, the upheavals among the people because of the rise in prices is going to upset growth. So, what they are doing is they are cutting the branch on which they are now securely sitting.

He has made a claim of an increased investment of Rs. 300 crores in the budget for development. I want to say that in the last 12 months the price increase has been 7 per cent, offsetting this Rs. 300 crores which he has envisaged. What is more, if you see the ratio between investment and national income it was 11 per cent earlier and now, it is 9 per cent.

Another claim they have made is a crash programme for unemployment. The words

must have meaning. How can you call this a crash programme? If you link Cauvery and Ganges, I can understand your calling it a crash programme. If you convert all the metre-gauge lines into broad-gauge, I can understand you are calling it a crash programme. What is this crash programme with Rs. 50 crores when 55 textile mills have been closed according to your own answer?

With regard to employment, 50 per cent of the employees of the Central Government, nearly, 28 lakhs of them are getting a basic pay of less than Rs. 100. This is what they are getting when they are employed. And yet you call this a crash programme.

Then you say that you want to reduce and tax the salary and perquisites that are obtaining in the private sector. But when a question was asked about the salary and perquisites the answer was that "the information asked for is not readily available with the department as the same is not required to be furnished by the companies in terms of the Companies Act, 1956". This shows that they are not serious about the proposal because they have no idea of its magnitude.

Coming to Centre-State relations, my State has done whatever the Centre has asked it to do. In the State of Tamilnadu we have the agricultural income-tax, educational cess and raffles. Yet we are not having enough resources for welfare schemes.

Further, with regard to language, out of Rs. 25 crores allotted for the Fourth Five Year Plan, Rs. 12 crores are being spent for Hindi alone.

15.00 hrs.

With regard to Bangla Desh, the Budget is going to be upset. Our socio-economic structure is going to be upset. What is more, we are going to have an inimical border without Bangla Desh. You have to take the offensive because that is the best defence today.

Finally, I thought the Clives and Hastings of Indian capitalism had been removed by the electorate in the elections in 1967 and impeached in 1971, but the ghosts of Clives and Hastings of Indian capitalism are haunting the Treasury Benches and I would like the wizard of the Prime Minister to exercise those Trea-

[Shri Balathandayatham]

sure Benches of those ghosts. A crash programme of nationalisation is the only answer for all the three objectives set forth by the Budget. I want to know whether they have the will to do it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have watched the Budget discussion for the last two or three days with great attention and interest. It has been a very serious discussion and it is not only as a Minister but also as a much more serious student of the present Indian situation that I will try to bring some element of seriousness into it. I am saying this because I was listening to my hon. friend and colleague, Shri Balathandayutham. I thought, during the last 15 or 20 years he must have grown but the way he has put this very serious problem, he was speaking in the same manner in which he was speaking in the Annamalai University, and what has happened during the last 20 years in the situation of the country, in the correlation of political forces, in the economic situation that exists today, seems to have been completely lost on him.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : Perhaps he has not grown in the way in which you have grown.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is very difficult to come to any dispute with a very revered political leader like Shri Kalyanasundaram. So, shall leave it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He concedes that you have grown.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This budget has come in a particular background and I place this background before you and the House.

A massive mandate was given to the party in power for change and for a radical social transformation. There is a reality of the economic situation which we cannot get out of. Being a very large and big country with a huge, multitudinous population that we have got, certain economic realities have grown during the last 20 years and these factors had to be taken into consideration in framing the Budget.

Then, there are certain constitutional problems which this House is aware of, which have been debated in the country and on which certain directions have got to be taken. The people of this country have given a mandate and in this House itself it has been proclaimed and conceded that if we have to bring about a radical social transformation, a certain amount of constitutional changes become necessary. •

There was also the problem of Bangla Desh. It is a huge problem. The only difficulty is that our friends opposite want the Government to act on Bangla Desh and to come to grips with the huge, massive, colossal problem, which the nation in its entire history has not yet faced ; yet, after saying that, they would even not concede to the Finance Minister the massive effort that he has tried to make in the given situation.

I am not one of those, sitting on the Treasury Benches, to say that this Budget is socialist Budget. I am not going to say that. This Budget is a very honest effort in the given situation to rise the necessary resources so that in the coming years, it will be possible for us to build a national economy on the edifice of which socialism can be built in our country. It is an honest attempt that the Finance Minister has made.

Budget is one of the instruments. It is not a total instrument. The total national strategy has got to be seen and viewed in the context of our national situation to understand the direction in which the country is going. Whatever positive features there are in the Budget to which many hon. Members have pointed out, apart from that, we have to see the total national strategy of national revival and national advancement. The national strategy along with Budget, I submit, is following a very serious consideration given by the Government to bring about constitutional amendments in those sections and clauses in which the national advance is being hampered.

There is the decision to abolish privy purses and privileges of princes, to take over general insurance as a step towards nationalisation of general insurance and the dialogue and discussion that is going on today to bring about a ceiling on urban property. As regards land

reforms, I concede with some hon. Members on that side, that we may not be fully convinced that all that is possible in land reforms has been done. The Government itself has said that much more has got to be done. But certain steps have been taken and certain changes have taken place. The entire country-side looks much different than what it was when we became independent. A vigorous effort has got to be made. Certain administrative, political and other steps have been taken to see that full-scale land reforms as is practicable in the given situation are carried out.

Then, as regards monetary and fiscal policies of the Government, the nationalisation of banks is a big instrument to re-orient the entire monetary and fiscal policies in the direction of helping the public sector and taking away the concentration of economic power. In this connection, I would also like to place before you the recent guide-lines that have been introduced as far as the investment of financial institutions is concerned in the various big monopoly houses and other houses that my hon. friend has mentioned. Certain guide-lines have been given in which the shares of big financial institutions, at what point of time and under what conditions, could be converted into equity capital and all that.

This total picture has got to be seen before we can understand the present situation. Budget is one of the instruments in the total national strategy that has got to be seen.

SHRI R. V. BADE : Mr. Salve said that those who say, Budget is not a socialist Budget are idiots. Now, the Minister himself says that it is not a socialist Budget. He says that it is only a step towards socialism.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It will be difficult to understand my arguments which I am placing for my hon. friend. Socialism is not built in one Budget. It is a very long-drawn-out process. What we can say is that we want to build up socialism. Whether you like it or not, whether the forces that are outside this party like it or not, we want to build up socialism because in a large country like India, there is no other way except to build up a socialistic society.

There is another point that I wish to make. One of the criticisms has been that "garibi

hatao" slogan has not been implemented. Of course, that is not a very serious criticism made by serious Members who participated in the debate. This "garibi hatao" slogan represents the will of the people. Now, "garibi hatao" is not going to be achieved by one Budget alone. It is not going to be done even in five Budgets till this Government will last. It has got to be a long-drawn-out process of national advance. We are indicating that national advance in this Budget. The way the country is going has been indicated in the various steps that Government had taken as I have indicated earlier. The whole indication of the national revival has got to be seen in this picture.

One serious criticism was made about growth. Both Mr. Indrajit Gupta and Mr. H. M. Patel, very senior Members, said that there has not been sufficient emphasis laid on growth in this Budget.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He was referring to growth in the private sector while I was referring to growth in the public sector.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I hope you will concede me when I say I am not trying to equate your position with his position.

It is not only the increase of Rs. 155 crores in the Plan outlay that has got to be seen, but we have to see this in the light of the various provisions that have been made in the Budget. For example, we have got this Rs. 25 crores for eradicating urban unemployment and Rs. 50 crores for the crash programme. I concede that this is not sufficient for meeting the growing problems that we are facing. But certain provisions have got to be made. Rs. 75 crores out of this Budget is not a small sum. It is true that massive resources have got to be raised. But what are the mechanics of raising that ? What is the way ? Certain political realities have got to be understood. There is one thing which we have got to remember that this country has got a very narrow tax-base. This narrow base of 10% or 15% of people is there in which we have to do all permutations and combinations. So, the first thing to be done is this, that this tax-base has got to be enlarged. We have to create necessary conditions to enlarge this tax-base.

With the present 10 or 15 per cent tax-base

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

it is not possible for us to raise massive resources in a country like ours, with its complex and difficult problems. We want to use the Parliamentary system as a means of advancing and building up our economy, as a means of using that national economy to build Socialism in this country. This is what we are trying to experiment. It has been possible to achieve some success because a leader of vision and statesmanship and world perspective, Jawaharlal Nehru, carried this country forward. After all we have the public sector enterprises. After all we have built certain bases for future growth. We have made some advance. The position in 1967 was presenting a situation of disappointment and frustration. That situation has completely changed and the expectation of the people has been roused.

We, who want national advance, have got to see that these hopes and aspirations of the people are directed into proper channels. My main idea in intervening in this debate is to point out that the budget has to be seen in the context of the totality of situation. A levy here or levy there is but a small item in the mechanics of taxation as far as this budget is concerned. I am quite sure that the Finance Minister, after having heard the views of the House will certainly take many of these factors into consideration.

If the total outlay, not only the increased outlay on the Plan but also these outlays of Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 25 crores and the outlays that have been made for rural works programme are all added together, then it would come to a development outlay of nearly Rs. 240 crores and not just Rs. 155 crores. That is what I am submitting namely that we have got to see the total investments that are being made in the various sectors of our economy, in the very vitals of our economy.

I have very long briefs here with me, from which it is possible to contest every figure that has been given by every hon. Member, whether it be the question of direct taxes or indirect taxes, or the question of the total direct and indirect taxes accruing to the national revenues, or it is the question of the levies falling on the 10 per cent base in relation to the total *per capita* income of the country. I can contest any figure that hon. Members can give.

My object in intervening in this debate is to place before the House the total perspective of the budget in the context of the national situation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Does his brief have figures of evasion ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I have those figures also. I have answered that point already. I can tell him the increase in arrears of income-tax that we have got. Shri Indrajit Gupta mentioned the figure of Rs. 700 crores. I may tell him that this figure is not also correct, because that is the gross demand that we have made, and there are many other factors in connection with that.

The total taxes that have been collected out of the arrear demand have been growing from year to year—from Rs. 59.94 crores in 1964-65 to Rs. 159.61 crores in 1970-71. This is provisional figure for 1970-71.

As a result of the vigorous steps taken by the Department in connection with collections, the actual collections in 1970-71 came to Rs. 826.29 crores. This is also a provisional figure, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 778.75 crores.

As I was submitting, the Finance Minister was faced with a very difficult task, in the context of the socio-economic conditions as they exist today in our country. I concede that we have to make a break-through and bring about radical changes in relation to the economic condition. But as the conditions exist today, and as the Constitution stands today, as the realities of the economic situation stand today, the Finance Minister has made a bold effort to raise the necessary resources and while raising these resources to see that the taxation does not fall on the common man or on the poverty-stricken man of this country I wish to submit that I want to make a difference between the common man and the poverty-stricken man. In this country, 90 per cent of people have got a *per capita* income of less than Rs. 500 odd. It is this concentrated poverty, it is this huge unemployment problem that has got to be attacked, that has got to be tackled and for which resources much more massive, perhaps ten times more massive, have got to be raised. If we have got to apply our mind to the concentra-

trated poverty which exists in the rural and urban areas, then hon. members will agree that some of the taxation measures that have been suggested for taking away resources from that section which afford to pay are justifiable. I do not deny the right of Members to criticise some of the levies that the hon. Finance Minister has put and at the appropriate point of time he will consider the criticisms, but if we have got to take the total picture of the Indian situation in view, if we have to eradicate the concentrated poverty which exists in its most humiliating form, if we have got to ensure a very fast rate of economic development which implies that necessary surpluses will have to be generated, if we have got to hold the commanding heights of the economy in the shape of a larger public sector, if we have to see to it that concentration of economic power in the hands of a few is broken, it is necessary for us to see that this 10 per cent which can afford to pay a little more bears that extra burden.

Let us take the Bangla Desh issue. It is a colossal problem that has come on us. It is a national problem. If we have to tackle it in the way hon. members want it to be tackled, resources are necessary and will have to be raised. This problem of raising resources is there in any underdeveloped or developing country.

Then take the food subsidy. We have to see that the price to the consumer is not increased and the price to the cultivator is not lowered also. On this account, we incur an expenditure of Rs. 30 crores. It is a measure of social justice, distributive justice to help the weaker sections of society.

Again, in this year's budget, there is a provision of Rs. 100 crores on account of interim relief recommended by the Third Pay Commission.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is talking of interim relief. Is it not a fact that the cost of living index has reached the 10 point average and according to the last Pay Commission formula, the Central Government employees are entitled to another slab of dearness allowance? Has it not touched 225 points?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is not a point which immediately arises out of it. Tomorrow

there is a question on this in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am a member of the Lok Sabha. I cannot go and sit in the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : He can sit in the gallery.

SHRI D. D. DESAI (Kaira) : Are we hearing a thesis on *garibi hatao* or *garibi badhao*.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) : It is both *garibi hatao* and *amiri hatao*.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : He does not understand what *garibi* is. To him it is just a slogan. Either my English is bad or his capacity to understand me is very low.

When I referred to *garibi*, I was referring to the concentrated poverty that exists in the rural, urban and slum areas. Let him not speak about motor spirit, petrol and things like that. It may be all right for political slogan mongering. Any Government that comes and sits in these benches has got to take into account the conditions obtaining in India which I depicted and has got to apply itself to solving this problem of concentrated poverty, the problem of accelerating growth at a very fast rate, the problem of building up a viable public distribution system and so on. These are the basic problems of the Indian economy today. So, the strategy laid down by the Finance Minister in his budget, the total strategy of which I had spoken in the beginning, was in the direction of meeting these huge gigantic problems. Government is giving consideration to the question of arrears of tax, realisation of income-tax dues, the question of black money for which a Committee has been set up—an interim report has been submitted by it—and to the question of better utilisation of the public sector so that the public sector generates more and more surpluses, and when the time comes, the Government will come out with their policy. I can assure the House that this Government which can nationalise the Banks, L. I. C. and General Insurance, which can bring about land reforms, which has brought about in the last 20 years all the important legislative measures that this country is proud of, is also capable of tackling this problem which the hon. Members have mentioned.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

There is only one question concerning my constituency to which I wish to refer. Shri Dasaratha Deb raised the question of the outlay on the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and said that less was spent on education. For his information and the information of the House I may submit that *per capita* expenditure on education in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the highest in the country. The territory is so spread, so far as flung, that it is necessary to build a school even where there are only five or ten students. There are places in the islands where there are primary schools with less than 10 students, but you have to provide primary schools. Having put people there, you have to provide them with certain minimum necessities of life, certain minimum educational facilities. The total number of schools, higher secondary, primary and middle schools in the islands, will be the highest in the country.

I submit that the Finance Minister, in the given conditions of our country, political, economic and constitutional conditions, has made a massive, bold effort to raise resources for the advance of the country so that in the years to come he can lay a firmer basis for a rapid rate of growth and for more equitable distribution and social justice.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in his Budget speech in the opening lines Mr. Chavan has claimed that the economic picture of our country is very promising. I fail to understand how such a senior leader and administrator like our present Finance Minister can say that the economy of our country presents a very promising picture. He should show very well that the present structure of our economy stands on the shifting sands of foreign aid and that the basis of this economy is fictitious figure of our national savings. He has also failed to assess realistically the problem of refugees from Bangla Desh.

I am a soldier, an ex-Army man. I have listened to most of the speeches and would like to express a soldiers' point of view. The Finance Minister has made very significant changes in increasing the outlays on social welfare and development as he has said, but it pains me to see that no proper attention has

been paid to the defence of our Country. The outlay on our defence is about the same as it was last year.

AN HON. MEMBER : No.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : Very little increase. I have seen the figures.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much do you want ?

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I want it to be doubled, if you want to remain independent and save your country. This is what I am going to say.

We are refusing to face facts. Since the Prime Minister moved a resolution in this House expressing sympathy with the freedom fighters of Bangla Desh much water has flowed under the bridge. It is a sad and dismal failure of our foreign policy and also our defence organisation. Our only sin is that we are a weak nation. We have not built up our military power otherwise we would not have been facing the problem of Bangla Desh today. Most of our friends in the House may not have seen what war brings. I have been in the battle and I have seen the plight of people on whose land war is fought. I have witnessed its horrors. I have also been very closely associated with defence efforts after the Chinese aggression of 1962. As a former soldier I warn the Government that the people, least of all the soldiers, would not tolerate another debacle like the 1962 one because of the inefficiency of the Government to raise our defence potential. We should pay immediate attention to our defence needs and we should treat this period as a national emergency. Rs. 785 crores proposed to be given to States as grant-in-aid to be wasted could all be diverted to Defence ; Rs. 50 crores provided for creating employment opportunities and another Rs. 25 crores for providing employment to the educated unemployed could also be diverted to defence because our defence services could provide best opportunities for the employment of our young men. There could be a lot of employment by developmental activity thus created all over the country. Programmes like community development should be scrapped. A lot of money could be saved and diverted to build an efficient Navy and Air Force. It is very painful to see that while India is sur-

rounded on three sides by sea, we do not build a strong navy. We are concerned about what is going on in the Indian Ocean, but our Navy is insignificant. Is it worth being called a Navy? Are we really competent to fight our two strong neighbours, at least one of them is very strong—China. We need a much larger air force to meet them. We have to increase our armed strength. I am sorry to say that very little attention has been paid by the Government and also the Members of the House to this question. If we do not pay attention immediately to this problem, time will be lost. We are already too late. We are talking about recognition of Bangla Desh. I wish it had been recognised within fifteen days after the trouble started. We are moving towards September and October, the same period when China attacked, when the Tibetan passes would open. Very little time is left. We could just move like Hyderabad into Bangla Desh and help freedom fighters to consolidate their position there in four months and could have come out. Then we could face the whole world. If nothing has been done so far, I would say that it is meaningless to ask that Bangla Desh should be recognised. Whether we recognise it or not, it matters little. What we need is strength and we should build up military strength speedily. Then only we can help Bangla Desh. We can only then find friends in the comity of nations. We are isolated today. We have no mutual defence pact with even the smallest country like Nepal or Ceylon. Our roving ambassadors are going from door to door but they find the doors are closed. Champions of human rights have closed their eyes to what is happening in Bangla Desh. Pakistan has turned the table on us. We should declare a national emergency and pay immediate attention to our defence and increase our military power. They claim that this is a socialistic budget. I heard the hon. Minister just now saying that some of us did not understand what *garibi* is. It is irrelevant to give the slogan of *garibi hatao* today, I say that our slogan should be '*takat badao*'. That is the only thing. Without that, we cannot exist. Sir, I want to ask the Minister very humbly, what does he mean by "Remove *Garibi*?" What the poor people want is bread, cheap bread. What they want is coarse cloth at least to cover their bodies. What they want is a shelter.

I would like to tell him that during the last 20 years—I do not know if they had tried to

find out this—how much the prices have fallen and what is the value of our cash today. Rs. 100, twenty years ago, means Rs. 59 today in India. That is the fall in the value of money. There is so much increase in the money circulation during the last 20 years. From Rs. 2,000 crores, the money supply has increased to Rs. 7,000 crores. And on top of all this, since the nationalisation of banks, the situation has been further aggravated. The borrowings by commercial banks from the Reserve Bank of India have increased by more than double in two years; from Rs. 169 crores to about Rs. 370 crores. What is all this going to bring if not higher prices.

I would like to compare the prices of consumer goods. A poor man wants cloth. But they are snatching it from him. They are increasing the duty on coarse cloth, so that he cannot even scratch his sweating body. If you compare the price of coarse cloth with the price of land, what do we see? Just to give you an example, land in the countryside is selling at eight annas per square yard or per square metre. That is the average price of land; very good, cultivable land; and that is land for ever; for his children for generation this land becomes one's property. One has the right to bore through the earth on one's land from India to America on the other side. This land is available at eight annas per square yard. But the cheapest variety of cloth today costs Rs. 2.00 to Rs. 2.50 per meter, nothing less than that.

The most important thing for the wage-earner is bread. I wonder if our Finance Minister is as innocent as the Dauphin of France who said during the French Revolution, "These people are shouting for bread; why should they shout for it? Why can't they eat cakes?" Duty on bread maida is really hard. I would say bread should be the cheapest thing. There should be no duty on bread. It should be subsidised. Most of the people, poor wage-earners, take their breakfast and luncheon with bread and a little *chana*. This is what they are doing in Delhi and other towns. You go to any housing colony; you will see it. But they have even tried to increase the price of bread, and coarse cloth.

I am surprised that the Finance Minister's attention has also been drawn to the painted lips and the colour on the shallow cheeks of Indian women. He is probably the greatest

[Shri Birender Singh Rao]

Mahratta of the 20th century, and it is certainly not in keeping with the great Mahratta tradition of giving protection to women and honouring them. The aids to beauty for our women should not be taxed. It is not chivalrous. It is also not fair to the Prime Minister. She is the symbol of Indian women today, and I know from personal experience that the women in India, irrespective of how their husbands or brothers voted, have voted for the Prime Minister's party in general simply because she belongs to their class. So, the Finance Minister would probably agree to withdraw this tax on aids to beauty. I think he would be making a very good gesture.

There has been some criticism about the agricultural sector not being touched. I would say, what has been done already is too much. Our agricultural machinery is already selling in the blackmarket at very high prices. Levy has been imposed on tractors and a tractor can now be bought only at Rs. 10,000 more, in the blackmarket. It also goes against the Directive Principles of State Policy. Article 48 lays down that Government shall try to have modernised agriculture in the country. We are passing through a transitional period. At this time when we are just becoming a little self-sufficient in food grains, peasants should be left untouched. Peasants should be encouraged; you are going to need their services. In conclusion, I would like to quote Goldsmith:

"For Princes and Lords may flourish or may
fade,

A breath can make them, as a breath
has made,

A bold peasantry, its country's pride,

If once destroyed, can never be sup-
plied."

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha): Sir, I rise to support the budget. I compliment the Finance Minister for the boldness and purposefulness of the budget. The budget is not a mere statement of income and expenditure. In a democratic set-up, every budget is a milestone in the onward march of the nation. This budget is much more so, because it comes after a national referendum as to the direction and goal to which the people of this country want this country to be taken.

15.43 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. SALVE in the Chair]

When I approach the budget, I apply three yardsticks to decide whether it measures to my expectations, viz., whether the budget is purposeful or whether the Finance Minister has conceived in the budget the purpose which the nation wanted him to hold in view; whether the Finance Minister has evolved the correct strategy for the purpose of taking the country to the goal to which we are to go; and, whether proper policies and programmes—fiscal and political—have been evolved for implementing the strategy that has been laid in the budget. Measuring it by these three yardsticks, I am completely satisfied with the budget; it is satisfying in an extreme measure. In no respect the budget has fallen short of my expectations. Apart from being a member of the ruling party, as a person responsible to the people who have elected me, I have tried to analyse the budget more critically than my friends opposite. The more closely I look at the budget, the deeper I analyse it the more convinced I am becoming that this budget is the best that can be presented in the obtaining situation.

With regard to the first yardstick, the Finance Minister is very clear in his mind. He has spelt out the purpose with which the budget has been evolved in no uncertain terms viz., "national growth coupled with social justice".

He has no illusions as to the effectiveness of this budget. He candidly states at the end of his speech:

"It is hardly possible to claim that a new social and economic order can be ushered in through budgetary policy alone, much less through a single budget."

There is no tall claim about this. But the question is what is the direction, whether the direction is correct, whether the policies are correct and whether he has kept in his view what the people want the Finance Minister of this country to keep in view.

He has kept in his mind a future India in which there will be social justice, a future India

in which there will be progressive growth, a future India in which there will be distributive justice. He has kept that in his mind and I do not think that anybody in the opposition will challenge this statement of mine. I do not think anybody in the opposition will challenge that the people of this country want to go to this ultimate goal which the Finance Minister has delineated before us.

Now the question is whether there is a proper strategy. While hearing the budget speech I was reminded of a speech which I have listened to, a speech by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at the AICC session, when he was trying to outline the basic plan for the country. He said : "I want to cut a coat; I have a particular measurement; but the cloth available to me does not measure up to the dimension of the coat". Then he asked the AICC "What should I do ? Should I cut the coat in accordance with the cloth which is available to me or should I get the cloth and cut the coat to suit my physical frame ? The people of India want a particular dimension. So, I will get the resources to cut the cloth according to the requirements of the people." This is the standard that the Finance Minister applied in framing the budget. May I submit that the Finance Minister could have, if he wanted, presented a budget which was balanced and in a measure surplus also ? He could have limited the plan expenditure to the actuals of 1970-71 and could have avoided to offer to spend Rs. 300 crores more. He could have forgotten about the unemployment problem in this country and could have avoided to set apart Rs. 50 crores for a crash programme and Rs. 25 crores for the educated unemployed. He could have forgotten in his callousness the plight of the children of this country and could have avoided injecting into this budget a programme of Rs. 10 crores for them. In that way, he could certainly have saved Rs. 375 crores and that would have meant that he could have presented a budget which was completely balanced and slightly in the surplus.

But should he have done that or should he have sought to implement the programme incorporating all these things in it ? The Finance Minister could have assumed the posture that here is a Finance Minister coming in the course of a few years who, for the first time, is presenting a balanced budget, a surplus

budget. He could have taken the credit for it and perhaps applause from the galleries. But I say that he would not have been honest to the nation if he had done so. So, he tried to cut the coat in accordance with the requirements of the nation. Putting his confidence in the people of this country, in the patriotism of the people of this country, taking strength from the progress that this country has made in the course of the last few years, he told himself, "I believe in India, I believe in the people of this country, I will go to the people and ask for tax and I will get the tax so that this country can march forward". It is therefore that I say that this budget is purposeful, there is a strategy in the budget. The strategy of this budget is not one of stagnation, the strategy is not one of limiting oneself to the resources at hand, the strategy is one of self-generating dynamism, the strategy is one of growth and march forward, the strategy is one of progress with growth. This is the strategy that is evolved in this budget and that is a strategy that is certainly unimpeachable.

If that strategy is accepted, then the question is whether proper measures have been evolved here, fiscal measures have been evolved here. Here the question of distributive justice comes in, its social impact. Sir, when you were sitting here you have spelt out the impact of the direct taxes. I do not want to go into it further. My hon. friends on the other side were saying that the corporate sector has been spared. I do not understand from where they got this information. If one thing has to be said about this budget it is that a definite attempt has been made to make a dent into the corporate sector.

An effort is made to put a ceiling on the income from the corporate sector. No company will be permitted hereafter to pay out more than Rs. 5,000 as salary. No company will be permitted hereafter to shell out more than Rs. 1,000 as allowances and all that. For whatever capital gain there is, there is tax being imposed. Higher wealth tax is being imposed. The corporate sector is being taxed and this is the beginning of the taxation.

But may I say that the corporate sector cannot be shaken completely because we want a mixed economy here ? If there is a guarantee for the reinvestment of the corporate sector money in this country and if it is not

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

drained out by the leeches, there is no danger in the corporate sector being left with a certain measure of money so that reinvestment may take place until such time that the public sector grows up tall enough to absorb the whole thing and take over the productive enterprises of this country. I do not want to go further into it.

Coming to direct taxes, I remember, in the Taxation Enquiry Committee of 1954, Dr. John Mathai put forth one suggestion. The ultimate aim he spelt out was that the highest income after tax, that is, the net income, should not be more than a multiple of 30 of the income of the lowest slab of the Indian tax-paying assessee. That is, the highest income must not be more than 30 times the lowest slab. What is the picture we are finding here? A person who is earning Rs. 10 lakhs, after tax and surcharge, is going to get Rs. 67,000, which means, ten times the lowest slab man. Could it be more steep and more regressive? Therefore that is being done. But what is more important is the concessions that have given.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will please conclude now. Time is over.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : One more aspect is deficit financing. It is only to the extent of Rs. 220 crores. In the Fourth Five-Year Plan deficit financing is contemplated to be Rs. 850 crores and the Fourth Five-Year Plan contemplates that in relation to the resources deficit financing can be to the extent of 5 per cent. If this is the standard, with Rs. 375 crores more that you are putting in and out of the entire resources that would be pumped in, this Rs. 220 crores is absolutely nothing.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid, you will have to conclude now.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : It is not going to raise the price level at all.

There are certain points I want to make but as there is no time I am concluding. The unemployment problem which is there is being tackled in a very vigorous way. When we come to the question of the overall Plan tempo, we find that is being taken up on a higher

tempo. I am really sorry that I am not spared sufficient time to go ahead a little more.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I want two minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You will not take any more time. Please conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Others are given. I ask you only for two minutes more. My party will allow it, I am sure.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Kindly conclude. Kindly appreciate my difficulty. I am helpless in the matter. You will please conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am not in the habit of encroaching upon the time limit, but there are certain points which I do want to make out. I crave of my party to give me a few minutes more, if there is anybody here. The Minister is here and he is agreeing. It is the party's time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not in my hands. I am bound by certain rules. Kindly conclude.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : The party can give me the time.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : You are wasting your time. Go ahead.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : I am concluding.

My hon. friends on the other side attack this Budget. I do not want to reply to that attack but the basic question remains that a national challenge and a national task have got to be fulfilled. My hon. friends on the other side have been making grimaces about *garibi hatao* and all that. I have an answer to that. Has anybody got an illusion that overnight in the morning, poverty can be removed? Poverty can be removed only by successive action. The question is whether the direction is correct and I say that the direction is correct.

One more point and I have done. The Finance Minister has laid emphasis on regional

imbalance. He has laid the emphasis correctly. The unemployment question is a major question. I may make a mention of the crying unemployment problem in my State. The unemployment problem is characteristic of my State, that is, educated unemployment problem. We have got refugees from East Bengal coming on. But you are having refugees in a long line coming out of Kerala, the educated people, who want jobs.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I am on my legs. Of course, it is an interesting speech. But you have to finish now. Please sit down.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Just half a minute more. I am winding up.

I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister and the Government of India to take a particular part of the country, for example, Kerala, where there is a particular problem and to tackle that problem on a crying-solution basis. The unemployment problem in my State may be taken up like that and it may be tackled on that basis.

With these words, I support the Budget completely with a full satisfaction that I have got before me a Budget which is progressive, bold, purposeful and satisfying in all respects and in all measures.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget proposals. I also take this opportunity to welcome the Budget as a growth-oriented Budget. The Budget has made certain marked departures from the past in respect of creating a cess for the children, imposing restrictions on expenditure by the companies and acquiring property at the declared value by the owners.

The Budget is not merely a statement of receipts and expenditure nor it is an account maintained by a housewife. The budgetary provisions reflect public finance. It is a barometer which indicates prosperity of the country, the social conditions and the standard of living of the nation. Therefore, the Budget proposals are to be examined from those angles. It should not be taken as to whether a tax is imposed here or there. But it is the totality of the view that has to be taken into account.

From that point of view, I consider this Budget as a growth-oriented Budget.

The Budget proposals have been criticised by the Members of the Opposition Benches in all imaginary ways. All the adjectives current in political lexicons have been used to denounce it. Perhaps, they want to make their existence felt by the people in this way. The Budget should be examined objectively. There should not be any subjective view.

The Congress Party received a massive mandate in the recent mid-term poll from the people for transformation of the society to lead the nation in the path of progress to prosperity. To put this question as to whether the Budget proposals have helped in ushering a new order, the answer is "Yes". The next question is "How?". To answer this question, let me point out the weaknesses of Indian economy and India's public finance. These are, to my mind, (a) inadequate resources, (b) inequal distribution of wealth and (c) slow pace of industrial development.

Since the Finance Minister has to find out resources, he cannot but step up resources to finance industry and other things for rapid growth. Of course, he can borrow money from foreign countries. But a nation's strength does not lie in what it can borrow from other countries. Its strength lies in what it can produce.

Again, there are political difficulties. If there is a deal with the USA, the slogan raised is : The country is mortgaged. If the deal is with U. S. S. R., the bogie is : India has become a satellite of Russia. When there is an impose on the affluent society—I should say, on those who have something more than the others,—the cry is raised. 'The budget is anti-people.'

16.00 hrs.

This reminds me of a Jataka story.

Once a dacoit in a forest used to rob and kill passers-by. But he would not kill a person unless the person is made to appear a guilty one. He had his own standard of judgment. He had a bed and he asked his victim to lie on the bed. The dacoit warned him that he would be killed if he was found shorter or longer than the bed by a hair-breadth. And consequently, the poor fellow was killed.

[Shri Biswanarain Shastri]

The Budget proposals may appear short to those who do not believe in democracy and long to those who are opposed to socialism.

One should not make his mind too much prejudiced and adopt a fault-finding attitude. It appears full of blemish to a prejudicial mind even though there is no blemish.

The Finance Minister proposes to mobilise resources for growth and growth alone can lead the country to prosperity and socialism. Only growth can remove and banish poverty. Therefore the budget is consistent with the Slogan—*Garibi Hatao*.

It is said that there is no tax on corporate income. That is not the correct picture. The tax on corporate sector may apparently appear static in the present time but in the near future it will create more and more avenue and yield more taxes, in the coming years. There are restrictions placed on salaries, perquisites, travelling expenses etc. There are taxes on the maintenance of guest houses. These are only a few of the various taxes on the corporate sector.

Coming to the Taxation proposals I want to say a few words. What should be the fiscal policy that should be followed by the Government of India? What is it that should be done in the present context to usher in the promised socialist society?

In ancient times the fiscal measures were such that there should not be any heavy burden on the agriculturists. They are not only the backbone but the kingpin of the nation. So far as businessmen and traders are concerned, the taxation should be gradual. Whatever tax is imposed, that has to be realised in full and then only new levy may be imposed.

I am afraid whether the Government has got the machinery for realising these amounts. I do not know whether the Finance Minister has got the machinery geared up to this extent whatever proposals are made would be fully implemented.

It is apprehended that when new taxation comes into force there will be price rise. If the pace of growth makes steady progress the fear

is baseless. If there is no growth of course there will be price rise. In a changing situation nobody can say that price will remain ever steady.

The Indian economy operates on a very narrow margin. Therefore, marginal shortfall in supply and marginal increase in demand may upset the entire economy. There should be emphasis laid more and more on Resources and the Finance Minister has done well in mobilising resource for growth.

During the last three plan periods the average annual total output has been increasing at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Against this average the annual growth rate of population is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. It means, we had a nominal 1 per cent average *per capita* output. If there are no resources there cannot be growth and the country cannot progress towards prosperity.

Therefore, taxation is inevitable. Now, the question comes on which subject there should be tax. There is objection that tax has been levied on maida, petroleum and other things. Of course, those things should not be taxed. But to mobilise resources, such things as are utilised by the majority of the people cannot be exempted.

So far as tax on lipstick is concerned, it is stated that it is a tax on cleanliness. But if any body remembers or recollects the origin and development of the application of lipstick, he will be horrified because it has a very nasty past.

While making the budget proposals, I am sure the Finance Minister has kept in view the social obligations and the social needs. In this respect, I would quote what the Prime Minister said while presenting the budget last year, namely :—

"The budget has been prepared to reconcile the imperatives of growth with concern for the well-being of the needy and the poor."

I would appeal to the Finance Minister here about one thing—some concession of taxes on motor spirit. He has imposed tax on items like motor spirit, maida, soap and other such things. These are the things which are used by the lower middle class people and others, not but

by the common people in the villages. Those who have criticised this have the people living in the urban areas in their view. You may go to the villages and see if anybody uses bread or things prepared out of maida. The people living in the cities are more vocal and they are an organised society, and, therefore, their voice is raised here by their representatives, but the voice of the people living in the interiormost villages has never been raised.

There is scope for practising economy on the expenditure side. To mention briefly, luxury cars should be done away with. There is scope for practising economy in our foreign missions abroad.

Coming to my State, I must speak one word. We live in a peculiar geo-political condition that is not of our creation and we are destined to live there. Private capital is shy of coming there, and the Government of India are not coming in a big way to establish industries there, and, therefore, there is regional imbalance in growth. If there is regional imbalance, the country as a whole cannot prosper.

So far as the employment position is concerned, the BSF and the CRP are the two big things where there is big recruitment, but I am sorry to say that not many persons have so far been recruited to these forces from Assam. Since these provide the greatest employment avenue I would take this opportunity to appeal to the Government of India to look into this matter.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN (Kangra) : There has been great criticism regarding the budget proposals. Some have gone far and have criticised it by saying that it is a sort of betrayal of the masses and of the trust reposed by the people. As my hon. friend Shri Biswanarayan Shastri has put it, one cannot be more effective by using adjectives but it is only mere oratory. But one has to look into the realities to find out what exactly the budget means.

The present budget is, one cannot deny it, a great step in the march towards socialism. A real effort has been made to reduce inequalities and to meet the problems facing the country. The main problems facing the country are the problem of inequality, the problem of unemployment, the problem of poverty and the problem of population explo-

sion, and the problem of malnutrition which the newer generations are facing. For example, our younger generations are not getting enough nutritive food. The result is that they are both physically and mentally under-developed.

In this year's budget, a big attempt has been made to see that they get proper nutrition. Thus for the first time perhaps in the central budget, there is a provision for nutrition for the young children.

Secondly, there is an attempt to reduce inequalities. For example the rate of wealth tax has been raised. If a person has a wealth of Rs. 15 lakhs and he puts it in fixed deposit in a bank, it will fetch $7\frac{1}{2}$ or 8 per cent; if he invests it in companies, he may get 10 per cent. On a wealth of Rs. 15 lakhs, income at the rate of 10 per cent would come to Rs. 1,50,000. On this, income tax would take away about Rs. 80,000 to Rs. 90,000 and he would be left with Rs. 60,000 or Rs. 70,000. So on a wealth of Rs. 15 lakhs, the net income would be Rs. 70,000—a return of 5 or 6 per cent on capital. What would happen if with each successive year, the wealth of that person would be going down, from Rs. 15 lakhs to Rs. 14-1/2 lakhs and so on. So in this budget there is an attempt to reduce excessive concentration of wealth among the higher echelons.

Then the budget enhances the income tax on incomes over Rs. 15,000 a year, leaving out the weaker sections. Similarly taxes have been imposed on luxury goods, not necessities like wheat, rice, dals etc. Of course, as speaker after speaker pointed out, there is scope for modification of the tax on maida, and petrol, specially those who run taxis and scooters. I hope the Finance Minister will reconsider this at the appropriate time. Also I personally think the tax on coarse cloth should go, but there is justification for taxing the finer varieties of cloth.

Thus an attempt has been made to tax the wealthier sections of society, leaving more benefit to the lower income groups. The exemption limit now provided comes practically to Rs. 6,000 a year. This is quite fair.

Now, I would like to give a few suggestions which may be looked into. There is great scope for economy in the administrative structure. We have a chain of officers, from the clerk, to the head clerk, to the section officer, then

[Shri Vikram Chand Mahajan]

under-secretary, then deputy secretary, then joint secretary, then additional secretary and then Secretary. Each has its complement of chaprasi etc. which means that there is a multiplicity of officers in the entire bureaucracy. Not only it causes a heavy strain on the economy, but efficiency also suffers. The time has come to reconsider whether we really need such an elaborate echelon of officers. It happens that the main decision is taken at the lower level; for example, the clerk takes the decision and I think in 90 per cent of cases, this decision goes through with minor modifications. Therefore, it can be considered whether it is not proper to cut out this elaborate system which has become outmoded and reduce the number of officers, having one or two instead of such a lot of them.

Secondly, I find that the Estate Duty which is painless and brings about social justice has not been revised this year. Our rates are lower than those of Great Britain. I, therefore, suggest that a higher Estate Duty should be imposed. It will be easier to pay and it is also not deterrent to the economy of the business. There is no ceiling on business income. In fact, it does not deter a person from earning more as some other taxes may. This is one of the strongest arguments put forward in favour of a higher Estate Duty and lesser taxes on regular incomes. I think the present income-tax should continue and at the same time we should have a higher Estate Duty.

We have a great problem of population explosion. The present system of taxation favours the married man and the person with a larger family. A bachelor has to pay more than a married man and a married couple has to pay more than a person with more than two children. So I suggest that the bachelors should be given more incentives and people with larger families should be taxed more. Those who exceed the limit should pay a sort of penalty for depriving the children of the weaker sections of the society from getting the best out of the provisions made by the country. Therefore, I suggest that there should be a tax on larger families.

Deficit financing should not be resorted to such a great extent because ultimately it hurts the weaker sections of the society and it is in fact a sort of indirect tax. Deficit

financing is necessary in a growing economy to a certain extent, but if it crosses the upper limit, then it starts hurting the economy. I think deficit financing to the extent of Rs. 220 crores would not help the economy and may hurt the economy. Therefore I suggest that this heavy deficit financing should be avoided.

Finally, I submit that the Budget on the whole is an attempt to reduce inequalities among the different sections of the society. It is a budget which does help investment and growth. I hope that the suggestions which I have made will be considered.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली): सभापति महोदय; हम भारतवासियों में एक आदत है कि हम अपनी लाचारियों और परेशानियों को पचाना जानते हैं। हम हर प्रकार की कुर्बानियाँ करने के लिए तैयार हैं और कठिनाइयों को झेलने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन सरकार के द्वारा जो धन-दौलत इकट्ठी की जाती है, उससे लाभान्वित कौन होता है? आखिर सरकार हम पर कितना बोझ डालना चाहती है? जैसा कि मैंने कहा है, हम भारतवासी अपनी परेशानियों को सहने के आदी हो गये हैं। लेकिन आम लोगों की कुर्बानी से जो धन उत्पन्न होता है, जो साधन जुटाये जाते हैं, उनका लाभ एक विशेष वर्ग उठाता है। सरकार ने जो टैक्स लगाये हैं, उनका लाभ किसको हुआ है? सरकार कई सालों से मूल्यों को नियंत्रित नहीं कर सकी है और कीमतें बराबर बढ़ती जा रही हैं। सरकार की नीतियों के कारण दूसरी और तीसरी योजनाओं के दौरान मुद्रा 17 गुना बढ़ गई है। यह सोचने की बात है कि उससे देश के कौन-कौन से वर्ग मजबूत हुए हैं।

आप बार-बार कहते हैं, हम भी मानते हैं इससे गरीबों को लाभ होगा लेकिन एक बात मानने की यह है कि आपकी कीमतें दिनों दिन बढ़ती जाती हैं। उनको रोकने में भारत सरकार बिल्कुल असफल रही है। दूसरी योजना के अंदर 33 प्रतिशत मूल्य बढ़ गए और अब तीसरी योजना के बाद 32 प्रतिशत बढ़े। इसका संबंध बड़ा कारण यह है कि 1939 में 249 करोड़

मुद्रा थी वह 1970 में बढ़ कर 4248 करोड़ हो गई। इस तरह से आपकी मुद्रा बढ़ती गई और आज आप टैक्स लगाने की बात कहते हैं। आप टैक्स लगाइए, लेकिन भारत की आर्थिक दृष्टि से आज बड़ी हीन अवस्था है। हम तो इसको हीन अवस्था ही कहते हैं कि आज हम सुगन्धित तेलों पर और साबुन पर और ऐसी चीजों पर टैक्स लगाते हैं यह कहकर कि यह विलास की सामग्री हैं। आज हमारे यहां यह विलास की सामग्री लगनी हैं; फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर कहते हैं कि यह विलासिता के अन्दर आती हैं। 23 साल के बाद यह हालत है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ, दूसरे देशों के मुकाबिले में आज हम कहां टिकते हैं? अपने पास का देश है चाहे पाकिस्तान है और चाहे लंका है, उनकी नेशनल इनकम आप देखिए और अपनी देखिए तो दुख मालूम होता है कि किस तरह से हम लोग अपने आप को उठाने की बात कहते हैं। योजनाओं की कोई बात नहीं। आप टैक्स लगाइए, वह भी हम देने को तैयार हैं, कुर्बानी के लिए भी हम तैयार हैं, हिन्दुस्तान के लोग सारी कठिनाइयां उठाने को तैयार हैं। लेकिन उससे लाभ क्या होता है? जिस दिन आपका बजट आया भाबों की उछल कूद उसी दिन से शुरू हो गई। इससे पूंजीपति लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं, सरकारी कर्मचारी लाभान्वित हो सकते हैं, या कोई विशेष वर्ग लाभान्वित होगा, लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के जो गरीब हैं उनको इससे लाभ नहीं पहुंचा है। वह गरीब ऊपर नहीं उठे हैं, वह और दबे हैं। आप देखिए हम लोगों को खाने को जो मिलना चाहिए वह 23 सौ कैलोरी भोजन मिलना चाहिए और भारत को मिलता है 18 सौ कैलोरी। पाकिस्तान को 2,290 कैलोरी, लंका को मिलता है 2,180 कैलोरी, इटली को 2,860 कैलोरी और अमेरिका को 3,200 कैलोरी। तो भोजन जो हमको मिलता है उसमें कमी है और जो हमारी वार्षिक आय है उसको ले लीजिए तो उसमें भी कमी है। आप देखिए आज हम लोग कहां तक आगे बढ़े हैं? भारत के प्रत्येक व्यक्ति की वार्षिक आय इन तीन योजनाओं के बावजूद 453 रुपये है जब कि पाकिस्तान की 810 रुपये, जापान की

6908 रुपये, जर्मनी की 11340 रुपये, फ्रांस की 13035 रुपये और अमेरिका की 24773 रुपये हैं। तो आप किन बातों में आगे बढ़े हैं? हम टैक्स देने को तैयार हैं। मुल्क के ऊपर खूब टैक्स लगाइए लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या निकलता है? दस करोड़ रुपया हमने बच्चों के लिए रख दिया, उनके पोषण के लिए, बहुत बड़ी बात अखबारों में आ गई। हमने 50 करोड़ बेकार युवकों के लिए रख दिया, अखबारों में आ गया। लेकिन काम कितना हुआ? बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद क्या आपने देखा कि बैंकों के कर्मचारियों का ऐंटीच्यूड क्या हो गया है? जितने छोटे काश्तकार हैं दस से पन्द्रह बीघे काश्त करने वाली उनको कितना कर्जा इन बैंकों से आपने दिलाया? जो छोटी-छोटी जमीनों पर काश्तकर रहे हैं, जिनके पास जमीन केवल एलाट की हुई है, जो खातेदार नहीं हैं उनको कौन आज कर्जा देता है? आज बैंकों में क्या हालत हो रही है कभी देखा आपने, कर्मचारियों में कितनी स्फूर्ति आ गई है? सारा प्रशासन ढीला है। निकम्मा है अव्यवस्थित है। सारे प्रशासन पर करोड़ों रुपये आज खर्च हो रहे हैं। करोड़ों रुपये हम सरकारी कर्मचारियों को तनख्वाहों में देते हैं और हर साल बजट में वृद्धि होती जाती है। इधर हमने बजट बढ़ाया उधर मूल्य बढ़ गए। तनख्वाहें जो बढ़ी उस के करोड़ों रुपये देने हैं। करोड़ों रुपये तनख्वाहों के सारी स्टेट्स को देना है। बैंकों का कर्जा आज कितने करोड़ रुपये हमको देना है?.... (व्यवधान).... ओवरड्राफिट तो है ही। सरकारी कर्मचारी जो तनख्वाह पाते हैं, क्या इतनी तनख्वाह बाजार में कहीं वह पाएंगे? लेकिन हम उनकी तनख्वाह फिर भी बढ़ाना चाहते हैं। जो वास्तव में काम करने वाले हैं वह हिचकिचाते हैं उनमें हिम्मत नहीं है, साहस का कदम वह उठा नहीं सकते। यह बजट है क्या? सरकारी अधिकारी बैठते हैं अपने कमरे में जिनको आंकड़ों का बड़ा ज्ञान है और सिर्फ किताबी ज्ञान है वह बजट बनाते हैं। जो मिनिस्टर होते हैं उन्होंने अपनी कलम से कुछ हेर फेर कर दिया और बजट बनकर आ जाता है। कमेंट्री हो जाती है; अखबारों में निकल जाता है। लेकिन जो गांवों

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

का रहने वाला है वह इस समाजवादी बजट से जो इंदिरा जी का बना है उससे प्रभावित नहीं होता है हम चाहे जितनी लम्बी डींगें होंगे। आज बंगाल की समस्या का नाम लिया जाता है। बंगाल की समस्या को तो हमने खड़ा कर दिया। उसी समय हमने निर्णय ले लिया होता तो यह समस्या खड़ी नहीं होती। आज कहते हैं कि पचास लाख आदमी आ गए, अब समस्या खड़ी हो गई। अगर उसी समय निर्णय ले लेते तो यह स्थिति नहीं आती। आज हिन्दुस्तान में निर्णय लेने वाला नहीं रहा। समय से निर्णय न लेने के कारण इतना और डेफिसिट बढ़ा। इसी तरह आज हिन्दुस्तान में कई बातें ऐसी हैं। कौन कहता है कि आप राज्य सभा रखें, अपर हाउसेज रखें। क्या जरूरत है कि मंत्रियों के इतने ज्यादा पद रखें? लेकिन आज प्रशासन का जो खर्चा है उसको कोई रिड्यूस करना नहीं चाहता, उसके लिए कोई कदम उठाना नहीं चाहता। आप देखते हैं कि सरकारी कर्मचारियों के साथ कौन झगड़ा मोल ले? हड़ताल हो जायगी। कोई मजबूत कदम उठाने की हिम्मत नहीं पड़ती है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि हम समाजवाद का कदम उठाना चाहते हैं तो एक बात से उठ सकता है कि हम लोग कुछ ठोस और मजबूत कदम उठाएं.... (व्यवधान).... आप राज्य सभा भंग कर दीजिए। क्या जरूरत है राज्य सभा की? क्या जरूरत है आपको अपर हाउसेज की? क्या जरूरत है इतने मंत्रियों को रखने की?....

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the need of this House also ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : That is necessary. रखना चाहते हैं रखिए, नहीं रखना चाहते हैं न रखिए। जिसने आपके उपक्रम चले उनमें सब में आपका लाल रहा। अरबों रुपये की दीलत उनमें लगी और करोड़ों का लाल हो रहा है। एक बड़ी बात यह और हुई कि जो गांवों में छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्री चलती थी उसके लिए आपने एक सर्कुलर निकाला 29 मई, 1971 को जिसके अनुसार हजारों छोटे-छोटे गृह उद्योग करने वाले बेकार हो गए।

उसके अनुसार जो न पावर इस्तेमाल करते हैं न स्टीम, जो हैंड आपरेटेट काम करने वाले हैं उनके ऊपर भी एक्साइज ड्यूटी आपने इतनी बढ़ा दी जितनी लूम पर थी। इस प्रकार राजस्थान के गांवों के हजारों आदमी जो इस धंधे में लगे थे जो हाथ से काम करने वाले थे उनको समाप्त करने का काम आपने कर दिया। हजारों लोग बेकार हो गए। जो भिबंडी से कपड़ा आता था उसके लिए पावर लूम पर जो टैक्स लगता था वह लगा दिया और जो हाथ से काम करते हैं, एलेक्ट्रिसिटी नहीं, स्टीम नहीं, कुछ नहीं इस्तेमाल करते उनके ऊपर भी उतना ही टैक्स लगा दिया। इस तरह हजारों की संख्या में वह स्पिडलर्स बेकार हो गए। तो आप कहां उनको रखना चाहते हैं? इसलिए मेरा खयाल है कि इस पर भी आपको विचार करना चाहिए और मैदा के मामले पर तो आप सोचते ही होंगे कि मैदा पर टैक्स न लगाया जाय।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Buldana) : Mr. Chairman, Sir. I welcome the budget presented by the Finance Minister to this House. I welcome it because it is progressive, radical in nature and purposeful. Under a planned economy like ours, the annual budget is an important instrument of economic policy. It is not merely a statement of revenue and expenditure. It also incorporates the capital receipts and capital expenditure of the community. That is, on a certain expectation of resources, it arranges for their disposal, that is it decides how the money resources are to be expended for the development of the economy. I think the budget must be considered from this developmental point of view.

We have adopted a policy of planned economic development for the last 20 years. In the first 10 years, from 1951 to 1960 our real income increased by 3.7 per cent per annum and the *per capita* real income increased only by 1.7 per cent per annum. During the next nine years, till 1969, the progress was not so satisfactory. We registered a progress of 3.4 per cent, but with population increasing at 2.4 per cent, the real *per capita* income increased only by 0.9 per cent. Thus, over these 19 years, there has been a distinct improvement in our economic conditions, but it has not come up to our expectations. During

the last year—1970-71—our economic progress has been fairly satisfactory. Our foodgrains production has increased by 5 to 6 million tonnes. Industrial production increased by 5 per cent. The real national income increased by 5.5 per cent. This is the second time that we have done it according to the targets set in the fourth Five year plan. Not only has agricultural production responded well, but our exports increased. Our foreign balance was in a strong position and foreign aid is being reduced.

Under these circumstances, it was natural for the Finance Minister to feel encouraged to embark on a larger annual programme of development this year. He has decided that during 1971-72 we should spend not Rs. 155 crores but Rs. 300 crores more than last year on economic development. This larger investment is going to be distributed between important areas, or I should say, strategic areas like shipping, ports, roads, mines and metal, agriculture and family planning.

It has been said that this programme is meant to benefit the private sector. This is looking at it from the wrong point of view. We want to develop the public sector so that it would occupy the commanding heights of the economy. The public sector is the spearhead of one economic advance. If it advances, the whole of our economy will advance and we can progress more rapidly.

This budget has to be welcomed also because it is an important landmark in our march towards socialism. This is perhaps the most radical budget so far, because it slashes down the inequalities to a considerable extent. Mr. Chairman, in your speech you had dealt with this point but at the risk of repetition, I may point out, if you earn Rs. 1 lakh more, you have to pay Rs. 60,000 by way of income tax. If you earn Rs. 1 lakh more, you pay Rs. 92,000. On the third lakh, you pay Rs. 97,500. That means, no honest man can ever be rich in this country. Holding of property beyond Rs. 5 lakhs becomes uneconomic. After Rs. 10 lakhs, it is still more uneconomic. After Rs. 15 lakhs, it is impossible, because you have to pay a tax of Rs. 8 per cent. If you invest Rs. 15 lakhs on housing or put it in a bank, you cannot get a net income of more than Rs. 8 per cent. Therefore, we have virtually a ceiling on income as well as

on property. This is an important landmark in our march towards socialism.

Thirdly, we welcome this budget because it makes a determined effort to solve the problem of unemployment. This problem has been with us since 1942, or since the end of the second world war. At the beginning of the Second Plan we had a backlog of five million. At the beginning of the Third Plan it rose to 7 million. At the beginning of the Fourth Plan we had a backlog of 10 million to 14 million and it is expected that by the end of the Fourth Plan it will reach 20 million. Though the plans have been arranged in such a way to create employment to the maximum extent, that does not solve the employment problem because our population has been increasing at a phenomenal rate. Therefore, some special efforts have to be made outside the plan. This budget proposes that we should spend Rs. 50 crores for a crash programme for increasing employment in the rural areas. It has further provided Rs. 25 crores for giving aid or self-employment opportunities to the educated people in this country. For the first time we have gone beyond the plan and made this arrangement. People have criticised the Finance Minister on the ground that the amount provided is too small. But it is only the beginning. Our Government is quite conscious of the immensity and urgency of this problem. I am quite sure that our Government is prepared to increase this provision ten-fold, if necessary, to see that this problem is solved. Well begun is half done.

Lastly, this budget has been criticised by the members of the opposition on the ground that it would increase the price level. So far as the prices of petrol, fine and super-fine cloth are concerned, I agree that their prices will increase but they are commodities which are consumed by the middle and higher middle class and richer sections of the community. So far as the commodities consumed by the poor people of this country are concerned, their prices will not increase. Take the case of coarse cloth. There the duty has been raised from 3.6 paise to 4 paise. In the case of medium cloth the duty has been raised from 4.8 paise to 6 paise. Nobody in this sense will contend that these increases are appreciable. Again, take the case of soap. Laundry soap and household soap have not been touched by the increase in excise duty. Even the duty on

[Shri Y. S. Mahajan]

maida is only 10 paise per kilogram. But since this is linked with the health and nutrition of children, and since our responsibility towards children is absolute its fulfilment should not depend on yield from taxation of maida. I think it will not be inadvisable if the Finance Minister reconsiders his position in this matter.

It is reported that meetings have been arranged and *morchas* organised against this budget because it is contended that prices will increase by 8 to 10 per cent. This is an absolutely wrong conclusion. The price level depends on a number of factors, many of which are beyond the control of the government. Suppose the influx of refugees increases tomorrow to a larger number. Naturally, our expenditure will go up. Similarly, suppose the monsoon fails next year, then also the prices will go up. So, the question we have to consider is whether the budget is responsible for increasing the prices. I submit that the prices will not increase on account of the budget.

The Finance Minister deserves all our sympathy and whole-hearted support for the reason that he has brought forward this budget under the shadow of a very great tragedy, a tragedy which has resulted in the massacre of lakhs of people and the fleeing of millions of people to this country. They are people who were formerly our citizens. They are people who belong to us and we have to give succour to them. We do not know how much of expenditure will have to be incurred till they are repatriated. This budget has been brought forward at such a critical time. Therefore, this deserves support from all sides of the House, because this is a calamity for which the Finance Minister is not responsible, the Government of India is not responsible. Under these conditions, I hope this House will give its whole-hearted support to the budget presented by the Finance Minister.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (वागवकी) : मान्यवर, आपका मैं दिल से आभारी हूँ जो आपने सदन में 1971-72 के बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर दिया। मैं इसका समर्थन करना चाहता हूँ।

श्रीमन्, मैं सबसे पहले अपने दल के नेता,

अपने प्रधान मंत्री को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उनके नेतृत्व में देश में कांग्रेस दल को स्पष्ट बहुमत मिला और इस के फलस्वरूप यहां पर केन्द्र में एक ऐसी सरकार का गठन हुआ जो कि देश में वास्तव में समाजवाद लाना चाहती है। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उन्हें लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव में जनता का जो दल को आदेश प्राप्त हुआ है उसका स्मरण है और तन, मन, धन से उसका पालन करना चाहते हैं। श्रीमन्, वह आदेश था देश में सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने का। देश से गरीबी, बेकारी और बेरोजगारी को हटाने का और देश के जो पिछड़े हुये हिस्से हैं उनका संतुलित विकास करने का। और साथ ही साथ इस बात का भी आदेश था कि देश के अन्दर एक सामाजिक और आर्थिक ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय जिसके अन्दर जो जनता है वह शोषण से मुक्त हो सके।

श्रीमन्, यह वास्तविकता है कि देश में कृषि के क्षेत्र में उत्पादन में वृद्धि हुई है। परन्तु इसके साथ साथ यह भी दृष्टि में रखना चाहिये कि लागत में भी पर्याप्त वृद्धि हुई है। इसके लिये आवश्यक है कि मिर्चाई के साधन बढ़ाये जायें और अधिक उन्नतिशील बीजों का अविष्कार किया जाय। साथ ही साथ कृषकों को जो कृषि के यन्त्र हैं उनके मिलने में बड़ी कठिनाई हो रही है, जैसे छोटे ट्रैक्टरों का देश में बड़ा अभाव है। उनके बनाने की व्यवस्था की जाय जिससे कृषकों को औद्योगिकीय ट्रैक्टर प्राप्त हो सकें। हमारा ऐसा विश्वास है कि अगर ऐसी व्यवस्था सरकार की नफ में हो जायगी तो इस समय देश के जो उद्योग कृषि के क्षेत्र में हैं, जो उनकी उत्पादन क्षमता है, उसमें दुगनी वृद्धि सम्भव हो सकती है।

श्रीमन्, गन्ने की खेती की स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर है। मैं माननीय सदन का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ कि स्थिति यहां तक पहुंच गयी है कि मिलों के ऊपर किसानों का कई वर्ष का गन्ने का मूल्य वकाया पड़ा हुआ है जिसकी अदायगी नहीं हो पा रही है जिसकी वजह से

स्थिति बहुत भयानक हो गयी है और यहां तक स्थिति पहुंच गई है कि काश्तकारों के ऊपर जो अन्य बकाया है उनकी अदायगी के लिये काश्तकारों को अपनी घरों के जेवर बेचने पड़ रहे हैं। अगर मिल मालिकों के पास काश्तकारों की बकाया अदायगी के लिये पैसे न हों तो मैं चाहूंगा कि मिल ओनर्स के घरों के जेवरों को नीलाम कर के किसानों के गन्ने की कीमत दिलाई जाय।

श्रीमन्, लघु उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी पर्याप्त उन्नति हुई है। मगर इसके साथ-साथ इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि उस क्षेत्र में लागत और कार्यकुशलता में भी वृद्धि की जाय। साथ ही साथ औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण की भी बड़ी आवश्यकता है जिससे जो लोग उद्योगों में लगे हुए हैं वह अधिक कुशलतापूर्वक कार्य कर सकेंगे तथा जो शिक्षित बेकारी है वह भी दूर हो सकेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त यह भी आवश्यक है कि जहां तक हो अधिक से अधिक बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय। और साथ ही साथ उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में लाभ, और व्यवसाय की दृष्टि से सरकार की ओर से बड़े-बड़े उद्योगों की स्थापना की जाय।

श्रीमन्, मैं सरकार को इस बात के लिये बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि सरकार ने ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में प्रत्येक परिवार में कम से कम एक व्यक्ति को रोजी देने के लिये व्यवस्था की है, साथ ही शहरी क्षेत्र में भी रोजगार देने के लिये कृतसंकल्प है और उसके लिये वृत्तवद्ध है। उसके लिये अलग से बजट बनाने की बात कही गई है।

श्रीमन्, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सरकार का ध्यान मूल्यों के बढ़ने पर पूर्ण रूप से है और इस बात के लिये प्रयास करना चाहती है कि भविष्य में किसी प्रकार की मूल्यों में बढ़ोतरी न हो।

श्रीमन्, बजट में इस बात का भी जिक्र किया गया है कि प्रादेशिक जो असमतार्य हैं, असंतुलन है, उनको दूर करने का प्रयास किया जायगा। यह एक बहुत ही सराहनीय कार्य होगा और मेरी समझ में इससे देश में जो संतुलित विकास होगा

उससे देश के अन्दर एक राष्ट्रीय एकता की भावना पैदा होगी।

श्रीमन्, यह प्रसन्नता की बात है कि सरकार ने नौकरशाही के ऊपर भी ध्यान दिया है और यह महसूस किया है कि देश की प्रगति के मार्ग में, और देश में समाजवाद लाने के मार्ग में जो नौकरशाही बाधक है उसको ठीक करना चाहिए।

औद्योगिक सम्बन्धों में सरकार श्रमिकों के साथ जो सलाह-मस्विरा करना चाहती है वह देश में समाजवाद लाने की दिशा में एक मजबूत कदम होगा।

श्रीमन्, सरकार ने बीमा का जो राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है मैं उसके लिये सरकार को बधाई देना चाहता हूं और इस बात के लिये सरकार से आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि निकट भविष्य में तीव्रता के साथ उद्योगों के क्षेत्र में भी इस राष्ट्रीयकरण की परम्परा को जारी रखे।

श्रीमन्, सरकार ने गन्दी बस्तियों के सुधार के लिए, और बच्चों के पोषण के लिए जो योजनाएं बनायी हैं वह देश की उन्नति में सहायक होंगी। साथ ही साथ पब्लिक स्कूलों में 25 प्रतिशत स्थान गुणवान उम्मीदवारों के लिए सुरक्षित किए जा रहे हैं यह एक बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण कदम है, इसके द्वारा हम योग्यता और क्षमता के अनुसार देश के बच्चों को एक अवसर प्रदान करने जा रहे हैं।

श्रीमन्, पूर्वी बंगाल में जो लोग भारत आए हुए हैं उनकी सरकार ने जो सहायता की है उसके लिए सरकार सराहना की पात्र है। लेकिन मैं जरूर कहूंगा कि अपने देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को देखते हुए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि इस बात की व्यवस्था की जाय, जैसा कि बजट में कहा गया है कि, वह लोग इज्जत के साथ अपने घरों को वापस चले जायें। इसके लिये जो भी राजनीतिक, कूटनीतिक और सामरिक नीति अपनाने की आवश्यकता हो उसको अपनाने में कोई हिचक नहीं होनी चाहिए।

[श्री खर प्रताप सिंह]

इसी प्रकार मे आय के साधनों के बारे में सरकार ने ऐसी नीति बनायी है कि जिससे कर निर्धारण से बचने का कोई तरीका न निकाल सकें, और जो असमानतायें हैं वह समाप्त हों। सरकार ने यह भी ध्यान रखा है कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो आवश्यक वस्तुओं पर करों का प्रभाव विशेष रूप से न पड़े। कर प्रत्यासन को और अधिक सरल करने की वान कही गयी है, यह बड़ी प्रसन्नता की बात है।

शहर और देहात, दोनों क्षेत्रों में धन और आय की समान सीमा निर्धारित की जाय तभी देश में वास्तविक समाजवाद की स्थापना हो सकेगी।....

सभापति महोदय : अब आप अपना भाषण समाप्त करे।

श्री खर प्रताप सिंह : अब चूंकि समय कम है इसलिये मैं, दो एक महत्वपूर्ण बात जल्दी जल्दी में कहना चाहता हूं। व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति की उच्चतम सीमा निर्धारण के बारे में जिस नीति की घोषणा की गयी है यह समाजवाद की दिशा में एक बहुत मजबूत कदम होगा।

अन्त में, चूंकि समय नहीं है, एक महत्वपूर्ण बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूं। इस बजट में इस बात का ध्यान रखा गया है कि जहाँ तक सम्भव हो सके अमीर लोगों के ऊपर अधिक टैक्स लगे और गरीब लोगों पर नहीं लगे। यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। गरीबों के काम में आने वाली चीजों पर कम से कम करों का बोझ पड़े और जिन वस्तुओं का इस्तेमाल गरीब बहुत कम करते हैं, या बिल्कुल नहीं करते—जैसे कि नशीली और विलासिता की चीजें हैं,—इनपर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है मेरी समझ में वह कम है। अगर इनमें वृद्धि की जाय तो ठीक होगा, विशेष रूप से नशीली वस्तुओं पर और अधिक टैक्स लगा सकते हैं।

अन्त में मुझे यह कहना है कि आज आर्थिक

क्षेत्र में विपमताओं को समाप्त करने के लिए केन्द्र तथा राज्यों के कार्य क्षेत्र का जहाँ तक प्रश्न उठता है और उससे सम्बन्धित जो संवैधानिक प्रश्न उठते हैं उनको समाप्त करने के लिए अगर आवश्यक हो तो हमारे देश में जो वर्तमान संविधान है उसमें निश्चित रूप से संशोधन किया जाय।

यह जो घाटे का बजट है इसका कारण हमारे साधनों का अभाव न हो कर हमारे राष्ट्रीय चरित्र की कमी है। अगर चरित्र में उन्नति हो जाय तो घाटे की व्यवस्था दूर हो सकती है। सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो उद्योग हैं, और जिनका हम राष्ट्रीयकरण कर देते हैं, अगर हमारा राष्ट्रीय चरित्र उठ जाय तो उनमें घाटे का कोई प्रश्न ही नहीं उठेगा। इसके लिए मेरा सुझाव है कि जहाँ तक हो सके शिक्षा का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जाय।

“समाजवाद की राह पर मैं अकेला ही चला था जानिवे मंजिल, मगर लोग मिलते गए, कागवां बनता गया।”

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूं।

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN (Cuddalore) : The Finance Minister has presented this budget which is really a socialist budget, I support the Budget and the Demands.

I want to place before the House certain major issues to be considered by the Members. I wish to draw the attention of Mr. Baladhandayutham from the benches of the Communist party. He was making a ghostly touch in his budget speech and he has made a ghostly disappearance from the House. I remember that he was saying that Hastings and Clives of Indian capitalism have been impeached and the ghosts of Hastings and Clives are occupying the Treasury benches. What I say is that those ghosts are not occupied only in treasury benches but ghosts are there in the Opposition benches also. There are ghosts everywhere in all parties even in the name of communism.

In the last mid-term election people gave a massive mandate and they have impeached some of the ghosts from the Opposition benches.

16.52 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY in the Chair]

I wish to place before the House certain important issues to be considered by hon. Members. This is about the dissatisfaction and misapprehension prevailing in the States all over the Country, in some States and particularly Tamil Nadu.

The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Mr. Karunanidhi presented the Budget in the floor of the Assembly during the month of March. He expressed his dissatisfaction. He stated that the Finance Commission and the Planning body had been partial in making the allotment to the State. This is found in the Budget speech presented before the Assembly. The Chief Minister made special attempts to say that the Fifth Finance Commission and the Planning Commission had been partial. He has argued that near about Rs. 800 crores has been given to other States under Special Accommodation. He said: "I am not going to argue whether this amount is given or not, but in the interest of the national integration I want from the Finance Minister a categorical reply to remove away the suspicion that is prevailing here." He has argued that calculating on the various commitments made, the figure comes to roundabout Rs. 98.5 per head, calculated on the basis of all-India, whereas, if it is worked out for Tamil Nadu alone, it comes to Rs. 87.5 per head. In the First Five year plan itself the allotment for Tamil Nadu comes to 10.8 per cent whereas in the Fifth Plan it comes to only 5.7 per cent, that is, half of the total percentage given in the First Plan. I want to say, in the interest of the nation, that let the Finance Minister come out and clear away the suspicion that is prevailing.

The country has to be ruled as a total entity and anything detrimental to national integration should be eschewed. The activities of the Central Government and the budget that they present should reflect the aspirations of the States. The Central budget should be a consolidated one reciprocating the aspirations

and wishes of the States. That is the first point that I would like to make out.

Regarding taxes, my hon. friend Shri Balathandayutham and others have criticised them and said that they are a burden on the people. No doubt, that is the usual criticism which is made. As usual, our friends opposite call themselves socialists and they think that they are the only socialists in the country, and, therefore, they have availed of this opportunity to make a best show of their performance as if they are wedded to socialism. Our Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri K.R. Ganesha has ably replied to my hon. friend Shri Balathandayutham. The people of our country have seen many of these socialists in power in different States of India; we have seen many of our Opposition parties ruling in different States under the banner of socialism and with the word 'socialism' imprinted or engraved in it. They have been given a chance to rule in some parts of our country, as for instance Kerala and West Bengal, and we know how they ruled. They rule those parts of the country and ultimately they were ruled out of the country. The people have given a massive mandate to our party, and they have expressed their faith in the causes of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. So, our friends need not worry about socialism and other things. Socialism and other things are safe in the hands of Shrimati Indira Gandhi and her Government.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH (Permade): Deficit budgets have become a permanent feature of the Indian economy. This time, the Union Minister has presented a deficit budget of Rs. 397 crores against which he has announced fresh levies for Rs. 177 crores still leaving a deficit of Rs. 220 crores. There is every likelihood of the deficit being increased for the year 1971-72. The budget provides for only Rs. 60 crores for the refugees from Bangla Desh, an amount which may have already been spent. On the Prime Minister's own calculation, Rs. 180 crores may be needed for six months only. But in the budget, provision is made for a sum of Rs. 60 crores, though he expects no more than Rs. 20 crores by way of foreign assistance. How can he be certain that there will be no further influx of refugees? I doubt whether the refugees will not swallow much of the annual plan allocations for 1971-72. So, the Central budget deficits will be

[Shri M. M. Joseph]

considerably larger than what the Finance Minister expects, and thus the gap between income and expenditure will be larger.

It appears that Rs. 731 crores remained uncollected during 1970-71. Government would do well to collect the arrears first and utilise it for the developmental works instead of levying new taxes on consumer goods which are necessities for the common man. The pity is that most of the tax money will be invested in the public sector industries which go on incurring losses year after year. Rs. 100 crores was spent during 1970-71 for clearing the heavy losses on Industries in the public sector. If this is continued, the private management may be forced to think why they should not also be as bad as the public sector.

The Union Finance Minister has succeeded in his revenue-raising exercise. His eye has caught almost everything under the sun. He has relied very heavily on indirect taxes. The proposals will fetch Rs. 177 crores during the remaining months of the financial year, out of which more than Rs. 75 crores will be through indirect taxes.

17.00 hrs.

Really, there are some redeeming features in the present budget. Raising the exemption limit of individual income-tax, encouraging small savings, making special provision for the educated unemployed and fixing a salary ceiling of Rs. 5000 per month are welcome features. A sum of Rs. 25 crores is being set aside for schemes specially designed to absorb the educated unemployed; I hope my State, Kerala, which is in the forefront of the arena of the unemployed, will stand to benefit considerably.

The Finance Minister said in his speech that the Government have received from the people a massive mandate for socialism. I do appreciate it, but the Minister and Government as a whole should think again whether this budget leads to socialism or not. The new proposals would make the common man's bread, clothes and travel costlier. Bread is the cheap food of the poor; bread and butter is a common middle class breakfast, not the privilege of the rich or of the higher income groups. The increase in the excise duty on

maida is, no doubt, an anti-socialistic step. We, the Christians, pray every day: 'Give us this day our daily bread'. If the Government do not come forward with a proposal withdrawing the excise duty on maida and bread, the poor children of our nation will, I am sure, begin to pray: 'Oh, Mr. Chavan, allow us not to *chavan*; give us our daily bread at a moderate cost'. *Chavan* in our language means to 'die'.

Similarly surprising is the statement that readymade garments are mostly purchased by the well-to-do. The additional excise burdens on the cotton textile industry will have an adverse effect, particularly at a time when the industry is in such a bad shape. The overall effect of these duties will be to increase the cost of living on the masses. The increase in petrol prices would make travelling more expensive. Three-wheelers and taxis are bound to raise their fares because of the increase in running cost. Every new levy will have a chain reaction. The increase in the duty on petrol will be reflected in higher cost of road travel. With rail fares being increased, travel by road as well by rail is going to be most costly.

The 20 per cent tax on foreign travel will affect our economy adversely. At least exporters should be exempt from this tax. My humble suggestion is that the Government should come forward with a proposal withdrawing the excise duty on maida, bread, coarse cloth, petrol and readymade garments.

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री (अलीगढ़): सभापति महोदय, सबसे पहले मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को आचार्य शुक्ल की जो एक कसौटी थी, करों के विषय में, उसको बतलाना चाहता हूँ और उसके प्रकाश में वे स्वयं निर्णय कर सकेंगे कि जो कराधान वे कर रहे हैं वह कहाँ तक उचित है। आचार्य शुक्ल ने कर के विषय में यह लिखा है:

मधु दोह दुहेद्राष्ट्रं भ्रमरा इव पादपम् ।

टैक्स लगाते समय, कर लगाते समय यह ध्यान रखना चाहिए कि जिस तरह से भ्रमरा फूल से रस ले लेता है, न उसके रंग को बिगाड़ता है और न उसकी गंध में कमी आने देता है

लेकिन उसके साथ साथ वह अपना भाग ले लेता है और जिस प्रकार से गौ का बछड़ा दूध पीने के लिए माता के थन को चूसता है और इस तरह से चूसता है कि उसको अपनी खुराक मिल जाए और थन को हानि न पहुंचे, उसी प्रकार से प्रजा के ऊपर कर लगना चाहिए।

इस प्रकाश में अगर आपने जो कर लगाये गये हैं उनको कसौटी पर कसेंगे तो आपको निराशा ही हाथ लगेगी। यह भौंरा फूल के रंग और रूप को बिगाड़ने की बात ही क्या, ऐसा लगता है कि ऐसा फूल पर झपटा है कि फूल ही डाली के साथ नहीं रहेगा। उसी प्रकार बछड़े की जो उपमा दी गई है कि पेट भरने के लिए थन से उसको दूध मिल जाए और थन को हानि न पहुंचे, उसको क्षति न पहुंचे, उसके घाव न हो, किन्तु यहां ऐसा लगता है कि यह बछड़ा इतना बेदर्द है कि माता के थन को ही दूर कर देना चाहता है।

भारतवर्ष में प्रतिवर्ष बजट आता है और लोग पहले से ही भयभीत हो जाते हैं। हर कोई समझने लग जाता है कि जो गरीब है, जो रोज मजदूरी करते हैं उन पर मुसीबत आएगी और फिर महंगाई बढ़ेगी। यद्यपि इस बार के चुनाव के पहले जनता को यह बहुत बड़ी आशा थी कि शायद अब की बार ऐसा नहीं होगा लेकिन यह सिद्ध हो गया है कि ऐसा सोचना बेसमझी की ही बात थी। ऐसा हो नहीं सकता है। शासन को चलाना है तो उसके लिए पैसा तो चाहिए ही।

मेरे सैयाद की तालीम की है धूम गुलशन में, यहां जो आज फंसता है वह कल सैयाद होता है।

शासन अगर चलाना है तो उसको चलाने के लिए पैसे के कुछ स्रोत तो चाहियें ही। लेकिन देखना यह चाहिये कि जिन लोगों से कर लिया जा रहा है उनमें कितनी क्षमता है और कहां तक उससे लिया जा सकता है। जहां से बचत हो सकती है, जहां से किरफायत हो सकती है, जब

तक उस पर दृष्टि नहीं डाली जाएगी और एक ही जगह से अगर कर चूसा जाएगा तो निराशा ही हाथ लग सकती है। उसका परिणाम यह होगा कि जो दबे हुए हैं वे और भी दबते चले जाएंगे।

मैदे पर लगे टैक्स का और उसकी महंगाई का रोना रोया जा रहा है। सरकार की दृष्टि में यह कम बढ़ाया गया है। लेकिन हम तो रोज देखते हैं कि डबलरोटी पर दस पैसे उस दिन ही बढ़ गए थे जिस दिन पूरा बजट भी पेश नहीं हुआ था। साबुन की टिककी पर भी दस पैसे बढ़ गए। इसी तरह से और भी चीजों के दाम बढ़ गए। इस सब से बढ़ कर जो बहुत कठिन परिस्थिति आने वाली है वह है बंगला देश से आने वाले रिफ्यूजीज की। मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि आपका सारे का सारा ढांचा ही उसके कारण बिल्कुल अव्यवस्थित हो जाएगा। मैंने एक बड़ी ही मनोरंजक बात एक व्यक्ति से सुनी थी जो हमारे बजट के आलोचकों के विषय में पूरी तरह फिट बैठती है। आप इन चीजों के विषय में क्या सोचते हैं, इसको तो आप छोड़ दें। हमने एक बहुत बड़ी मुसीबत मानवीय दृष्टिकोण से स्वीकार की थी और करनी चाहिए थी। प्रत्येक मानव को उस आपत्ति के समय में उनकी सहायता करनी चाहिए थी अपने आपको बचाने के लिए और उनको बचाने के लिए भी। लेकिन जिस सतर्कता की आवश्यकता थी वह नहीं बरती गई। पहले सप्ताह या दस दिन के अन्दर ही बंगला देश को मान्यता देकर उनके आर्थिक और सैनिक क्षेत्रों में उनको सहयोग देना चाहिए था जैसा कि आपने लंका द्वारा की गई सहयोग की प्रार्थना पर अपने सहयोग का हाथ आगे बढ़ाया था। लेकिन यहां आपने वैसा नहीं किया।

क्षिप्रमक्रियमाणस्य कालः पिबति तद्रसम् ।

अगर आप कोई काम करना चाहें और सोचने-सोचने में ही सारा समय गुजार दें तो

[श्री शिव कुमार झास्नी] होता यह है कि वह समझ ही सारे के सारे रस को भी जाता है। यही बंगला देश के विषय में हुई है। इस समय भी लाखों व्यक्ति रोष चले आ रहे हैं। एक डेढ़ करोड़ का प्रतिदिन आपका व्यय हो रहा है। अब साठ करोड़ रुपया आपने बजट में रखा है। उससे क्या हो सकता है। कुछ नहीं हो सकता। यह तो वैसी ही बात है कि एक बेचारी बुढ़िया की चक्की के पाट पिस गये और उसको खोटने वाला एक व्यक्ति आ गया। उसने उसको कहा कि इसकी खोट कर ठीक कर दो ताकि आटा पिस जाए। उसको चक्की देने के बाद वह पानी लेने के लिए चली गई। अब जो खोटन वाला था वह जवान आदमी था। उसने जोर से पाट पर जो हथौड़ा मारा वह टूट गया। वह घबरा कर उठा। उसने देखा कि यह तो नुकसान हो गया है तो ऊपर छीके में एक घी का घड़ा रखा था उसका सिर उससे जा टकराया और वह गिरकर टूट गया। इसको देखकर वह घर से भाग निकलना चाहता था। बुढ़िया दरवाजा बाहर से बन्द कर गई थी। उसने एक जोर से दरवाजा खोलना चाहा। दरवाजे के किवाड़ पुराने थे वे भी टूट गए और टूटने के साथ ही वहां एक चर्खा पड़ा था, दरवाजा उसपर आ गिरा और वह भी टूट गया। वह नौजवान तेजी से भाग निकलना चाहता था कि कहीं बुढ़िया न आ जाए। बुढ़िया सामने से पानी लेकर आ रही थी। आते ही उसने उससे पूछा कि चक्की ठीक कर दी। उसने उत्तर दिया बिल्कुल ठीक कर दी। वह कहने लगी मजदूरी तो लेते जाओ। उसने उत्तर दिया नहीं आज ऐसे ही सही। उसने उसको पकड़ा लेकिन नौजवान ने जोर से उसको धक्का दिया और नतीजा यह हुआ कि उसके सिर पर जो पानी का घड़ा था वह जमीन पर आ गिरा और वह स्वयं भी गिर पड़ी। वह रोने लगी और कहने लगी, अरे यह घड़ा भी तोड़ दिया मैं तुझे रो लूं। उसने कहा अन्दर जाकर देख, तब इकट्ठी रोना, कहां कहां रोओगी। इकट्ठा ही एक बार रो लेना। यहां भी यही बात। मैदा की तरफ देखते हैं, डबलरोटी की तरफ देखते हैं, साबुन

की तरफ देखते हैं या किसी दूसरी तरफ देखते हैं तो यही वृत्त नजर आता है। बंगला देश की अकेली समस्या ऐसी है कि जिसको देखकर चारों तरफ रोना पड़ता है। मैं समझता हूं कि अब भी समय है कि हम सोचने विचारने में समय न गुजारें और कुछ ठोस कदम उठावें। सरदार पटेल ने एक बार एक बात कही थी। उन्होंने कहा था अगर इसी तरह से बे लोन हमारी तरफ आते रहें तो इनके लिए आपको जमीन देनी पड़ेगी, भूभाग देना पड़ेगा। जिस चीज से आप डरते हैं वह तो आपके ऊपर आने वाली है। आ रही है। इस प्रकार आप बचना चाहें तो नहीं बेचेंगे। यदि आप सावधान होकर और अपने दायित्वों और कर्तव्यों को निभाने के लिए दिलेरी से आगे बढ़ेंगे तब तो इस समस्या का समाधान हो सकता है और यदि आप दायें बायें झांकेंगे तो उससे इस समस्या का समाधान होने वाला नहीं है।

इस सारे बजट को इस परिपेक्ष्य में देखना चाहिए।

वित्त मंत्री को इस विषय में अनेकों बार सुझाव दिये गये हैं कि वह किस किस मद में मितव्ययिता कर सकते हैं। इस लिए उन्हें इस बजट में यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए थी कि हम अमुक-अमुक मदों में किफायत करके इतनी राशि बचायेंगे। जो टैक्स बकाया पड़ा हुआ है, उन्हें उसको वसूल करने के लिए पग उठाने चाहिए थे। अगर ऐसा किया जाता, तो यह निराशाजनक स्थिति सामने न आती।

मैं आशा करूंगा कि जो सुझाव दिये गये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उनको दृष्टि में रखेंगे, वह जहां से बचत कर सकते हैं, वहां से बचत करेंगे और बंगला देश के लिए जो कदम उठाना चाहिए, उसे सतर्कता से उठावेंगे।

SHRI J. B. PATNAIK (Cuttack): I rise to support the Budget and to congratulate the Finance Minister on doing the best of the difficult job. The economy of the country is poor. It is 80 per cent rural and 85 per cent

in private hands. So poverty here is not only a problem to be solved, it is an impediment to the solution of the very problem. It is therefore from this point of view that we shall have to see this Budget. A challenge has been thrown and the Finance Minister has taken up this challenge. In response to the commitment of the party he has rightly discharged his duty to the nation.

There has been a lot of talk about the abolition of poverty. Some Members from the opposition party have ridiculed the idea and the party's commitment to the abolition of poverty. I say that if poverty is to be abolished from this country and if socialism is to be brought about in this country, it is only this party which can bring about socialism and which can abolish poverty and not those people who have monopolised socialism on the opposition benches.

What is expected of a Finance Minister in the present circumstances is not to usher in socialism only through one Budget or a few Budgets and the Finance Minister has put this point very ably in his speech. What is expected of the Finance Minister is to bring forth such proposals which can lead to taking bold steps towards the socialist goal. We shall have to consider this Budget from that standpoint and see whether the Finance Minister has been able to take a bold step towards elimination of the regional imbalances and the disparities in income. He has taken the right step in this direction. He has moved against concentration of wealth in a few hands, and for locating unearned incomes and unaccounted wealth. He has been able to give more opportunities to those who are socially backward and economically retarded. He has taken a bold step towards solving the problem of unemployment in the country and he has made a large provision for the quicker growth of the country's economy. The Finance Minister has promised legislation against benami holdings and undervaluing of properties. He has provided Rs. 75 crores for providing employment to people both in the urban and rural areas. He has provided in actual terms of expenditure Rs. 300 crores more in the Plan outlay for the Centre than what was done in the previous year.

There is much controversy regarding deficit financing and indirect taxation. In a develop-

ing economy, deficit financing to a reasonable extent is allowed. I may quote here some of the examples of history. The Soviet Union in the decade 1929 to 1939 has multiplied its industrial output by three times but the prices have risen in that country by seven times. Even then, this has not affected the economy of that country. During the three decades preceding the first Great War, Japan's economy also showed a rise in prices. The prices had risen 200 per cent, but at the same time, there has been a remarkable industrial growth and there has been a remarkable agricultural growth. So, deficit financing is not always bad. Deficit financing to a reasonable extent somewhat becomes inevitable in a developing economy, and from that standpoint, we have to judge the deficit financing in our budgets.

Then, there is a controversy regarding the increased rate of indirect taxation. In fact, as an inducement to save and as an inducement to invest, a proportionate increase in indirect taxation has been accepted as a feature of modern economy.

With these words, I would now make a few submissions to the Finance Minister. His statement regarding elimination of regional disparities is welcome, but if we take the three Plans into consideration, the rich States have become richer and the poor States have become poorer. The States which are at the bottom of the economic ladder are the States of Bihar and Orissa. The *per capita* Central assistance to these States during the Fourth Five Year Plan is going to be Rs. 63 and Rs. 71 respectively, whereas to some States it is going to be between Rs. 157 to Rs. 382. If this becomes the attitude, how can we eliminate regional imbalances in this country?

What is needed to turn the corner is provision for rapid electrification and irrigation facilities in this country. I propose that there should be a countrywide plan for electrification and for extension of irrigation facilities to every inch of land. There are now certain States where electrification facilities have been provided to almost every village, from 60 per cent to 100 per cent of the villages. There is, on the other hand, a State like Orissa where electrification facilities have been provided only to two per cent of the villages. So, this disparity in electrification in this country could be removed if there is a plan on the basis of the

[Shri I. B. Patnaik]

whole country and not Statewise plans. I would submit to the Finance Minister whether it would not be possible to have a type of Commission for both electrification and irrigation for the whole of the country, and for this, the responsibility should be taken by the Centre and the States equally.

I would suggest two measures in the interests of augmentation of our Government's revenue. One is nationalisation of import and export trade. This would give us a large investible surplus and secondly the arm of taxation should be extended to the rich peasantry in the rural areas. The Finance Minister has given an indication in that respect, and I would submit that if it is possible he should see that these peasants are brought under the arm of taxation and concentration of wealth in the rural areas could thus be prevented.

I propose that much stress should be given to full utilisation of the machinery for industrial production in the country. Now we have a lot of idle machines and idle industries, and that is not only a sheer wastage but there is something wrong in our economy. There should be a proper vigilance on our part and attention should be paid that full utilisation is made of our whole industrial capacity.

With these words, I support the budget presented by Finance Minister.

श्री अचल सिंह (आगरा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आज हमारे सामने सन् 1971-72 का बजट जो पेश हुआ है वह बजट है जिसके बारे में यह कहा जा सकता है कि यह समाजवाद के रास्ते पर फिट नहीं करता है क्योंकि बजट देश की गरीबी की और खुशहाली की एक तस्वीर होता है। हमारा देश एक गरीब देश है। उसके लिए यह बजट फिट नहीं करता है। क्योंकि मैं देखता हूँ कि पिछले 20 साल से हर साल डेफिसिट बजट बनता चला जाता है और हर साल टैक्स पर टैक्स बढ़ाए जाते हैं। आखिर को कहीं टैक्स की रुकावट भी होगी? अगर इस साल हमने टैक्स लगाया, पार साल फिर लगाएंगे तो हालत क्या होगी? एक समाजवादी देश—पोजीशन हमारी यह होनी चाहिए कि सरप्लस

बजट बने जिससे लोगों को राहत मिले और आराम मिले। यहाँ पर जो बजट हमारा बनाया गया है उसमें काफी टैक्सेज बढ़ाए गए हैं और उन टैक्सेज की वजह से हम देखते हैं कि अभी से बाजार में काफी तेजी हो गई है। कोयला जो खास ईंधन है गरीब आवामी के बास्ते और अमीर के बास्ते वह दस बारह रुपये का 40 किलो बिक रहा है। मिट्टी का तेल है, साम सब्जी है, दालें हैं, घी, दूध, मसाले हर चीज काफी तेज है। हम इस बात का अनुभव करते हैं कि पिछले दस साल में रुपये की कीमत काफी गिर गई है। जो सामान दस साल पहले 1 रुपये में मिलता था वह आज तीन रुपये चार रुपये में आता है। इसलिए हमारी कोशिश यह होनी चाहिए कि हम टैक्स लगाएं। सरप्लस बजट बनाएं और वह सरप्लस बजट बनाना कोई बड़ी बात नहीं है। हमारे देश के बास्ते क्यों कि हमने अपने देश में रेलवे में लगभग 35 सौ करोड़ की पूंजी लगा रखी है, पब्लिक सेक्टर में लगभग 4,000 करोड़ रुपये लगे हुए हैं। अगर इनमें दस परसेन्ट भी फायदा करें तो साढ़े सात सौ करोड़ रुपये का फायदा हो सकता है जब कि डेफिसिट कुल साढ़े तीन सौ करोड़ या 400 करोड़ का है। हम देखते हैं कि प्राइवेट प्रोजेक्ट्स में काफी फायदा होता है, दस बीस परसेन्ट तक वह फायदा करते हैं लेकिन हमारे जो पब्लिक प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं उनमें करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता है। हमारे जितने कारपोरेशंस हैं, लाइफ इंश्योरेंस और बीसियों कारपोरेशंस हैं उनमें भी नुकसान होता है। लाइफ इंश्योरेंस में जरूर फायदा है। लेकिन जैसे मैंने पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रोजेक्ट्स के बारे में बताया, इनमें अगर हमारे अधिकारी जो उसके इंचार्ज हैं वह ढंग से काम करें तो काफी फायदा हो सकता है। लेकिन हम देखते हैं, जैसा अभी एक माननीय मिनिस्टर श्री कुमारमंगलमजी ने कहा था, कि वहां के डायरेक्टर चेयरमैन या इंचार्ज जो भी हैं वह लाई आफ लाईस बनकर बैठ रहते हैं, वह खूब आराम करते हैं और वहां पर काफी भ्रष्टाचार चलता है, रिश्वत चलती है, चोरी चलती है जिससे काफी नुकसान होता है। तो अगर इस

तुम सब का ध्यान दें और उनसे कह दें जो इंचार्ज हैं कि अगर आप ठीक तरह से काम नहीं करते हैं और हमको कम से कम दस परसेंट पन्द्रह परसेंट का फायदा नहीं देते हैं तो आप इस योग्य नहीं हैं कि आपको यहाँ रखा जावे, तो मेरा ख्याल है कि मजबूर होकर वह ठीक काम करेंगे। लेकिन चूँकि उनसे कोई जवाब तलब नहीं किया जाता है इसलिए उनको मौका मिल जाता है और हर साल नुकसान उठाना पड़ता है जिससे डेफिसिट बजट बनता है और फिर टैक्स लगाना पड़ता है। तो अगर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी या प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक कमीशन मुकर्रर करके हर एक पब्लिक सेक्टर की प्रोजेक्ट की जांच करवाएं और उसमें जो अधिकारी इस तरह से निकम्मे हैं उनसे जवाब तलब किया जाए तो अवश्य उनमें फायदा हो सकता है क्योंकि हम देखते हैं कि प्राइवेट जो फार्मस हैं जो टैक्सेज भी देती हैं, इतना खर्चा करती हैं तब भी दस बीस और तीस प्रतिशत तक फायदा वह करती हैं और इन्हें कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं देना पड़ता, कोई और टैक्स इनपर नहीं लगता। इन सरकारी उपक्रमों पर तब भी वह घाटा देते हैं। तो मैं तो यह कहूँगा कि मंत्री महोदय इसके ऊपर ध्यान दें। मेरा ख्याल है कि अगर उन्हें कसा जाय और रेलवे को भी और पब्लिक प्रोजेक्ट्स को भी तो आइन्दा साल देखेंगे कि डेफिसिट बजट नहीं होगा। आज हम एक विशेष सर्किल में पड़ गए हैं। बाजार में तेजी होती है तो सरकारी कर्मचारी तनखाह बढ़ाने की मांग करते हैं, पे कमीशन बैठता है, मजदूरों के लिए वेज बोर्ड बैठता है, तनखाहें बढ़ती हैं और फिर उसका असर बजट पर पड़ता है, फिर डेफिसिट फाइनेंसिंग होती है। इससे बचने का तरीका यही है कि जो हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रोजेक्ट्स हैं और रेलवे है इनमें ठीक तरह से काम हों और मैं समझता हूँ कि माननीय वित्त मंत्री इसके ऊपर ध्यान देंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ जो बजट उन्होंने रखा है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome the budget presented by the Finance Minister and

I congratulate him for bringing such a budget at a time when the country is taking a turn and a new direction on its onward march towards creating conditions for the establishment of a socialist society. The budget as a whole, is all stimulant to the economy as it stands, without being provocative to any section of the society.

The parties which have made an attack on the budget, both inside the Parliament and outside,—probably these are the parties which are now talking of the interests of the people but during the elections they did not understand the interests of the people, and the people have rejected them. But now they talk about understanding the people. But the budget shows that it is only the Finance Minister and the Government who have really understood the interests of the people, and they have brought these proposals here. These proposals deserve whole-hearted support from all sections of the people, whether in the rural areas or urban areas.

It is true that there have been certain taxes because of which there have been attacks on the budget. But a proper evaluation of a budget can be made, not on the basis of any isolated proposal here and there incorporated in the budget. The budget can be properly evaluated by the context in which it is put up. It is the economic context of the situation of today that has given effectiveness to the budget.

It is the nationalisation of banks, it is the nationalisation of insurance, it is the promise which the Finance Minister has given about the two Bills which are to be brought forward—one about acquiring power to government for purchasing property at prices recorded in the sale deeds as well as the new Bill which has been promised for discouraging the practice of benami transactions in land and property—these along with the already existing institutions which have come for checking the monopoly—have raised the creative value of the budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. We have now to take up the Half an Hour discussion.

17-30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION

SETTING UP OF THE MILLS IN ORISSA AND OTHER STATES

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY (Kandrapara): Mr. Chairman, on the 26th May there

[Shri Surendra Mohanty]

were two unstarred questions on the subject of setting up jute mills in Orissa and some other States in implementation of the recommendations of the committee that had been appointed to go into this question. But I must confess, the two written answers left me in the dark as much as I was when I had drafted the question. In that context I had requested for this half-an-hour discussion and I am grateful to all those because of whom this discussion has been made possible.

It may be recalled that a committee had been appointed in keeping with an assurance which the hon. Minister had given on the floor of the House. It may further be recalled that just on the eve of the dissolution of the last Parliament, on 16th December, 1970, in course of a discussion on a motion for setting up jute mills in Orissa. The hon. Minister was more than anxious to set up a committee which would immediately go into the question of setting up of jute mills in Orissa and some other eastern States. I would quote from the proceedings. The hon. Minister said :—

“It goes without saying that Orissa’s plight is very bad. Orissa as a jute-growing State should have a mill and, therefore, I propose to set up a committee very shortly, tomorrow or the day after, to make a quick survey of jute-growing district of Orissa, Bihar and Assam also.”

When Shri Ranga intervened and asked, “What about Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam?”, the hon. Minister was so anxious to receive this report that he said :—

“If you like, Andhra Pradesh will also be included, but it will take time. We want to finish the survey in three months’ time so that I can do something about it.”

My question is: Why that sense of urgency is not reflected in the subsequent proceedings of the Government after they had received the report? The answers to the unstarred questions, to which I referred to earlier, reveal that the report is still under consideration. The House is anxious to know from the hon. Minister what exactly are the issues which are baffling the Government and why the Govern-

ment is taking so long a time to consider? How long will the Government take to examine the report? These are some of the aspects which this House will be interested to know, because this committee had been appointed in keeping with an assurance which the hon. Minister had given to this House.

As I have said earlier, the Minister is more than convinced about the need for setting up a jute mill in Orissa. I will give here certain figures from which the House will consider for itself the legitimacy or otherwise of the demand of Orissa for a jute mill. Andhra produces 2,60,000 bales of jute and has four mills; Assam produces 11 lakh bales of jute and has got one mill; Bihar produces 7,61,000 bales of jute and has three mills; West Bengal produces 36,99,000 bales of jute and has 64 mills; Madhya Pradesh without producing jute has got one mill and U. P. also has three mills without producing any jute, whereas Orissa which produces nearly 6 per cent of the total produce of jute, that means, 6 lakh bales, has none.

In that context I would urge upon the hon. Minister to consider that, in the absence of a jute mill in the State, the jute growers do not get even half the price which the speculators and the middlemen fetch in the Calcutta market for Orissa jute. The State Government in this context has been repeatedly urging upon the Government of India for a jute mill in the State. In 1970 the State Government’s request had been turned down under the plea that there was no market for Indian jute products. But in 1962 the jute committee, which had been appointed to go into this question, had recommended *inter alia* in its report :—

“However, India’s output of jute goods has not increased in proportion to the rise in the world consumption of goods in the last decade. Whatever may have been the circumstances which in the past prevented a larger share of increased world market coming to the Indian jute industry, it appears necessary to take energetic measures now to increase exports and take the fullest possible advantage of the increased world demand.”

This demand has become all the more imperative in the context of the present crisis

in Bangla Desh or East Bengal. Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, in view of this recommendation, the Government during the current Plan period proposes to set up new units, particularly, in Orissa. If the Government feels any difficulty in setting up a jute mill in Orissa, we are entitled to know the reasons. It can be said and, perhaps, it will be said that in view of the jute mills in West Bengal undergoing difficulties in obtaining international market, it will serve no useful purpose if the jute mill proposed to be set up in Orissa also produces the same range of jute goods. The Orissa Government has already mentioned in their feasibility report as to how Orissa's market can sustain not only one jute mill but two jute mills in the State to meet the internal demand. So, the plea that the jute goods have got no international market will have no bearing on the subject. It is imperative that Orissa which produces 6 per cent of the entire jute produced in the country—when it is going without a jute mill, when the jute growers, the peasantry, are not getting even an economic price for their jute—a jute mill is set up in Orissa without avoidable delay.

Lastly, the most important question in this regard is whether the jute mill is going to be set up in private sector or in public sector. I would urge upon the Government not to allow the private sector to set up a jute mill in Orissa because it is the very private sector which has been exploiting the peasantry for all these years through their middlemen and through their agents. Therefore if a jute mill is allowed to be set up in the private sector, the field of exploitation will shift from Calcutta market to Orissa. The Government of Orissa have also submitted to the Central Government to set up a jute mill in the public sector and, failing that, if that is not found possible, the jute mill should be set up in the co-operative sector and the private sector will have nothing to do with it.

In conclusion, I would like the hon. Minister to state here categorically whether in keeping with the earlier assurances and in pursuance of the recommendations of the Committee that had been appointed, a jute mill is going to be set up in Orissa during the current Fourth Plan period.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA (Tamluk): I would like to know when the Committee is

going to submit its Report and I would like the Government to see that it is expedited. As the hon. Minister and the Ministry are convinced of the setting up of some jute mills in Orissa, why has the Committee been appointed? What are the difficulties? Why should a decision not be taken as early as possible?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, when taking a final decision on the question of setting up new jute mills, they are going to bear in mind the recommendations of the Srivastava Committee Report which has laid down in order of priority that the first priority should be given to making existing uneconomic jute mills economic and the second priority should be that mills which are running fairly well should be modernised and made more efficient.

The third priority should be that mills which are lying closed should be opened.

The fourth priority should be starting of new mills.

I am not against opening in Orissa or anywhere else; please don't misunderstand me.

I would like to know from the Minister whether in this task of starting new mills these priorities laid down by Srivastava Committee are going to be followed or not, because, there is a good amount of idle capacity in the industry as it exists at present, and I also want to know whether any new mills which will be set up will be oriented primarily to the local market for jute goods and thirdly I want to know whether,—as Mr. Mahanty suggested,—whether it will not be in the private sector but either be in the public sector or in the co-operative sector.

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to Mr. Mohanty for raising this subject in the House in this session.

You will remember, Sir, that sometime in December, as Mr. Mohanty pointed out, our old colleague Mr. Surendra Nath Dwivedy raised this very question in the House and I assured him that a Committee would be set up. Mr. Samanta wanted to know about the Committee. I wish to tell him that this Committee

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

was appointed, the Committee had made a survey and submitted a Report and that the Report is presently under our examination. There are of course some problems about which I will go into detail in a few minutes.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta raised some questions about uneconomic units being made economic and about the Srivastava Committee. It is very important to consider all this, especially, since we have very limited resources. We have to apply our mind to this aspect. We have number of mills in this country, especially in Bengal, which are out-dated, old, uneconomic, and have to be modernised.

We have a provision of Rs. 8 crores for modernisation of jute mills. Unfortunately this has not been used by the jute mill owners and we have been persuading them, pressing them, that they should modernise especially in the present situation when we have been facing tough competition in the matter of jute products abroad. Of course, it is a fact that in the last few weeks the situation has improved a little bit because of the situation in Bangla Desh but if the jute industry has to survive, all the old mills have to be modernised.

The products of jute are used for sacking, hessian, packaging, jute carpeting and for many other purposes. I am glad to say that some good results have been achieved as a result of research work carried in the uses of jute. Only two days back I was having a look at some of the samples of jute products produced in the the Research Institute. It was difficult for me to believe that it was jute product; it looked like raw silk, very good for tapestry or curtain etc. And, therefore, jute has to serve these needs also. The basic point which Mr. Mohanty raised is the question of backward States, like Bihar, Orissa, Andhra, Assam, etc. Orissa is backward; there is no doubt about it. If the jute growers have to be removed from exploitation it is necessary that the State should come into the picture and do something about it.

We have already set up a Jute Corporation for the marketing part of raw jute. Your district and my district produces jute. Bengal produces a large quantity of jute. Bengal has a number of mills. There is no question of

want of urgency on the part of the Government. The urgency is there.

I want to assure the House about this. This idea of having jute industry in other States, or having diversified industries, is with us in principle. I agree with it. I am for it. I shall see to it that the backward States like Orissa and Bihar and Assam and Tripura and Andhra Pradesh too get some new mills or modernised mills. As you know, the investment in a new mill is about Rs. 2½ to 3 crores. That is the investment required for setting up a new mill. Therefore, it is not so easy as to say that we should go at it immediately.

The committee has made some recommendations. I shall not like to go into the details because the recommendations are under examination, and we do not want to commit ourselves to any of the recommendations made by the committee. I would only assure hon. Members that the committee's recommendations will be examined, and we hope that the detailed examination will be completed within three months' time.

To some extent, the delay was unavoidable. As I would put it, there were many factors which had caused this delay. The situation in Bangla Desh has also been one of the main reasons. Our attention was diverted to that. To be very fair to the House, I would also confess that I too had not much of time to apply my mind to this problem because of the elections and the fact that after the elections I had gone abroad. But I am now seized of the matter, and I shall assure the House of this much that I shall see to it that the idea of setting up new mills in these backward States materialises.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: In which sector?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: Shri Surendra Mohanty wanted to know whether we were going to have it during the Fourth Plan. I would not like to say anything at this stage; it depends on a number of factors. But I shall try to see that something is done. The Fourth Plan as it is today does not contain any provision for a new jute mill in Orissa or Bihar. So, we shall have to make new provision for it, and the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry will have to be persuaded

for that purpose, and especially the Finance Ministry, because we need foreign exchange also, and in fact, the foreign exchange content for one mill is quite heavy. Therefore, these things have to be sorted out. If we are able to sort them out, there is no reason why Orissa or Bihar or Assam or Tripura or even Andhra Pradesh should not have a new mill.

The other question is whether it would be in the public sector or the co-operative sector or the private sector. We shall prefer the co-operative sector and will encourage people to come forward and set up new mills in the co-operative sector. The co-operative sector is our first preference. If for any reason the co-operative sector does not succeed for the reason that they have no finance etc., then I would prefer the public sector. But suppose the co-operative sector and the public sector both do not work? I do not think they will not work; they will work; in fact, why should they not work? The main idea is to give mills to these backward States, so that the growers are benefited, the workers get employment and the people of the area get something out of the new industry. So, I do not rule out completely the private sector. I do not rule it out. But conditions will be there. They must set up new mills, and they must make their investment and so on. But the private sector will be the

last choice. The first is the co-operative sector. The second will be the public sector and the third can be the private sector. I do not think that I shall give it to the private sector, but I am not ruling out the private sector. If both these other avenues fail, then we might allow the private sector to come in.

I have nothing further to add. I would only say that the urgency is there. I do understand and appreciate the problem and the need for new mills. I am one of those who have known this problem. I still feel that it has been very unfair that the jute industry has not been diversified so far. It should have been diversified a long time ago, and the backward States like Orissa, Bihar, Assam and Tripura and Andhra Pradesh, which grow jute should get the benefit; they grow jute, and, therefore, there is no reason why they should not get the benefit of a new mill in their area. This idea is therefore there. The committee's report is before us. We will examine it, and as I stated earlier, we will come to some conclusion within three months' time.

17.50 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June 8, 1971/Jyaistha 18, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, June 8, 1971/Jyaishta 18,
1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Myrobulam Nuts in Leather Industries, Kanpur

*333. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Tanneries, Ordnance Equipment Factory and Tanning and Footwear Corporation of India at Kanpur were on the verge of closure due to non-availability of Myrobulam Nuts from Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether arrangements have been made for regular supply of this item for the smooth running of these leather industries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The tanning industry particularly at Kanpur has had to face considerable difficulty due to non-release of myrobulam nuts by the Government of Madhya Pradesh.

(b) and (c). The matter was taken up with the State Government who have since decided to auction 1.6 lakh quintals of myrobulam nuts during the next two weeks, which will ease the supply position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Ordnance Equipment Factory at Kanpur, previously

known as Harness and Saddler Factory, the tanneries of the Footwear Corporation of India and nearly 30 other tanneries are practically facing closure because of the non-availability of myrobulam nuts, called *harar*, for dyeing purposes. So have supplies reached the government factory and other tanneries ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : I share the concern of the hon. member. We are sadly aware that certain units are suffering because these nuts are not available, but as the hon. member very well knows, this is a subject with which the Madhya Pradesh Government is directly concerned. We have prevailed upon that Government and in a short time they are releasing this quantity. The auctions are starting on 10 June. They have nationalised this trade.

We have exerted all the pressure that we can on the State Government. We are very much aware of the position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : While I welcome the nationalisation of Myrobulams—of all things *harar* has been nationalised—I would like to know whether the price has been increased, as it would effect the consumers not only at Kanpur but in all the other places, and Kanpur is one of the places which manufactures the maximum leather products, and whether the price has been fixed in consultation with the Central Government especially for those factories which are controlled by the Ministries of Defence and Industrial Development, because one of the factories is under you.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : To be very frank, we have no control over the price factor. Auctions are going to take place. The whole trade has been nationalise by the Madhya Pradesh Government and the auctions will start from 10th June. The price will be fixed in the auction.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question is what price has been fixed after nationa-

lisation, whether it will depend purely on the auction. In that case, again competition remains, and it is as bad as being in the hands of the contractors. I want to know whether a reasonable price has been fixed.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : There is no statutory control over the price. Prices have not been fixed by the Government of India. The trade has been nationalised. Auctions will take place and the highest bid at the auction will decide the price.

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : क्या आप ने कभी हर्षा का सन्स्टिट्यूट ढूँढने का प्रयत्न किया है ताकि जो चमड़े का उद्योग गिरता जा रहा है वह न गिरे और विदेशी मुद्रा हमारे ऊपर बोझा न बने ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : We are taking all necessary steps to promote this industry. We have working groups and some committees have been appointed to find out how to overcome the difficulties faced by the industry.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : Always committees are appointed and never any results are forthcoming. I want to know when this committee was appointed. This is a very vague reply.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : Though this does not directly arise out of the question, I wanted to help the hon. Member and give him as much information as possible. If he tables a separate question, I will give all the information.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार से काफी मात्रा में हर्षा और आवला चमड़ा उद्योग के लिए कानपुर आता है। मध्य प्रदेश से जो आवला आता है उस को आदिवासी तोड़ कर 8 आ० बोरी बेचते हैं, इस तरह से जो आवला बिहार से आता है वह 1 क० बोरी आता है। चूंकि इतना कम पैसा मिलता है इस लिए आप ने इस का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया है, और हम इस का स्वागत करते हैं, लेकिन जो पैसा आपने तय किया है उस से कम मिलता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ

कि उन को अधिक से अधिक पैसा मिले इस के लिए आप ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : This question should be addressed to the State Government.

Progress Re: Construction of Gumti Hydel Project

*334. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 7th Report of the Estimates Committee of Tripura Legislative Assembly adversely commented on the slow and unsatisfactory performance of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited which has been given contract for construction of Gumti Hydel Project, Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to expedite completion of the Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI D. N. KURIEL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Estimates Committee of Tripura Legislative Assembly have in their 7th Report commented on the slow progress of Gumti Hydel Project, but not on the performance of the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited.

(b) The following steps have been taken to expedite completion of the projects :

1. Arranging for double shift working in the Project by National Project Construction Corporation.
2. Augmenting the machinery and equipment required for the construction of the project by National Project Construction Corporation.
3. Generally intensifying the tempo of the works so as to enable quick completion of the project.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : May I know if it is a fact that the National Projects Construction Corporation has been

given the contract on the terms that 15 per cent of the expenditure on the project will be its profit, and if it is a fact that the NPCC did not construct a small bridge over the Gumti River so that the transport costs would be higher? May I know why these extraordinary terms have been given to the NPCC?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : This project is located in a very inaccessible place. As there was no chance of getting any contractor, the NPCC was brought in.

We have adopted the same process, the same agreement at the Farraka barrage and we have adopted the same thing here also. We do not think that there is anything wrong in having the provision for 15 per cent over the actual cost.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Because of Mizo raids in this project area and because of lack of protection from the Government the workers are not encouraged to stay there and work. Is that also one of the causes for the delay of the completion of the project?

DR. K. L. RAO : The reasons for delay are not the ones the hon. Member has mentioned. The main reasons are : the project having been located in an inaccessible site, we had to take more time for the supply of construction material and constructing a road from Amarpur the nearest town. There was also difficulty in getting explosives. That was there all over India. Then there was a flood in 1970 which was rather excessive and this caused further delays in the construction of the project.

Shortage of Iron and Steel in Small-Scale Industries in Bihar

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*335. **SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :**

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of **INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether 400 small industrial units in the State of Bihar are facing shortage of iron and steel and are reported to be on the verge of closure ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to avert this crisis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The information has been sought from the Government of Bihar and will be laid on the Table of the House.

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब से भाष बिहार सरकार से यह जानकारी मंगा रहे हैं? कहीं ऐसा तो नहीं होगा कि आफ्टर डेथ, आफ्टर क्लोजर यह जानकारी आए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहली सरकार की तो डेथ हो गई, अब दूसरी बताएगी।

श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या बता सकते हैं कि कब तक जानकारी मिल जाने की इनको आशा है?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : बिहार सरकार को जितनी जल्दी हो सके जानकारी भेजने के लिए कहा गया है। जैसे ही जानकारी प्राप्त हो जाएगी, इसको समा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Rural Electrification during Fourth Plan

*336. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of **IRRIGATION AND POWER** be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of proposals received from the State Governments for rural electrification during the Fourth Plan;

(b) the number out of them that have been cleared and the progress made so far; and

(c) the guidelines that have been indicated to the State Governments for drawing up their programmes of work ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER : (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b). The State Governments have indicated outlays for rural electrification in the State Plans as per the statement enclosed. Schemes as submitted by the States are examined and cleared by the Technical Advisory Committee. Seven schemes submitted by State Governments for implementation during the Fourth Plan have been cleared. 13 schemes are under processing in the Central Water & Power Commission. The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector to provide additional finances for rural electrification schemes of the State Electricity Boards. Schemes are submitted by State Electricity Boards to the Rural Electrification Corporation in accordance with the criteria prescribed by the Corporation. 181 schemes have been submitted by the various state Electricity Boards out of which 110 have been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 62 crores. The remaining 71 are under examination. Up to 31st March, 1971, the number of pumpsets energised is 16,27,310 and the number of villages electrified is 1,05,870 as compared with 73,971 villages electrified and 10,88,777 pumpsets energised at the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

(c) According to the guidelines approved by the National Development Council and communicated to the State Governments for the formulation of the Fourth Plan, the bias in rural electrification programmes continues to be on the energisation of irrigation pumpsets for increasing food production. According to the directives issued by the Government of India, the Rural Electrification Corporation is required to finance rural electrification schemes formulated on the basis of a project approach and on the consideration of economic viability so that extension of electricity alongwith other investments and inputs results in increased agricultural production and reasonable returns on agricultural investments. The Corporation has been further directed to waive the condition of economic viability in respect of projects in backward areas for a short initial period not exceeding five years. The Rural Electrification Corporation has accordingly finalised detailed norms and criteria which have been communicated to the State Electricity Boards for preparation of schemes.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Outlay in Rural Electrification within State Plan during IV Plan. (Rs. in crores)
1.	Andra Pradesh	15.00
2.	Assam	10.88
3.	Bihar	36.00
4.	Gujarat	6.00
5.	Haryana	10.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1.21
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	1.00
8.	Kerala	4.50
9.	Madhya Pradesh	20.00
10.	Maharashtra	25.00
11.	Mysore	15.50
12.	Nagaland	0.07
13.	Orissa	6.05
14.	Punjab	9.00
15.	Rajasthan	14.00
16.	Tamilnadu	41.15
17.	Uttar Pradesh	61.002
18.	West Bengal	10.00

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : According to the statement of the 181 schemes, 110 schemes have been approved and 71 schemes are still pending. How long have these schemes been pending and what are the difficulties standing in the way of approving these schemes ? Is there any time bound programme to electrify the villages, especially in the backward areas ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The question refers to schemes being sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation which looks to the viability of a project. Every month they sanction a large number of projects and whenever any project does not satisfy the viability criteria they send it back to the State and get full information and then they pass it. I expect all these processes would be complete in the next one or two months and there would be no difficulty about that. As regards the time-bound programmes in the country, in our country there are 5.75 lakhs of villages and we have electrified 1.05 lakhs of villages. We hope to electrify fifty percent of these villages before 1980. Thereafter it will be much more easier because by that time we would have put in transmission lines all over the country, and it would be easier than to electrify the rest of the country.

SHRI S. R. DAMANI : I want to know whether the electricity rate changes from State to State and whether Government have any intention to regulate it and bring it to a uniform rate and also give some subsidy as was given by the Tamil Nadu Government so that poor farmers can use electricity ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The question of getting a uniform rate all over the country is one that we are also concerned about; we shall be happy to have that uniform rate. This can follow only when we have built up an All India grid and the various States also agree to such a procedure. I hope we shall be able to do that in the course of the next ten years. As regards subsidy I may mention that a few years back we used to give a subsidy whenever the rate exceed 12 paise. Now it is felt that it is not necessary and the farmers will be able to pay even more than 12 paise also and so the subsidy has been withdrawn. We hope that the rate will generally be between 12 and 15 paise per unit in most of the States.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अभी देहातों में बिजली की कितनी आवश्यकता है इसको हम सब लोग जानते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या बिहार गवर्नमेंट न आपके पास इस सम्बन्ध में कोई योजना भेजी है और अगर भेजी है तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और आपने उसके सिलसिले में क्या फैसला किया है ?

SHRI K. L. RAO : There is no scheme as such for the whole State of Bihar. They are submitting schemes from time to time. I only wish that more of them are submitted, because we know that Bihar is one of the States where electrification is much behind. So, we have been writing to the Bihar Government also ; I have recently written to them to increase the number of schemes that can be sent in so that it will be possible for us to clear more of the schemes.

श्री के० एन० सिबारी : उस रोज मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए कहा था कि नार्थ बिहार में सब से कम बिजली की सप्लाई है और बरौनी में इनका पावर स्टेशन काम नहीं

कर रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बरौनी में जो ट्रबल है वह कल तक खत्म होगी और बिहार को कब तक सप्लाई मिलेगी ?

क्या यह सही नहीं है कि नार्थ बिहार में बिजली का रेट सब से अधिक है ? अगर यह सही है तो इसके सम्बन्ध में क्या स्टेप लिए जा रहे हैं ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that North Bihar has got very little electric power ; its *per capita* consumption probably is very little eight kilowatt hours per person, against the average of 90 for the whole of India. So, we are aware of it and we are trying to put more and more projects there. Samastipur is one and there is one near the West Bengal-Bihar border. Unfortunately, these schemes for the projects have been received only recently. Of course Barauni is there ; we have to see to its maintenance and repair. But what we require is more or additional power to be produced by stations located in that area besides getting power from Gaya to serve North Bihar.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : In Andhra Pradesh, electricity is produced particularly in the Telengana region, but the electricity has been used in the rest of Andhra Pradesh. May I know when all the villages in the Telengana region will be electrified proportionately with Andhra Pradesh ? (*Interruption*) Because the hon. Minister comes from Andhra Pradesh, though electricity is produced in Telengana, more than 7,000 villages are yet to be electrified in Telengana. While electricity is being taken to Andhra Pradesh, may I know when all the villages of Telengana will be electrified.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am sorry that the hon. Member has made an insinuation which is absurd. I wish to strongly protest at the way in which this question is put ; that is not the way to serve Telengana. (*Interruption*)

SHRI S. B. GIRI : It is a fact that Telengana has been neglected. It has been proved also. Though electricity is produced in Telengana, many of the Telengana villages have not yet been electrified. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. You can ask this question in some other shape also. Do not try to promote your case through this innocent question.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : On a point of order. When I am standing on a point of order, the Minister must sit down. The Minister has used the word 'absurd'.

MR. SPEAKER : No points of order during the Question hour.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : The Minister has used the word 'absurd' against this hon. Member. Whatever may be the politics there, is it parliamentary to use the word 'absurd'.

MR. SPEAKER : I hope the Minister is too gentle to use such words. I hope he knows that though there is no objection, in the Parliamentary sense, to the use of this word 'absurd', still, in that context, it should not have been used. May I ask him to correct himself ?

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : But while putting the question also, no insinuation should be made.

MR. SPEAKER : I have said it should not have been done.

DR. K. L. RAO : I do not think I have used that word in any bad sense, but if it hurts, I withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you very much. What is the reply to Mr. Giri's question ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We do not have anything like Telengana power. The power generated is in Andhra Pradesh as it is today. We have got figures only for the whole of Andhra Pradesh. Whatever power is produced, they are utilised to the benefit of various places. So far as rural electrification is concerned, we have taken a very large number of steps to supply electricity to as many backward areas as possible. Telengana, having been considered as a backward area, it has got the unique opportunity of getting one Rural Electric cooperative project worth Rs. 3 crores, which many other States do not have.

SHRI G. VISHWANATHAN : Does the Rural Electrification Corporation have any target by which total rural electrification of the country will be achieved and if so, what is the estimated cost of total rural electrification ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The corporation is a financing body. It gives loans to various State Electricity Boards and other cooperative organisations. Its finances are about Rs. 150 crores for the Fourth Plan. It has so far sanctioned projects worth Rs. 75 crores.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : May I know whether there is any proposal to expand the kothagudam thermal power station which is situated in Telengana ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is a general shortage in Andhra Pradesh. Our future plans do provide for the expansion of Kothagudam and many other projects.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The other day the Minister said that some of the State Governments have not utilised the money sanctioned for rural electrification. I want to know the position in Bihar. Will he ask the State Government to see that more progress is made in 1971-72 ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Quite so. We are very anxious that the money sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation should be spent as quickly as possible. I shall be drawing the attention of the Bihar Government to expedite it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many rising. They can have a half-hour discussion on this.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Electricity in Gujarat is dearer than in other parts of the country. May I know whether the Minister has recommended to the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals to reduce the price of gas and residual fuel oil so that electricity may be cheaper in Gujarat ?

DR. K. L. RAO : This concerns the general policy of price fixation of gas and oil. Many years ago we have suggested it but at the moment, it is under discussion between the Ministry of Petroleum and Chemicals and Gujarat Government. We have not taken any initiative in this matter.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : May I know whether the Government of Kerala has submitted a time-bound programme of electrification of all the villages in three

years' time and whether the Government of India has approved the scheme?

DR. K. L. RAO : A number of schemes have been received by us from the State Governments. I do not know exactly which scheme the hon. Member is referring to. Quite a number of schemes have been submitted to us from time to time and they are being cleared as quickly as possible. If the hon. Member writes to me about the particular scheme that he has got in view, I will make enquiries.

MR. SPEAKER : I find that the number of hon. Members standing up are more than those who have already asked questions. I think we can allow a half an hour discussion, if it is demanded. Those who are left out may try their chance there. But we cannot afford to prolong this question indefinitely.

**Satpura Thermal Power Station,
Madhya Pradesh Lying Idle**

*337. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Satpura Thermal Power Station in the coal belt area in Madhya Pradesh is lying idle for want of coal ;

(b) whether the shortage of coal is due to lack of co-ordination between the power plant and the National Coal Development Corporation and the failure of N.C.D.C. to adequately exploit the coal reserves in the area ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to energise the plant ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The Satpura Thermal Power Station is not lying idle for want of coal. The Station is operating in accordance with the system load condition, the number of generating sets in operation at any one time varying from 3 to 4 sets, for which necessary coal is being obtained.

(b) Of the present requirements of coal of about 1900 tonnes per day, N.C.D.C. is

supplying about 1200 tonnes only and the balance of 700 tonnes is being obtained from the Pench Valley Coal-fields. The shortfall in the supply of coal from the N.C.D.C.'s own mine of Patherkheda in the vicinity of the power station is on account of shortfall in the production level at the mines and delay in implementing their expansion project which would enable the full needs of Satpura power station being met from these mines.

(c) As already stated, the power station is operating according to the system load demands. However, in view of the necessity for the station to step up generation further for feeding increased power and energy into the Bhakra System action has already been initiated by N.C.D.C. to develop the expansion project at Patherkheda which has already been sanctioned. The supply of coal will now progressively increase to 2500 tonnes per day by 1974-75 which will suffice for stepping up generation at the station. In the meantime, additional coal supplies are being obtained from Pench Valley Coal-fields by rail and road.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : We have just now heard the clamour for electricity all over the country and yet in the Satpura Thermal Power Station only three sets are running against the five sets installed. As against the total demand of 3,500 tonnes of coal we are getting only 1,900 tonnes. May I know how much extra freight has been paid in getting the balance of coal for last year for the third plant of the Satpura Power Station ?

DR. K. L. RAO : Actually, the number is not three ; we have been running four machines now. Apart from coal, one difficulty in the case of Satpura has been transmission lines. The lines we have got are not enough. Therefore, we have recently decided to set up a 220 kv line from Satpura to Itarsi, Bhopal and Rana Pratap Sagar. When that line is completed in the course of one year, then it would be possible to push up the power generation at Satpura. We are also trying to have one Satpura-Nagpur line. When these two lines are established then it is possible that all the power generated at Satpura would be fully utilized. Regarding the question of coal apart from what NCDC is supplying, we are getting it from Pench Valley at an extra cost of Rs. 19 per ton.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Since power shortage is a chronic problem which has created difficulties to the States, what is the difficulty in expediting the lines to Nagpur and Rajasthan so that power can be used by Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true that there is some delay in the case of inter-State lines. That is why we have recently decided that inter-State lines, inter-regional lines shall be constructed by the State. If there is any delay, we propose to take over the construction of these lines in the Central sector.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Are the government aware that the Satpura Thermal Power Station can run its three generators with the coal which can be extracted from the Patherkeda mine, which is adjacent to the thermal station ? Are they aware that out of four lines only one line is working and the other three are neglected ? Would you take some steps to ensure that these mines work efficiently ? If they work efficiently, will there be any necessity of getting coal from Patherkeda mines in the private sector and paying Rs. 9 per ton extra ? Secondly, is the Minister aware that the capacity of this thermal station can be augmented to 1,000 Kw, as there is adequate coal in the area adjacent to the thermal power station which has not been exploited ? If the government is aware of that, what steps are they taking in the matter ?

MR. SPEAKER : He is giving information in the form of a leading question. Why does he not ask a direct question ?

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : It is a direct question. Would they exploit the coal in the coal-bearing area and augment the capacity ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is a very good idea for generation of power and we are programming to make 1,000 kw power in the next decade. It is also true that the coal there can be exploited to meet the demand of the thermal station. Unfortunately, NCDC has not been able to meet all the requirements. There are many reasons for it. Actually, I am most anxious that the coal mine should be worked by the power station, in which case we will get coal much cheaper. This is a matter for discus-

sion between the Madhya Pradesh Government and the NCDC and I wish Madhya Pradesh Government success in their efforts.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : What amount augmenting the supply ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have already replied to it.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : In view of resistance by certain States for inter-linking the power grids in various States, would the hon. Minister consider making allocation of funds on the basis of certain tie-up with transmission lines.

DR. K. L. RAO : I have not exactly followed the hon. Member. Probably, he means there should be more of transmission lines. I am fully aware of that. We are trying to augment the voltage to a higher level. We are using 220 kw and we are going to have 400 kw so that more power can be transmitted.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : My question was whether the hon. Minister will consider funds tied-up with particular inter-linked transmission lines inter-connecting the various State power grids ?

SHRI K. L. RAO : That is what I submitted.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is about the Satpura Thermal Power Station. How is it linked up with this ?

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Madhya Pradesh has to be linked up with various States so that more power can be generated by Satpura if transmitted and utilised.

DR. K. L. RAO : That is what I submitted. We are trying to inter-connect every State with other States. Madhya Pradesh is already linked up with Maharashtra. We are going to augment the voltage to a higher level. We are also inter-connecting with Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and from Amarkantak to Rihand.

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : Since a lot of coal is being accumulated at Singareni coal mines, what is the exact position of start-

ing power stations in the Singareni coal mines area ?

DR. K. L. NAO : Singareni is full of coal. We are planning for the next decade for further expansion of power in that area.

Electrification of Indian Railways

*341. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether scheme for electrification of Railway routes during the Fourth Plan have been finalised ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Electrification of the following Railway sections comprising 1758 route kms. have already been approved for being taken up during the Fourth Five Year Plan :

Section	Route Kms.
1. Virar-Sabarmati	442
2. Waltair-Kirandul	471
3. Panskura-Haldia	69
4. Tundia-Delhi	292
5. Madras-Vijayawada	484
	1758

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : I understand the Study Team of Railways has recommended electrification of Madras-Cochin Section. May I know from the hon. Minister why the Programme is not included in the Fourth Plan.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : This electrification requires a very high initial investment which is to be justified economically on sections carrying a very high density of traffic. As and when we feel that the density of traffic is so great that we have to electrify, we will certainly take that into consideration.

SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the hon. Minister consider electrification of

Madras-Arakkonam line at the first stage as it being a very heavy traffic area ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a general question about electrification of Indian Railways.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं मन्त्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह माँग भी आई है कि बम्बई से बड़ौदा और बड़ौदा से अहमदाबाद बिजली की लाइन चालू की जाय ?

श्री मुहम्मद शफी कुरेशी : माँगें तो आती रहती हैं। इसके बारे में मुझे कोई खास वाकफियत नहीं है।

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : The Vijayawada-Madras Electrification was taken up in the Third Five Year Plan. It has not been completed. I want to know the reason.

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : As I have already stated the project Madras-Vijayawada section has been approved for execution during the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Linking Up of Container Freight Service with International Traffic

*345. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to link up streamlined container freight service with international traffic by the utilisation of container-ships ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) what preparatory work is being done to implement the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI) : (a) The subject is under examination.

(b) and (c). Government of India has appointed a Working Group to go into the matter. The draft report of the Working Group will be finalised shortly, and on its

receipt with the Government, Government will consider this matter.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : In considering this proposal, may I know what are the advantages that the Railways are thinking to gain by this ?

SHRI MOHD. SHAFI QURESHI : As I have stated the matter has been referred to the Committee. It is only after getting the report that we will be able to know what the position will be.

Narmada River Tribunal

*349. **SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress so far made by the Narmada River Tribunal ; and

(b) the date by which the Tribunal Report is likely to be presented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The adjudication proceedings are in progress.

(b) While efforts are being made by the Tribunal to complete their work as expeditiously as practicable, it is not possible at this stage to indicate when the adjudication proceedings are likely to be over.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : In the meantime what arrangements are made by the Government to control the floods of Narmada and to compensate the annual losses due to this flooding by Narmada draining Madhya Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : The question is about Tribunal. He has asked about controlling the flood of Narmada. The flood can be controlled only after the construction of the dam. In the meantime the Gujarat Government is taking action to protect some of these areas and to remove some of these villagers, to other villages.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : The dam has been withheld for some long time. The position is that hundreds of villages are submerged year after year. Some sort of arrangement and some equity has to be adopted.

DR. K. L. RAO : I could not follow.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Dam construction is withheld because it is submerging some area and a village or a few villages of Madhya Pradesh. Would not Government care to consider similarly a situation where thousands of villages...

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates to the work of the tribunal. But if the hon. Minister is in a position to answer the question, I do not mind...

SHRI D. D. DESAI : The answer given so far was vague and there was no substance in it...

DR. K. L. RAO : The hon. Member is saying, I think, that we are afraid of submerging villages in Madhya Pradesh but we do not care for the submerging of villages in Gujarat, and, therefore, he wants that something must be done about it.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is flooding of the villages in Gujarat.

DR. K. L. RAO : I am afraid that this is a theoretical way of talking about things. The tribunal has to sit and give its judgment before we can say that steps can be taken to prevent flood damage or give flood protection in the Narmada valley. It is true that any river towards the end where it joins the sea forms a delta, and that portion is always low, and, therefore, the Broach area is submerged and it is subject to flooding from year to year. But it is quite true that the lands on which floods and flood damage can be prevented are by the construction of the detention reservoir and the construction of embankments. These two have to await a final decision to be given by the tribunal.

श्री भागीरथ भदर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नर्मदा के बारे में जो ट्रिबुनल बनाया गया है, वह कब तक फैसला कर देगा ? दूसरा प्रश्न ये जो मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ गाँव डूबने जा रहे हैं, वे कितने गाँव हैं, उनमें कितनी भूमि डूबने जा रही है तथा उसके लिए शासन क्या बिचार कर रहा है ?

MR. SPEAKER : The main question

relates to the progress of the work of the tribunal. If the hon. Member wants other details, if he gives separate notice, the hon. Minister will be able to answer it. But it does not arise out of the main question.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Part (b) of the main question has not been answered.

MR. SPEAKER : He has answered it already.

Report of Inquiry Commission, British India Corporation

*351. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the inquiry against the British India Corporation, Kanpur has since been completed ; and

(b) whether Government proposed to lay on the Table of the House the report of inquiry and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Yes Sir,

(b) It would not be in the public interest to lay on the Table of the House the Report of the Investigating Authority. However, a statement containing salient features of the Report is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Summary containing salient features of the Report on B. I. C. Affairs

1. The Investigation Authority consisting of Shri S. P. Singh found that there was marked deterioration in the affairs of the Corporation during the years 1965 to June, 1968 i. e., the period covered by the investigation. He has summed up his findings as follows :—

“Bank borrowings increased ; credit worthiness declined ; administration became loose in all the units ; the morale of the officers and the staff was adversely affected and serious irregularities occurred in the maintenance of accounts. Indigenous wools and raw hides were purchased at rates higher than the prevailing rates. Imprudent methods were adopted in the purchase

of import entitlements through N. D. R. in 1966. Large stocks of slow moving and sub-standard goods were produced in both the woollen branches and leather units in 1965-1966 leading to huge accumulation of stocks resulting in heavy losses. The sale of holding interest in the two sugar companies in 1967 was a transaction very much against the interest of the Corporation. The Cooper Allen and North West Tannery Branches were already sick units and they deteriorated further during the year in question. Apart from the defective purchase of raw hides, there was unplanned purchase of stores and chemicals. The policy relating to the sale of civilian footwear was also defective. Shady deals and corrupt practices were resorted to by some of the officers of this unit. All these contributed to the mounting losses. The causes of adverse trading results in all the units were not so much due to the external circumstances or circumstances beyond the control of the Management as to the internal mismanagement which largely contributed towards the marked deterioration in the affairs of the Corporation. In 1967 the financial position of the Corporation became so bad that cheques for even small sums of Rs. 2.75 or Rs. 3.00 were dishonoured by the State Bank of India.”

2. In view of his finding mentioned above, the Investigating Authority concluded that the opinion of the Central Government in 1968, to the effect that the management of the affairs of the Corporation was being conducted in a manner highly detrimental to the undertaking and the public interest, was justified. The Authority recommended that the Central Government may have to consider the desirability of issuing appropriate directions to the Company as provided for under Sections 16(1) of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 to ensure the competent and efficient management of the undertaking.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : After persistent demands made on the floor of the House, an inquiry commission was appointed to go into the sordid affairs of the British India Corporation in Kanpur. The salient findings of the inquiry commission

are as follows. I would just quote two lines from the report of the commission.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let him not quote from it

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : I just want to draw the attention of Government to what exactly they have been doing

MR. SPEAKER : I do not want this practice to be adopted by this House. Let the hon. Member kindly ask a straight question. Let him put it in the shape of a question.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : In view of the shady deals and corrupt practices which were found by the inquiry commission, what is it that the Government of India have done, after the report was submitted to Government ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : We have issued several directives, and we are seeing that they are followed by them.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : He says he has given several directives. Is it a fact that even today the executive power vests with the Bajorias, the persons who were responsible for this massive mismanagement in BIC, Kanpur ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : It is true we have not taken over the management,

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : What prevents Government from taking over ? Have not demands been made on the floor of the House ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Political considerations.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : No political considerations at all. We are hopeful that if the directives are implemented, things will look up. We are giving a trial before taking over.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is agreed that certain directives have been issued. But the main purpose of the inquiry, and the intention of the late lamented Pandit Nehru, was to take over some of the concerns, specially, Cooper Allen, which has been taken over by Government—I congratulate them

on it—and Lal Imli because the major part of the work done by them is for defence. Now that Shri Uma Shanker Dixit, who was the Chairman, has become a Minister, who is going to be the Chairman ? Also will the executive power remain with the Bajorias or with Government ? This is a matter in which we cannot have a mixed economy. It has to be run efficiently; 35,000 workers are there.

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : These are suggestions for action. We are equally eager that things look up and the Corporation is run properly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My questions were specific. First I asked who is going to be the Chairman now that Shri Dixit has become a Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken note of it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Consider Banerjee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have great regard for Shri Oza. But he must answer my question.

MR. SPEAKER : Who does he want ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Any person of integrity, but we do not want a politician, certainly not a defeated politician.

MR. SPEAKER : He asked about the future Chairman.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not future. Who is going to be the Chairman in place of Shri Dixit ? The question I asked was whether the executive power would remain with Government or the Bajorias ?

SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA : Beyond giving specific directives for improvement of the management, we cannot at present go. As for the Chairman, the question is being looked into.

Increase in Freight Rates and Passenger Fares

*352. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over the past 20 years, staff

costs on Indian Railways had gone up by 148 per cent, fuel costs by 133 per cent and repair and maintenance costs by 198 per cent, but freight rates during the same period had risen by 67 per cent and passenger fares by 69 per cent only ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why Government did not make corresponding increase in the freight rates and passenger fares ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The latest figures based on the Revised Estimates of 1970-71 show the following increases in the *per capita* cost of staff and prices of important stores consumed by the Railways and the increases in the average rate charged per passenger kilometre and tonne kilometre between 1951 and 1971 :

	Percentage increase in 1970 -71 over 1950 - 51
<i>per capita</i> post of staff	171
Index of wholesale prices of —	
(a) Coal	138
(b) Mineral oils	102
(c) Electricity	88
(d) Iron & steel manufactures	200
(e) Cement	148
Average rate realised per passenger kilometre	69
Average rate realised per tonne kilometre	69

(b) The reasons are .

(i) Such a steep increase would have far reaching repercussions on the economy of the country.

(ii) It would weaken the competitive position of the Railways, particularly in respect of high-rated commodities and medium-distance passenger traffic.

(iii) It would be strongly resented by rail users.

(iv) It was felt necessary that the benefits flowing from modernisation (dieselisation,

electrification and improved signalling the economies of scale should be the rail users.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : With the increase of passenger fares and freight, has there been an increase in the facilities, and if so, by what per cent ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Facilities have been increased. The expenditure having risen from Rs. 2.4 crores in 1951-52 to about Rs. 4.5 crores, it is a hundred per cent increase in passenger amenities.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : The hon. Minister has given us figures of increase of fares and freight in the last 20 years ? How do they compare with the fares and freight in neighbouring countries ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I require notice.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : When does the Minister plan to start making efforts towards decreasing, instead of increasing, the fares and freight.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have already indicated in my budget speech as well as in my reply to the general debate on the Railway Budget, several steps have been taken and the results will be known by the time we reach the stage of the next budget.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether, in order to economise expenditure and bring down the passenger fares and freight rates, they will also think in terms of ushering in a sort of a crash programme to convert the different gauges into one uniform broad gauge ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA ; I have made an announcement of policy on that also.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : In order to economise on expenditure and increase efficiency, would the Minister consider scrapping this obsolete and useless institution of the Railway Board which has been found to be a white elephant ; if not, why not ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry this is not relevant.

Master Plan for Rural Electrification in Rajasthan

*354. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rajasthan Government have recommended to the Central Government for selection of 10 Districts in Rajasthan for preparation of a Master Plan for rural electrification ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No recommendation has been received from the Rajasthan Government regarding preparation of a Master Plan for rural electrification in some selected districts of Rajasthan. A provision of Rs. 14 crores has been made in the State Plan for rural electrification schemes envisaging the energisation of 35000 pumpsets. The Rural Electrification Corporation is also providing additional finance to the Rajasthan State Electricity Boards for implementation of rural electrification schemes. So far the Rural Electrification Corporation has sanctioned five schemes for Rajasthan at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.23 crores for energisation of 9465 pumpsets and electrification of 429 villages. In all, from finances provided in the State Plan and by the Rural Electrification Corporation and other financing institutions, the State Electricity Board expects to energise 50,000 pumpsets and electrify 2800 villages during the Plan period as compared with 19154 pumpsets energised and 2219 villages electrified at the beginning of the Fourth Plan.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Is the name of Kotah District also included ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : Yes, it is a very important place.

SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Are you doing something about this

Refinance Scheme which provides funds to put electricity in the villages ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We are having a big programme, and for Rajasthan I think five projects have been sanctioned. We are expecting many more projects to be sanctioned because Rajasthan is very backward in rural electrification.

Introduction of direct Train from Delhi to Waltair

*358. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any direct train or bogie/bogies from New Delhi to Waltair ;

(b) if so, the frequency thereof ;

(c) whether III sleeper accommodation is available there considering that passengers have to spend two days and two nights on the train ; and

(d) if not, whether his Ministry is contemplating to provide the said accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir. A composite First-cum-third class through coach.

(b) Twice a week by 15 Dn/16 Up. G.T. Express and the connected 45 Up/46 Dn Express trains.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) No, Sir.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : I have already pointed out in the question that the passengers have to spend two days and two nights on the train. May I know whether the Railway Board is contemplating some facilities to be provided for long-distance travellers ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The answer has been given. The permissibility of the load capacity is the limiting factor. Therefore, it is difficult to accept the suggestion of my hon. friend.

SHRI B. S. MURTHY : It is not a suggestion, it is a question.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Industrial Units in Backward Areas by Big Business Houses

*331. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to insist upon the big business houses to set up new industrial units and ancillaries in backward regions on certain conditions ;

(b) if so, under what conditions ; and

(c) the number of applications received from big business houses to set up new industrial units since January, 1971 and the number of licences/letters of intent granted under the new decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). It is an accepted policy of the Government to accord preferential and priority treatment to applications for setting up new units or expansion of existing units in industrially backward areas, subject to economic viability and technical feasibility of the proposals. Government have also decided that applications from the Larger Industrial Houses, who are normally expected to participate in and contribute to the establishment of industries in the 'core' and 'heavy investment' sectors, could also be considered for setting up units even in other industries in backward areas where other entrepreneurs are not willing to invest.

(c) During the period from 1-1-1971 to 31-3-1971, 77 applications have been received from concerns belonging to or controlled by the 20 Larger Industrial Houses. Out of these 77 applications, 14 were for the establishment of new undertakings. During this period, 27 Industrial Licences and 2 Letters of Intent have been issued to concerns belonging to or controlled by the 20 Larger Houses. Out of these, 3 licences are for new undertakings and 3 for 'carrying on business', and one letter of intent is for a new undertaking in backward regions.

Delay in construction of Beas-Sutlej Link Project

*332 SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will

the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work on Beas-Sutlej Link Project is getting delayed due to paucity of funds ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to provide funds in time ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) No, Sir. The requisite funds for the Project are being provided.

(b) Does not arise.

मेरठ में इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच का स्थापित किया जाना

*338. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या बिधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इलाहाबाद उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच के मेरठ में स्थापित किए जाने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है, यदि हा, तो कब से ;

(ख) इस माग को करने वाले व्यक्तियों/पक्षों के नाम क्या है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में अन्तिम निर्णय कब तक ले लिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

बिधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). मेरठ में उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ की माग करने वाले । सकलपी की प्रतिमा बार एसोसिएशन नगीना, बलकटरेट बार एसोसिएशन, बुलदशहर मेरठ बार एसोसिएशन तथा पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश चैम्बर आफ कामर्स, मेरठ से 1969 में प्राप्त हुई थी । चूकि उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार की कोई प्रस्थापना इस सम्बन्ध में नहीं थी इसलिए इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार के विनिश्चय करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Flood Control in Assam

*339. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Govern-

ment has been drawn to the demand made by the Assam Chief Minister to take over the responsibility of flood control in Assam by taking over the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). The Chief Minister of Assam has written to the Prime Minister stating that the task of controlling the Brahmaputra and its tributaries is beyond the resources of the State Government and that the responsibility should be taken over by the Central Government and has suggested that this matter could be discussed.

This matter is yet to be discussed.

Proposals to Halt Deluxe and Western Express Trains at Sawai Madhopur

***340. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the proposal to halt the Deluxe and Western Express Trains at Sawai Madhopur Junction ; and

(b) if so, from which date the proposal would be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The stoppage of 25-Dn/26-Up Airconditioned Paschim Express at Sawai Madhopur station has been provided with effect from 1-4-1971.

Issue of Licences to Voltas for Manufacture of Additional Machinery

***342. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to

(a) whether Voltas has been licensed for the manufacture of additional machinery of nearly a crore of rupees per year ; and

(b) if so, whether this was scrutinised before hand by the Monopolies Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. M/s. Voltas were granted an industrial licence in August, 1969 for the manufacture of 12 numbers a year of Rotary-cum-Down Hole Blast Hole Drills valued at Rs. 1.08 crores. The question of scrutiny by the Monopolies Commission did not arise as the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Act had not come into operation then.

Coaches of Calcutta-Bound Coalfield Express Gutted at Dhanbad Station

***343. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 3 coaches of Calcutta-bound Coalfield Express were gutted at Dhanbad Station on the 11th May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the increasing number of accidents to Railway trains such as short circuit etc. ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to avert such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) On 11-5-1971 when the rake of Coalfield Express consisting of 14 coaches was standing berthed in a siding at Dhanbad Station, the dining car and the adjacent third class chair car of the rake caught fire at about 04.15 hours.

(b) An inquiry was held but due to the dining car from where the fire originated having been destroyed by fire, no definite cause could be established.

(c) No, Sir. The facts are otherwise and the incidence of fires in trains has come down significantly. During the year 1970-71 i.e. April, 1970 to March, 1971, there were only 12 cases of fires in trains against 47 cases during the previous year i.e. 1969-70.

(d) (i) As a result of detailed studies conducted by the Research Designs and Standards Organisation, comprehensive modifications were carried out in the

electrical train lighting system of coaches.

- (ii) All coaches particularly wooden bodied coaches are being tested for leaks.
- (iii) Insulating sleeves are being provided on leads of fans and junction boxes.
- (iv) Branch wiring of coaches is being thoroughly checked during periodical over-haul.

Bottling Plants for Gold Spot and Coca-Cola

*344. SHRI S. P. VERMA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) the number of bottling plants bottling Gold Spot in the country in the year 1965 and 1970 and their locations ; and
- (b) the number of bottling plants bottling Coca-Cola in the country in the year 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) Twenty eight bottling plants were bottling Gold Spot' in the country in the year 1970 as against fifteen such plants in the year 1965. A list showing the location of 'Gold Spot' bottling plants is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-344/71.]

(b) Twenty-one bottling plants were bottling 'Coca-Cola' in the year 1970.

Closure of Small Scale Industries due to shortage of Coal and Steel

*346. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI NATHU RAM
AHIRWAR :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether a large number of small industrial units in the country are faced with the consequence of closure due to the acute shortage of coal and steel ; and
- (b) if so, the total need of these units and the steps taken by Government to meet them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Shortage of Power in Delhi due to fall of Water Level in Sutlej

*347. SHRI N. S. BISHT :
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has stated that Delhi is likely to face an acute shortage of power in case the water level in the Sutlej river does not rise ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken or proposed to be taken by Government to maintain adequate supply of power to Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) and (b). In the statement laid on the Table of the House on the 25th May, 1971, I had pointed out that if the inflows into Bhakra did not improve, there would be reduction in generation of about 2 million units per day at Bhakra and as a consequence all the States receiving power from the Bhakra Project would have to cut down their power consumption. This would affect Delhi as well. Accordingly, Government had prepared a scheme for load shedding in Delhi area which was being kept ready for implementation, in case the power supply position at Bhakra aggravates. (However, the position has since improved considerably). The measures included load shedding of about 30 to 50 MW in Delhi by—

- (i) Shifting of shop hours.
- (ii) banning the use of decorative lights and illumination of fountains.
- (iii) regulating cinema shows.
- (iv) staggering of industrial loads.
- (v) phased load shedding of feeders in different areas of different hours of the day.

Apart from improvement in power generation at Bhakra, commissioning of the 55 MW generating unit at I.P. Station, Delhi in a few weeks' time, commissioning of Badarpur Thermal Power Station next year and inter-connections with neighbour-

ing power systems, will ensure maintenance of adequate supply of power to Delhi.

New Procedure of counting of Votes

*348. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO

JOSHI :

SHRI R. V. BADE :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the last Elections to Lok Sabha, substantial changes were made in the procedure for counting of votes without consulting the major political parties ; and

(b) if so, the names of the political parties, separately, which supported or opposed the new procedure for counting of votes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) and (b). The counting procedure was changed by making suitable amendments to the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, on the basis of the recommendations received from the Election Commission. The procedure thus adopted for amendment of the rules does not constitute any departure from the practice hitherto adopted, nor does the law governing the conduct of elections provide for any prior consultation with the political parties before amendments to rules could be undertaken. A letter dated the 20th January, 1971, jointly signed by the following persons belonging to the political parties indicated against their names was received in the Election Commission expressing opposition to the introduction of last minute changes in the rules :

1. Shri Pitamber Dass — Jan Sangh
2. Shri Raj Narain — Samyuktha Socialist Party
3. Shri S. D. Mishra — Congress then led by Shri Nijalingappa
- 4 Shri R. C. Cooper — Swatantra

No communication opposing the new procedure was received from any other political parties.

Shortage of Coal in Delhi due to Strike of Railway Workers

*350. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to the strike of Railway workers there has been an acute shortage of coal in the capital since January, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Strike of Railway Staff and other factors have affected movement of coal to Delhi since January 1971 and even earlier since September 1970.

Drop in movement of coal to Delhi was caused due to a general drop in coal loading from West Bengal and Bihar fields during 1970-71 and particularly since September 1970 due to the serious difficulties faced by the railways in the Eastern Sector for reasons beyond their control. The single largest factor affecting the smooth train running and supply of wagons to collieries in West Bengal and Bihar fields has been the adverse law and order conditions in West Bengal such as the thefts of wagon fittings, over-head traction wires, telecommunication cables, track materials etc., victimisation of passenger and goods trains, assault and murders of railway staff, looting and arson of railway property at stations and offices, lightning and prolonged strikes by railway staff, bomb attacks at stations, yards and colonies, bundhs, hartals, and other stoppages of work paralysing railway operation and many other such anti-social activities. Proper and effective action to control such activities in a function of the State Governments. The railways on their part have strengthened their own Protection Force in the area to the maximum extent possible. Closest possible co-ordination is being maintained by the Railway authorities at all the levels with the State Government of West Bengal to enable them to deal with such activities effectively. They have been requested at the highest level to take firm and effective steps to restore normalcy in railway working in the area. There has, however, been no improvement in the situation so far. Once the railway working in that area is restored

to normal there will be no difficulty in meeting the coal demands satisfactorily.

Recommendations of Sub-Committee of Development Council on Leather and Leather Goods Industries

*353. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the recommendations of the Sub-Committee of the Development Council for Leather and Leather Goods Industries ;

(b) the steps taken by Government for rationalisation of production through mechanisation and modernisation ; and

(c) the main recommendations of the above Sub-Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The recommendations of the Sub-Committee (Machinery Sub-Committee) (apart from those of the Committee and the Panel) were considered and accepted by the Development Council for Leather and Leather goods Industries at their fifth meeting held on 25th November, 1970. These recommendations are under the consideration of the Government and will be implemented to the extent feasible.

(b) Efforts are made by the Government to rationalise the production of leather and leather goods industries through mechanisation and modernisation. Some of the steps taken by the Government in this direction are that liberal import of machinery is being allowed for balancing, modernisation and replacement purposes under the Registered Exporters Policy for these items. In so far as small scale industries are concerned they are getting necessary help for mechanisation from the National Small Industries Corporation through their hire purchase scheme. Apart from this, the STC is also assisting the small scale units in product development and setting up of fresh capacities.

(c) A statement containing the recommendations of the above Sub-Committee as accepted by the Development Council for Leather and Leather goods Industries is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(i) D.C., S.S.I. may assess the present

capacity for the manufacture of a leather, footwear and leather goods machinery in the small scale sector and encourage the setting up of a unit for undertaking manufacture of some of these machines.

(ii) D.G.T.D. may also be requested to study the feasibility of setting up of capacities for the manufacture of some of the sophisticated machines, the manufacture of which cannot be undertaken in the small scale sector.

(iii) C.S.I.R. should take concrete steps for developing and exploring the possibilities of indigenous know-how for the manufacture and improvement of some of the machines which are required for those industries with the active participation of C.M.E.R.I. (Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute) and C.L.R.I. (Central Leather Research Institute). If necessary the manufacturers of leather, footwear and leather goods machinery may be associated for getting quick results.

(iv) The proto-type centres run by the National Small Industries Corporation may explore the possibilities of setting up of capacities for the manufacture of some of the machines with indigenous know-how, if necessary in cooperation with C.M.E.R.I. and C.L.R.I.

(v) Quick changes are taking place in the manufacture of machineries required for tanning, footwear and other leather goods industries. This is obviated because of the necessity to meet demand for high quality and types of leather, footwear and leather goods, which are required in various countries. The methods of construction and manufacture of footwear is changing at a very quick pace. It would be, therefore, advisable to have a Standing Committee appointed by the Ministry of Industrial Development and Internal Trade to study and watch the progress that is taking place in the machine manufacturing industry in the country and abroad so that the necessary entrepreneurial guidance can be given for setting up of new capacities with latest techniques.

(vi) Some of the shoe machinery manufacturers are finding it difficult to get essential imported components for the production of these machineries in the country because of the non-existence of any provision in the I.T.C. Policy for allowing imports according to the approved manufacturing programme. It is, therefore, recommended that when the

new policy for the 1971-72 is announced, specific provision may be made for allowing imports of essential components according to the particular manufacturing programme of the machinery manufactures.

(vii) Although there are units for the manufacture of leather, footwear and leather goods in the country, there are not enough trained technicians for the short-term and long-term maintenance of the machines. It is, therefore, suggested that large scale units having machines would train adequate number of people in the maintenance of these machines so that their services can be made use of by new units which are set up in the country.

(viii) Training of technical personnel for the specific requirements of leather and footwear machinery should be paid adequate attention to. In order to acquaint these technical personnels with the latest advances in such machinery, periodical visits to internationally known machinery fairs should be undertaken. Particularly in the footwear apart from new machines, radical new changes in techniques of production are constantly being evolved, and show technologists in this country should be permitted and encouraged to keep full abreast of such developments.

(ix) Every year the Ministry of Education sponsors several candidates in various branches of industry for training abroad. It is suggested that training in the design, maintenance and manufacture of leather, footwear and leather goods machinery should also be included in the programme.

(x) In case any indigenous manufacturer of all these machineries require their people to be trained abroad or require services of foreign technicians in the manufacture of these machines (including footwear moulds, industrial sewing machines, etc.) every facility may be provided by the Government.

Absorption of Retrenched Employees of Railway Electrification Project

*355. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the then Railway Minister assured several Members of Parliament that all the 600 retrenched employees of Railway Electrification Project would be reinstated and absorbed in regular employment anywhere on the Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, how many of them have been absorbed so far and given regular employment ; and

(c) the reasons for not absorbing the entire staff till now ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Several Members of Parliament had represented this matter to my predecessor. His decision, which is on record, was that the discharged casual labourers of the Railway Electrification should be given preference and also considered against additional vacancies.

(b) and (c). Casual labourers to the tune of 366 have already been taken back in the Railway Electrification Allahabad. In view of the workload tapering off, further chances of any of the casual labourers being absorbed are very remote. Efforts have, however, been made to get regular employment for Railway Electrification casual labourers. After screening, a panel of 158 surplus casual labourers was initially formed, out of which 114 have since joined the Jagadhri, Kalka, Alambagh and Bikaner workshops. 2 further panels of 100 and 117 have since been formed for appointment on the Northern Railway.

Credit from Nationalised Banks for Early Completion of Rajasthan, Gandak, Kosi and Other Canal Projects.

*356. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state.

(a) Whether the Rajasthan, Gandak, Western Kosi and other big Canal Projects require huge amounts and the major cause of delay in their completion is paucity of funds ; and

(b) whether his Ministry has approached the Ministry of Finance for securing credit from the nationalised banks for early completion of such projects and if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The nationalised banks lend mostly short-term credit and occasionally medium-term credits only. They also lend support to the borrowing programmes of the State Governments, but they do not finance directly irrigation projects which require very long-term loans.

Introduction of Express from New Delhi to Madras.

*357. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce an Express to Madras from New Delhi similar to the Rajdhani Express to Calcutta; and

(b) If so, when it is likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Ministry of Railways have accepted in principle the need for introduction of a Rajdhani Express from Delhi to Madras. This, however, will have to wait till the route from Mathura to Madras is improved to cater for the higher speed.

Industries Suffering for Wanting Coal

*359. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :
DR. RANEN SEN :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway Board has stated that there is no shortage of Wagons and Coal also;

(b) if so, whether the Railway Board has received representation regarding the demand for coal from the manufacturing industries that they are suffering badly in the country for want of coal; and

(c) Government reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). There is no shortage of railway wagons or coal as such to meet the current level of the country's coal demands.

The Railway Board have, however, received representations from the manufacturing industries about their difficulties in getting coal particularly from the West Bengal and Bihar fields.

These difficulties have been caused by the Railways' inability to function normally in the Eastern sector. The working of Eastern and South Eastern Railways has been seriously affected by the generally poor law and order conditions in West Bengal and the large scale increase in miscreants activities such as, the theft of wagon fittings, over-

head traction wires, telecommunication cables, track materials etc., victimisation of passenger and goods trains, assault and murders of railway staff, looting and arson of railway property at stations and offices, lightening and prolonged strikes by staff, bomb attacks at stations, yards and colonies, suicides, hartals, and other stoppages of work paralysing railway operation and many other such anti-social activities. Proper action to control such activities lies with the State Governments. The Railways on their part have strengthened their own Protection Force in the area to the maximum extent possible. Closest possible co-ordination is being maintained by the Railway authorities at all levels with the State Government of West Bengal to enable them to deal with such activities effectively. They have been requested at the highest level to take firm and effective steps to restore normalcy in railway working in the area. There has, however, been no improvement in the situation so far.

Disruption of Train Service on the Eastern and South Eastern Sectors of Indian Railways

*360. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be please to state :

(a) whether Government have come to know of several cases whether attempts were made to disrupt service by anti-social and anti-national elements on the Eastern and South Eastern sectors of the Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, the various instance in this regard known to Government ;

(c) whether he recently called a meeting of senior officers of various Departments to assess the situation ; and

(d) if so, the main points discussed thereat ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-345/71].

(c) Yes.

(d) A statement indicating the decisions taken at the meeting is laid on the table of the Sabha. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-345/71].

**Grant of Safety Certificates without Testing
the Gears of Newly Introduced Colour
Light Signalling**

1501. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the D. S. T. E. (CLS)/RE/Kanpur has given safety certificate of newly introduced colour light signalling stations between Allahabad and Tundla ;

(b) whether it is a fact that before giving safety certificates, he has not satisfied himself by testing the gears, as required in safety rules ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

— MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) As required under the Rules, the D.S. T. E. (Colour Light Signalling) or A.S. T. E. (Colour Light Signalling) has satisfied himself by testing the gears before giving safety certificates, and where the safety certificate has originally been given by A.S.T.E. (Colour Light Signalling), it has been countersigned by D.S.T.E. (Colour Light Signalling).

(c) Does not arise.

**Gap between Supply and Demand of
Scooters in Delhi**

1502. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH) : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether, against an average booking of 100 Bajaj scooters per day in Delhi by its authorised dealers, there is only a supply of 400 scooters per month for the people of Delhi, of which a big chunk is given away to people who are entitled to Government quota ;

(b) if so, whether as a result, the people registering these days at Delhi are told that their turn will come in nine years time from now ; and

(c) if so, the action being taken to ease supply position in Delhi ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) The average number of orders booked in Delhi for Bajaj 150 cc scooters is around

60 to 65 scooters per day. Against this rate of booking, an average of 730 scooters per month were supplied to the dealers in Delhi during the period from 1st October, 1970 to 31st May 1971. Of this number, an average of 400 scooters per month were delivered to the Government allottees and the balance to the customers against normal bookings.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) There is a general shortage of scooters not only in Delhi but throughout the country. In order to augment the production of scooters the Government have decided to set up a public sector unit for the manufacture of a scooter of a proven foreign design for an annual capacity of 1,00,000 numbers. In addition, letters of intent have been granted to 18 parties for the manufacture of scooters based on indigenous designs and resources, for a total annual capacity of 4 14,000 numbers. Applications for substantial expansion from the existing scooter manufacturers, including M/s Bajaj Auto Ltd., are also at present under consideration. It is expected that, with the implementation of these schemes, the supply position of scooters in the country would ease over a period of time.

**Complaint against Yenkey Speedometer
used in Lambretta Scooters**

1503. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has received any complaint from actual Lambretta Scooter owners about certain inherent manufacturing defects in the "Yenkey" speedometers made by a Bangalore firm and used in Lambretta scooters by the Automobile Products of India, Bombay ;

(b) if so, the numbers thereof and the actual nature of complaints against these speedometers ; and

(c) the action being taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) :
(a) to (c). Although no complaints about manufacturing defects in the "Yenkey" Speedometers fitted in Lambretta scooters have been received by the Ministry of

Industrial Development from the scooter owners, the manufacturers of Lambretta scooters have reported to the Ministry that 335 complaints in this regard were received by them from the scooter owners during the year 1970-71. The scooter manufactures had taken up the matter with the Bangalore firm and in cases where complaints were received during the warranty period, the defective speedometers have been replaced. The Bangalore firm manufacturing these speedometers has reported that the defects complained of were (a) flickering of the needle and (b) non-functioning of the Odometer. According to them the defects are not due to use of inferior material for producing plastic components as the same material has been used in all types of speedometers with no complaints. The manufacturers claim that the number of complaints constitute less than 3% of the number of speedometers supplied over a period.

The Bangalore firm has explained that they have investigated the defect in detail and are taking corrective action to achieve closer tolerances between the Odo wheel and the traffic wheel to withstand heavy vibrations obtained in Indian road conditions.

मन्दसौर स्टेशन (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर रेलवे आउट एजेंसी का पुनः खोला

1504. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पश्चिम रेलवे के मंदसौर स्टेशन से सीतामढ़ी तक माल भेजने के लिए कोई रेलवे आउट एजेंसी थी जिसे बन्द कर दिया गया है ,

(ख) यदि हा, तो उसके क्या कारण है ;

(ग) क्या उक्त क्षेत्र के नागरिकों तथा व्यापारियों ने इस एजेंसी को बनाये रखने के लिये अनुरोध किया है ; और

(घ) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमत्सिंग) : (क) जी हां । सीतामढ़ी में एक आउट एजेंसी थी जो मंदसौर रेलवे स्टेशन द्वारा संचालित थी

(ख) यह आउट एजेंसी यातायात न मिलने के कारण बन्द कर दी गई थी ।

(ग) जी हां । आउट एजेंसी को फिर से खोलने के लिए 1966 में प्रमोवावेदन मिले थे लेकिन उसके बाद नहीं मिले ।

(घ) आउट एजेंसी खोलने के लिये एक एजेंट चुनने के वास्ते, 1966 में दो बार टेन्डर मागे गये थे लेकिन कोई उपयुक्त व्यक्ति प्राप्ति नहीं आया । अतः इस आउट एजेंसी को फिर से खोलने का विचार छोड़ दिया गया है ।

अत्यावश्यक सामग्री की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में लघु उद्योगों का बन्द होना

1505. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस्पात, लौह अयस्क, इलवा लोहा तथा अल्यूमीनियम की चादरों और सोड़े की कमी के कारण मध्य प्रदेश में कई लघु उद्योग बन्द हो गये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उद्योगपतियों को उक्त सामग्री की सप्लाई सुनिश्चित कराने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). जानकारी इकट्ठी की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Changes in Present Set-up of Judiciary

1506. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce some change in the present set-up of the judiciary in the country to ensure quick implementation of its policies ;

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposals in this regard ; and

(c) the steps taken so far to implement the changes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Introduction of a Comprehensive Legislation
for amending Procedural Law and
Criminal Matters**

1507. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will
the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee of Judges
appointed to go into the problem of arrears
in the High Courts has submitted its report;
and

(b) if so, the decision taken by the
Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) :

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Supply of Coal to North Bihar Area

1508. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether North Bihar has been
allowed to suffer with regards to the supply
of coal in the name of Rational Move-
ment ;

(b) whether the supply of coal to North
Bihar is allowed *via* Barauni which will not
only cost less to consumers but it will also
create an additional market in that region ;
and

(c) is so, whether Government propose
to take immediate steps to see that this long
felt demand of North Bihar is met at an
early date ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c).
There is no restriction to the booking of
coal to North Bihar *via* Garhara. Such
movement is, however, rational from the
Raniganj coalfields only, except for soft coke
and hard coke which can move even from
the Jharia field to North Bihar *via* Garhara
as the size of movement involved is com-
paratively small. The other coal originating
from Jharia and Karanpura fields has to

move *via* Manjushahi due to the operational
difficulties involved in its movement *via*
Garhara. Enough coal is available in the
Raniganj fields to meet the requirements of
North Bihar.

**Alleged Political Interference in the day to
day Administration of Railways**

1509. SHRI S. A. MURUGA-
NANTHAM

SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased
to state :

(a) whether a top ranking retired offi-
cial of the Railways has in reply to a ques-
tionnaire circulated by the United News of
India expressed the opinion that politicians
from Ministers to trade union leaders and
party workers interfered in the day-to-day
administration of the Railways, corroding
staff discipline and seriously impairing effi-
ciency; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction there-
to ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes,
Sir.

(b) It is considered that for the satis-
factory functioning of an organisation like
the Railways it is desirable that there is no
interference with day-to-day conduct of
affairs by political or other external authori-
ties. In a letter dated 23rd March, 1971
addressed to all Members of Parliament, the
Minister for Parliamentary Affairs and Ship-
ping and Transport has appealed to them to
desist from taking up matters relating to the
service conditions of individual Govern-
ment employees and to set sound conven-
tions designed to assist members in the per-
formance of their Parliamentary duties.

**Indianisation of Superior Posts in Foreign
owned Companies**

1510. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :
SHRI SHYAMANAND
MISHRA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DE-
VELOPMENT be pleased to state the pro-
gress made towards Indianisation of superior
posts in the foreign owned and foreign con-
trolled companies in India ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): The Indianisation of superior plant in foreign-owned and foreign-controlled concerns

has been registered steadily upwards at all levels. The following statement shows the number of Indians and non-Indians employed in foreign and foreign-controlled companies on salaries of Rs. 2000/- and mensum.

Years (as on 1st Jan.)	No. of Indians employed	%age of Indians in the total employment	No. of non-Indians employed	%age of non-Indians in the total employment	Total No of persons employed
1960	1978	35.2	3633	64.8	5611
1961	2322	40.8	3373	59.2	5695
1962	2869	47.0	3229	53.0	6098
1963	3161	51.9	2934	48.1	6095
1964	3736	58.1	2696	41.9	6432
1965	4585	63.9	2590	36.1	7175
1966	5198	68.8	2355	31.2	7553
1967	6151	74.7	2080	25.3	8231
1968	7046	80.1	1751	19.9	8797
1969	7802	83.5	1544	16.5	9346
1970	8604	86.6	1326	13.4	9930

*Excluding foreign short-term technicians.

State Trading in Consumer Goods

1511. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to introduce State Trading System throughout India for main consumer goods in order to stabilise prices; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) There is no proposal to introduce State Trading System for main consumer goods.

(b) Does not arise.

Industrial Units to provide employment to unemployed Engineers

1512. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some industrial units for the manufacture of components for the Thumba Rocket Launching Station are being

proposed by Government to be started for unemployed engineers ;

(b) whether similar schemes to provide employment to unemployed Engineers of other areas have been envisaged by Government; and

(c) if so, where new industrial units for the proposed schemes will be located?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir. A Committee of technical Officers was constituted to select schemes and suitable technicians and entrepreneurs to run them.

(b) and (c). Government gives all encouragement to similar small scale ancillary units being set up wherever large undertakings exist.

जयपुर में राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच को पुनः खोलना

1513. श्री शिवराज सिंह : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :
(क) क्या सरकार, राजस्थान के लोगों द्वारा

अनुभव की जा रही कठिनाइयों और उनकी निरन्तर मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुये राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की बेंच पुनः खोलने की आवश्यकता समझती है ; और

(ख) क्या विधि आयोग की यह सिफारिश कि राज्यों में उच्च न्यायालय पृथक-पृथक बेंचों के स्थान पर एक ही उच्च न्यायालय होना चाहिये, किसी भी अन्य राज्य में क्रियान्वित नहीं की गई है और राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की जयपुर स्थित बेंच को उपर्युक्त सिफारिश के आधार पर बन्द कर दिये जाने के कारण केवल राजस्थान के लोगों को कठिनाई हो रही है ?

विधि और न्याय मन्त्रालय से राज्य-मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की जयपुर स्थित न्यायपीठ 1958 में राजस्थान राजधानी जांच समिति की सिफारिश पर तोड़ दी गई थी और उस विनिश्चय का कोई सम्बन्ध विधि आयोग की सिफारिश के साथ नहीं था। उच्च न्यायालय की कोई न्यायपीठ उसके मुख्य स्थान से भिन्न किसी स्थान में होनी चाहिये या नहीं इस पर सबसे पहले राज्य सरकार को, उच्च न्यायालय के साथ परामर्श करके विचार करना होता है। राजस्थान उच्च न्यायालय की न्यायपीठ जयपुर में फिर स्थापित करने की कोई भी प्रस्थापना राज्य सरकार से प्राप्त नहीं हुई है।

Steel shortage for wagon building Industry in West Bengal

1514. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the wagon building units in West Bengal are on the verge of bankruptcy due to steel shortage; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to save these industries?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTPAIYA) : (a) No. Wagon builders in West Bengal have however complained about inadequate supply of steel for wagon orders.

(b) The requirements of steel for wagon orders are sponsored by the Ministry of Railways under the same priority as given to Railways' own requirements. However wagon builders have not been able to fully avail the allocation of indigenous supply given to them due to financial difficulties.

Further, to meet the shortfall in indigenous supply in certain categories, Railway Board have arranged import of about 15230 tonnes of steel from their own resources, during the period April '70 to May '71. Government have also permitted all industries including the wagon builders to import steel to the extent of 50% of their last year's utilisation under public notice No. 140 of Sept. 1970.

Rise in prices of Consumer Goods and Essential Commodities

1515. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO ;
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI ;
SHRI JAGANNATH RAO
JOSHI :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of consumer goods and essential commodities have considerably increased in the Union Territory of Delhi and other parts of the country during the last three months ;

(b) if so, the extent of rise in price index during this period ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to control price rise of essential commodities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The prices of consumer goods and essential commodities have generally maintained a steady trend in the Union Territory of Delhi. As regards the country as a whole, a statement is attached showing variations in the wholesale price indices of selected consumer goods as between January and April, 1971.

(c) The Government is taking all possible steps towards maintenance of price stability and policies and measures for checking price increases are kept under continuous review.

STATEMENT*Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices*

(Monthly Averages (1961-62=100))

	January 1971	April 1971	Percentage change (April 1971 over January 1971)
Rice	189.8	196.9	+3.7
Wheat	211.7	205.2	-3.1
Bajra	141.7	127.7	-9.9
Gram	221.1	201.4	-8.9
Arhar	303.9	260.1	-14.4
Potatoes	136.4	111.4	-18.3
Onions	102.8	95.2	-7.4
Milk	218.5	235.4	+7.7
Ghee (pure)	202.5	201.5	-0.5
Mustard oil	280.2	208.7	-25.5
Groundnut oil	219.9	206.8	-6.0
Vanaspati	185.2	182.0	-1.7
Eggs	171.4	133.0	-22.4
Fish	294.4	323.2	+9.8
Meat	188.3	195.3	+3.7
Sugar	157.5	157.5	No change
Gur	202.8	245.6	+21.1
Tea	122.1	133.2	+9.1
Coffee	211.7	155.9	-26.4
Spices and condiments	306.8	283.5	-7.6
Processed food	165.8	165.3	-0.3
Kerosene	176.2	176.2	No change
Cycles	119.3	121.1	+1.5
Cotton manufactures	157.0	159.7	+1.7
Silk and rayon manufactures	120.7	123.7	+2.5
Woollen manufactures	182.0	183.2	+0.7
Leather products (shoes)	92.1	92.1	No change
Aluminium utensils	148.4	148.4	No change
Pottery goods	138.4	138.4	No change
Toilet requisites	144.5	144.6	+0.1
Soap	144.7	144.7	No change
Lamps and lanterns	160.5	160.5	No change
Matches	114.1	114.1	No change

**Closure of Match Factories in
South India**

**1516. SHRI DINESH JOARDAR :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :**

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn closure of hand-made match factories in South India, particularly in Sivakasi, due to short supply of essential raw materials ;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to provide raw materials such as 'match wax' and blue match paper in time ;

(c) whether the foreign controlled match sector has been allotted such materials according to its full requirements ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). No, Sir ; but certain representations were received from Hand-made match factories and their Associations in Tamil Nadu, in regard to non-availability of adequate essential raw materials such as match-wax and blue match-paper. The matter regarding the supply of match-wax is being attended to. As regards blue match-paper, the paper mills have been requested to take necessary steps to maintain supplies of this item to the small scale match manufacturers.

(c) and (d). Both blue match-paper and paraffin wax are indigenously available and no allocations of these materials are being made to large scale match factories.

**उत्तराखण्ड में उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के
मूल्य**

1517. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाया गया है कि उत्तराखण्ड में कोड़े से

बनाये गये अन्दर ही उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं के मूल्यों में भिन्नता पाई जाती है क्योंकि वहाँ रेलवे लाइन की व्यवस्था न होने के कारण वस्तुओं का परिवहन मीटर गाड़ियों, मजदूरों तथा खच्चरों आदि से किया जाता है जिससे भाड़ा-लागत बढ़ जाती है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो रिपति में सुधार करने के लिये सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में सहायक (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) परिवहन व्यय में विभिन्नता होने के कारण उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमतों का कम या अधिक होना अपरिहार्य है । विशेष रूप से प्रदेश होने के कारण उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र में परिवहन सुविधाओं के विकास में अधिक समय लगने की सम्भावना है, इसे उपभोक्ता वस्तुओं की कीमतों में घट-बढ़ कम होता है ।

**Issue of Industrial Licences to Big
Business Houses**

**1518. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI :** Will the Minister of INDUS-
TRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to
state :

(a) whether M/s. Andrew Yule, Walchand, T. V. Sundaram Iyengar Amin and Rallis have got new industrial licences during April, 1970 to April, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the dates on which these new licences were issued to the aforesaid Big Business Houses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). During the period from 1st April, 1970 to 30th April, 1971, industrial licences were issued to all the industrial Houses referred to, except T. V. Sundaram Iyengar. The number and dates of the licences issued to each of the industrial groups are given below :

House	No. of Licences	Date of Licences
1. Andrew Yule	3	14-4-1970 22-12-1970 19-1-1971
2. Walehand	4	31-12-1970 2-1-1971 18-1-1971 4-2-1971
3. Amin	4	18-6-1970 14-8-1970 9-12-1970 16-1-1971
4. Rallis	1	16-11-1970

Only one licence issued to M/s. Andrew Yule is for establishment of a new undertaking. The other licences are for carrying on the business of the undertaking, for substantial expansion or for manufacture of new article in an existing undertaking.

Cuttack-Paradeep Railway Line

1519. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of the Cuttack-Paradeep Railway line is going on according to the schedule ; and

(b) if not, the reason for the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Does not arise.

Setting up of Flood forecasting and Warning Centres

1520. SHRI P. K. DEO :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWD-HURY :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up flood forecasting and warning centres in various regions of the country ; and

(b) if so, the names of places (State-wise) where such stations (i) have been set up and (ii) are likely to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The central Government have set up flood forecasting Centres in the most vulnerable areas in the country for issue of forecasts of floods. The details of these centres are as follows :

Location of flood forecasting centre	Location of Control room	Rivers for which forecasts are issued
1. Gauhati (Assam)	Dibrugarh Jorhat Nalbari Bespota Road Goalpara Silchar (Assam)	Main Brahmaputra. Pagladiya. Manas, Beki and Barak.
2. Jalpaiguri (West Bengal)	Nil	Teesta
3. Patna (Bihar)	Muzaffarpur Darbhanga Monghyr Birpur (Bihar)	Ganga from Buxar to Farakka, Burhi Gandak, Kamla Balan, Bagmati and Kosi.
4. Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	Allahabad Varanasi Gorakhpur (Uttar Pradesh)	Main Ganga at Varanasi Ghagra, Rapti and Gomti.
5. Surat (Gujarat)	Broach (Gujarat) Hoshangabad (Madhya Pradesh)	Narmada and Tapi.

6. Bhubaneswar
(Orissa)

Balasore (Orissa)
Bajahnundry (Andhra Pradesh)

Subarnarekha, Burh-
abalang, Baltarni, Brah-
mani, Rushikulya and
Mahanadi.

7. New Delhi

New Delhi

Yamuna and Sahibi.

There is no proposal at present for setting up further centres and control rooms during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

Setting up of a Tyre plant in Public Sector with Japanese Collaboration

1521. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised a proposal to set up a Tyre Plant in the Public Sector with Japanese collaboration ;

(b) if so, the site selected for this plant ;

(c) the estimated production capacity of the plant ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHVAR PRASAD) :
(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Cost Estimate of Gumti Hydel Project

1522. SHRI DASARATHA DEV : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated cost of Gumti Hydel Project, Tripura ;

(b) whether the cost has been revised, if so, the reasons therefore ;

(c) the revised cost estimate of the project ; and

(d) whether the progress of the work is satisfactory and, if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The present estimated cost of Gumti Hydel project is Rs. 633.31 lakhs.

(b) The estimated cost as sanctioned in January, 1965 was Rs. 312.62 lakhs and has since been revised. The reasons for the revision of the cost are (i) change in the design features of the dam from earth-cum-

rock fill dam to brick masonry-cum-concrete dam ; (ii) provision of a partly open and partly cut and cover-channel as against a brick-lined power channel originally ; (iii) increased provision for residential and non-residential buildings ; (iv) general increase in the cost of equipment and (v) corresponding increase on establishment and other indirect charges.

(c) The revised estimated cost of the project is Rs. 633.31 lakhs.

(d) There has been some slippage in the targets of execution of various items of works. The reasons may be attributed to the delay in the supply of explosives for excavation, difficulty in the procurement of steel, lack of proper road and rail communication facilities, maintenance trouble with the construction machinery used by the contractors and late supply of construction power.

Strike by workers of Railway Goods Shed, Alwaye (Kerala)

1523. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers in the Railway Goods shed, Alwaye (Kerala) launched a one-day token strike on the 5th May, 1971 in support of their demands ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet them ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Certain labourers engaged by the merchants' contractors at Alwaye Goods shed struck work for one hour on 5-5-1971 and again from 8-5-1971 to 11-5-1971.

(b) and (c). They demanded higher wages. The contractors having agreed to increase their wages, the strike was called off and the labourers resumed work from 12-5-1971.

Increase in berths and seats in Dehradun Express and Janata Express between Bombay Central and Kotah

1524. **SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :**
SHRI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to increase the number of berths and seats in the Dehradun Express and Janata Express between Bombay Central and Kotah ; and

(b) if so, the number of berths and seats proposed to be increased in these trains ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The load of 19Dn/20Up Bombay-Dehradun Express has been augmented by 3 bogies between Kota and New Delhi and of 23Dn/24Up Bombay Delhi Janata Express by one III class coach to clear the summer rush.

Conversion of Miraj-Kurduvadi-Latur Line into Broad Gauge (South Central Railway)

1525. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey for conversion of the narrow gauge line between Miraj-Kurduvadi-Latur into broad gauge has been completed ;

(b) if so, what are the findings ; and

(c) when the work on this line would be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Engineering and traffic surveys for the conversion of the Miraj-Kurduvadi-Latur N.G. section to B.G. were carried out in 1956-57 and the project was found to be unremunerative. However, based on the recommendations of the Uneconomic Franchise Lines Committee, 1969, a traffic survey for assessing the present day traffic prospects and justification for the conversion of only the Kurduvadi-Pandharpur N.G. section to B.G. has now been undertaken. A decision regarding the conversion of the line will be taken after the survey is completed and the results thereof become known

Schemes for Expansion of Paper Mills

1526. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the big paper mills have submitted schemes for expansion ;

(b) if so, for how long these schemes are pending, and how many have got clearance ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in the disposal of the remaining cases in view of the acute shortage of paper in the country.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDHESHVAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Since re-licensing of paper industry in February, 1970, fifteen applications have been received from big paper mills. Of these, seven have already been approved. Three applications received in 1970 are under examination from the angle of Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Act. Five applications received recently are under various stages of procession.

Reform of Election Laws

1527. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the election Commission has reiterated its earlier plea for reform of Election Laws ; and

(b) if so, the nature of reforms suggested and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Two statements containing the main recommendations of the Election Commission were laid on the Table of the House on the 24th February, 1970, in reply to Starred Question No. 50. Some more recommendations of the Election Commission are contained in its Report on Mid-term Elections 1968-69 (Vol. I—Central) which was laid on the Table of the House on the 21st April, 1970. The recommendations are being examined.

उद्योगों की विकास

1528. श्री राज बंसल विकास : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनकी अध्यक्षता में केन्द्रीय उद्योग सलाहकार परिषद् की मई, 1971 में हुई बैठक में उद्योगों के प्रोत्साहन देने के क्या निर्णय किये गये हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त परिषद् के सदस्यों के नाम क्या हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री मिर्ज़ा इमर प्रताप) : (क) सम्मति: आशय उद्योगों की केन्द्रीय मन्त्रालय परिषद् की स्थाई समिति जिसकी बैठक 12 मई, 1971 की हुई थी वे हैं। बैठक में जिन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया वे (1) लाइसेंस नीति का सरलीकरण करने (2) औद्योगिक विकास धनु-सन्धान से सम्बन्धित थे बैठक में उक्त विषयों के सम्बन्ध में मासिक विचार विमर्श किया गया। बैठक में विचारित कुछ महत्वपूर्ण विषयों में औद्योगिक लाइसेंस देने में होने वाला विलंब कम करना सम्बन्धित प्राधिकारियों द्वारा लाइसेंस आवेदनों के विभिन्न पहलुओं का समकालिक निपटान उदाहरणार्थ पंजीगत वस्तुओं का आयात विदेशी सहयोग आदि उपयुक्त मार्गदर्शी सिद्धांतों और कर्सीटियों का निर्धारित करना और साथ-साथ स्वीकृति सुलभ करने के आधार निर्दिष्ट करना, जानकारी का प्रसारण करना, देशी औद्योगिकी (तकनोलोजी) को विकसित करना, विदेशी भूयोग, धनुसन्धान और विकास के लिये प्रोत्साहन देना आदि थे। बैठक में दिये गये सुझाव सरकार की जानकारी में है और आवश्यक होने पर उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जायेगी।

(ख) उद्योगों की केन्द्रीय सलाहकार परिषद् की स्थायी समिति के गठन सम्बन्धी कार्य-

काही देने वाला एक नियमित सलाहकार पर रखा जाता है। [प्रश्नोत्तर में रक्त किया गया। देखिये संख्या LT—346/71]

मेरठ में एक कार्यकर अधिकारस बंध की स्थापना

1529. श्री राज बंसल विकास : क्या बिधि और ग्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मेरठ में एक कार्यकर अधिकारस बंध की स्थापना करने के बारे में मेरठ जिले के नागरिकों का एक प्रतिनिधिमंडल उनको मिला था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उनकी मांग पूरी करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

बिधि और ग्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य-मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) मेरठ में आयकर अपील अधिकरण की न्यायपीठ स्थापित करने का प्रश्न विचाराधीन है

Thefts, Chain-Pulling, etc. in Railways

1530. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of thefts in running trains, thefts of overhead wiring, stoppage of trains by alarm chain pulling and the number of occasions on which the Railway Protection Force had failed to save Railway properties, showed alarming increase in 1970-71 as compared to 1969-1970 ;

(b) if so, the total number of such instances category-wise during that period ;

(c) the estimated loss suffered by Government as a result thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to arrest the alarming increase in such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUWANTHAIYA): (a) Yes, there has been some increase.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—347/71].

Production and Export of Shoes by Bata Company (P) Ltd., Batanagar (West Bengal)

1531. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the value of production of shoes by the Bata Shoe Company (P) Ltd., Batanagar (West Bengal) between 1968 and 1970 and the share of the company in the total production of shoes in the organised sector at present ;

(b) the country-wise value of exports of shoes by the Company, year-wise, during the last three years and the share of the Company in the total export of shoes from India at present ;

(c) the target of shoe exports, in value as well as in number of pairs, by India for the current year and the estimated share of the Bata Shoe company in the total anticipated export during this year ; and

(d) whether any export supply has been rejected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The value of production of footwear by M/s Bata Shoe Company (P) Limited, Batanagar in the last three years was as under :—

Year	(Value in Rs. lakhs)
1968	2264.2
1969	2254.5
1970	2041.8

The share of this company in the total production of footwear in the organised sector during 1970 was about 55%.

(b) No company-wise statistics of export of footwear are maintained. A statement containing the country-wise value of export of shoes by Bata Shoe Company as

furnished by the company itself is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—348/71]. The share of the company with respect to the total exports of the country during January to November, 1970 was about 37%.

(c) The exports target of shoes for the year 1971-72 is fixed at Rs. 16.27 crores of which Bata Shoe Company expects to effect exports to the tune of Rs. 4.70 crores during 1971.

(d) No, Sir. However, according to the firm some export business had been lost due to their inability to meet the price and delivery requirements.

Cost of Power Generation in Comparison to other Countries

1532. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the cost of generation (per unit) of (1) hydro-electric power, (2) thermal power and (3) nuclear power in India.

(b) the comparative cost of generation of each category of power in the U.S.A., Canada, the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. ; and

(c) whether compared to those countries, our generation cost is higher and if so, the factors responsible for the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The required information is given in the attached statement.

(c) Yes, Sir. The reasons for lower cost of power generation in foreign countries are :

- (i) lower plant cost ;
- (ii) economies of scale by use of much larger sizes of generating units ;
- (iii) use of modern techniques in management and operation of power stations ; and
- (iv) large scale transport of fuel by unit trains and pipelines.

Statement

(All figures in Paise/kwh)

Name of the country	Hydro	Thermal	Nuclear
1	2	3	4
India	1.5 to 4	4 to 6 (at minehead) 6 to 11 (at remote* locations)	5.6
U.S.A.	1.5	4.5	*
U.S.S.R.	0.8	4 to 6.7	4.17
Canada	*	6.85	*
U.K.	*	5.25	4.8

*Representative figure not available.

Collaboration Agreements with Japan

Indo-Japanese collaboration approved by the Government during the last 3 years is as below :

1533. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of collaboration agreements in the private sector entered into with the Japanese industrialists during the last three years ;

(b) the total amount of capital involved and the share of the Japanese counterparts in this total amount, in respect of each agreement ; and

(c) the articles that are being produced, or are proposed to be produced, in each of the joint ventures ?

Year	Total No. of cases approved	Cases which involve financial participation by Japanese firms
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1968	12	1
1969	15	—
1970	25	4

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) The total number of cases involving

(b) and (c). Information in respect of cases which involve financial participation by Japanese firms, as per approvals given, is as below :

S. No.	Name of the Indian party	Name of the Japanese firm	Total equity capital	Share capital of Japanese firm	Item of manufacture
			(Rs. Lakhs)		
1.	Transformers and Electricals Kerala Ltd., Ernakulam	Hitachi Ltd. Tokyo, Japan	183.17	22.52	Radiators, bushings, on-load tap changers
2.	Shri C. L. Anand Eranakulam, Cochin	Toshiba Rayoxac Co. of Japan	60.00	24.00	Dry Cells
3.	M/s. B.G. Modi and Co., Bombay	M/s. Osako Godo Co. Ltd. Japan	1.68	0.42	Coconut shell charcoal
4.	Shri D. D. Lakhanpal, Bombay	M/s. Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. Ltd. of Japan	62.50	25.00	Dry cells
5.	Shri P. Obul Reddy, Madras	—do—	62.50	25.00	Dry cells

Protection of Azhiekal Coast in Cannanore District of Kerala from Sea-Erosion

1534. **SHRI CHANDRAPPAN** : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND-POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been proposed to protect the Azhiekal Coast in Cannanore district of Kerala from the menace of sea-erosion;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the scheme; and

(c) when the work on the scheme is expected to begin ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (**SHRI B. N. KUREEL**) : (a) and (b) : A scheme for constructing a sea wall in a length of 550 m in continuation of the existing sea wall of 450 m length, for the protection of Azhiekal coast, has been prepared by the Government of Kerala and administratively sanctioned for a cost of Rs. 11.20 lakhs.

(c) The State Government have reported that the work on the scheme is being started. A provision of Rs. 1 lakh has been made for this scheme in the Annual Plan of 1971-72.

Coastal Railway Linking Ernakulam and Quilon

1535. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the demand for the construction of coastal Railway Linking Ernakulam and Quilon; and

(b) if so, Government's decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA**) : (a) Yes.

(b) A traffic survey for a new line from Ernakulam to Kayankulam (an existing Railway station near Quilon) via Alleppey is in progress and is likely to be completed by the end of August, 1971. A decision regarding the construction of the line will be taken after its financial viability is established through the traffic survey.

Conversion of Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur line into broad gauge and new Railway Track between Dholpur and Gangapur Cities

1536. **RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have accepted the scheme to convert the Jaipur-Sawai Madhopur metre gauge line into a broad gauge line and to lay a new Railway track between Dholpur and Gangapur cities; and

(b) if so, when this scheme is going to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA**) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Construction of over bridges at Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur Junctions.

1537. **RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI** : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had a plan to start the construction of an over-bridge at Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur Junctions in 1970-71; and

(b) if so, when the work will be started?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (**SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA**) : (a) and (b) : At the request of the Government of Rajasthan, the works for provision of over-bridges at Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur were included in the Western Railway's Works Programme for the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 respectively. However, the works could not be commenced so far as the estimates for the road approaches have not been furnished by the state Government. The Railway would sanction the works after receipt of the estimates for the road approaches from the State Government together with an undertaking to bear their share of the cost in accordance with the extent procedure and execute the work on the bridge proper thereafter.

उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिब्बीजन में नये रेलवे स्टेशनों का खोला जाना

1538. श्री पन्नालाल बारपाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिब्बीजन में नये रेलवे स्टेशन खोले जाने की लोग निरंतर रूप से मांग कर रहे हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में कई सर्वेक्षण भी किये गये थे ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो अभी तक विशेषकर जैतमर और मोहन नगर, रंग महल और पीली-बंगा और खनाणिया और एलनाबाद रेलवे स्टेशनों के बीच नये रेलवे स्टेशन और हॉल्ट स्टेशन न खोले जाने के क्या कारण है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमत्तया) : (क) जी हा ।

(ख) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर मंडल में निम्नलिखित 6 नये गाड़ी-हॉल्ट पहले से ही खुले हैं :

क्रम सं०	हॉल्ट का नाम	जिस तारीख को खोला गया
1.	रायसिंह नगर और गजसिंह पुर के बीच 'फौजुवाला' ।	20-8-70
2.	भिवानी और मन्हेरु स्टेशनों के बीच 'धाना लाइनपुर, ।	1-9-70
3.	सिवानी और भूपा स्टेशनों के बीच 'साइनिवास' ।	2-10-70
4.	बिंगा और परसनेऊ स्टेशनों के बीच 'सीतल नगर' ।	2-11-70
5.	सिरसा और सुचान कोटली स्टेशनों के बीच 'बाजेकन' ।	17-12-70
6.	एलेनाबाद और खनाणिया स्टेशनों के बीच 'सुरेरा' ।	4-1-71
7.	जैतमर और मोहन नगर के बीच गाड़ी हॉल्ट	
8.	रंगमहल और पिलीबंगा के बीच गाड़ी हॉल्ट	

के सम्बन्ध में स्थिति यह है कि इन गाड़ी हॉल्टों

का निर्माण कार्य शुरू नहीं किया जा सका क्योंकि राजस्थान नहर पर पुलों के निर्माण के कारण मूलतः प्रस्तावित स्थानों से हटना आवश्यक हो गया । नये सर्वेक्षण की रिपोर्ट मिल गयी है और उन पर विचार हो रहा है ।

दिल्ली और अंबोहर और दिल्ली और हिन्दु-मलकोट के बीच चलने वाली रेलगाड़ियों का विस्तार

1539. श्री पन्नालाल बारपाल : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली और अंबोहर तथा दिल्ली और हिन्दुमलकोट के बीच चलने वाली दो रेल गाड़ियों का उत्तर रेलवे के बीकानेर डिब्बी-जन में श्रीगगननगर तक चलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ; और

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमत्तया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) यातायात की दृष्टि से पर्याप्त श्रीचित्य नहीं है ।

Shortage of Cement

1540 SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of cement in Bombay and some other areas in the country;

(b) whether price of cement has also gone up;

(c) if so, the reasons for the shortage of cement in these areas and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the shortage?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD).

(a) to (c). on account of shortage of wagons and non availability of steamers, coal, etc., and also due to seasonal spurt in the de.

and, there have been local shortages in Bombay and some other areas in the country. There is, however, no rise in the price of cement.

(d) All Cement Producers have been alerted to expedite despatches to meet full requirements. Factories normally not supplying to Bombay City have also been instructed to despatch cement to Bombay to meet the demands. Railway authorities have also been asked for additional wagons for movement of cement.

Issue of Licence to Zenith Steel Pipes

1541. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a licence has been given to Zenith Steel Pipes for the manufacture of Shear knives, Mill Rollers, Dyes, Jigs and Fixtures ;

(b) if so, when was this licence issued ; and

(c) whether this was scrutinised by the Monopolies and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On 23rd November, 1970.

(c) No, Sir.

Reinstatement of Retrenched Employees of Olavakkode Division, Kerala

1542. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Satyagraha launched by the retrenched Railway employees who were working in Olavakkode Division, Kerala, before the office of the Divisional Executive Engineer during April last, if so, the details thereof ;

(b) whether the Railway authorities have implemented Government's decision to reinstate those retrenched workers in the service ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Some casual labourers under the Executive Engineer, Ernakulam South, who were retrenched on completion of the project they were engaged for, resorted to an agitation.

(b) and (c). There has been no decision to reinstate the retrenched workers. Casual labourers with longer service are available for the reduced workload. However, efforts are being made to find alternative employment for the retrenched workers with Railway contractors in the area.

Seminar on Water Resources of Rajasthan and Gujarat

1543. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a two-day Seminar on water resources of Rajasthan and Gujarat was held in Jaipur during the 2nd week of May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the nature of discussions held in the seminar ; and

(c) the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). Yes. A seminar was organised by the Geological Survey of India of the Ministry of Steel and Mines on the 5th and 6th May, 1971 at Jaipur.

Several aspects of surface water and ground water resources of Rajasthan and Gujarat, including methods of exploration by Geo-physical and Geo-chemical methods and assessment of quality and problems such as desalination, deflouridation and management of water resources etc., were discussed.

(c) The Seminar was of a technical nature and its proceeding are under preparation.

Attack on Railway Stations on Eastern Railway Sealdah Division

1544. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether three Railway stations on the Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway

were attacked by a group of miscreants on the 1st May, 1971 :

(b) if so, the extent of loss to Railway property ; and

(c) the number of persons killed/injured in the said incident ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Loss to the extent of Rs. 5000 was caused to Railway property.

(c) No person was killed or injured.

बम्बई स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग
उपनिदेशक द्वारा धन का दुर्विनियोग

1545. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई के केन्द्रीय जाच ब्यूरो के कार्यालय में एक व्यक्ति से दस्तावेद सम्बन्धी साक्ष्य सहित इस आशय की शिकायत प्राप्त हुई है कि बम्बई स्थित खादी ग्रामोद्योग आयोग के उपनिदेशक ने 20 लाख रुपये का दुर्विनियोग किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उद्भव
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

बिजली की कमी के कारण फरीदाबाद स्थित
कारखानों की हुई हानि

1546. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान 23 अप्रैल, 1971 के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया है कि गत तीन महीनों में फरीदाबाद में बिजली की कमी

के कारण 800 कारखानों की उत्पादन में 30 करोड़ रुपये की हानि हुई ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त हानि को पूरा करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री
(श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां। सरकार द्वारा की गई जाच से पता चलता है कि जनवरी, 1971 से मई, 1971 तक फरीदाबाद स्थित उद्योग में बिजली की कमी के कारण 15 प्रतिशत से 30 प्रतिशत तक उत्पादन घंटों की हानि हुई है। उत्पादन मूल्य की हानि का ठीक-ठीक सुनिश्चय नहीं किया जा सकता है।

(ख) हरियाणा राज्य बिजली बोर्ड फरीदाबाद में एक 55 एम० डब्ल्यू थर्मल प्लांट लगा रहा है जिसके 1974 तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है। इस प्लांट के पूरे हो जाने से, यह आशा की जाती है कि फरीदाबाद क्षेत्र में बिजली की कोई कमी नहीं रहेगी, इसके अलावा, ग्रौर ट्रांसफार्मेशन क्षमता बढ़ाकर स्थानीय वितरण व्यवस्था में वृद्धि की जा रही है।

Suggestions of U.N. Geothermal Experts

1547 SHRI A. K. SAHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion made by the U.N. Geo-thermal experts Mr. Bradbury and Mr. Maldev, that India can utilise its geo-thermal resources to provide electricity and drinking water in inaccessible areas ; and

(b) whether the suggestion has been examined by Government and if so, the further steps taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND
POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a)
Yes, Sir.

(b) As a first step, the potential geo-thermal areas will have to be thoroughly investigated to establish the feasibility of useful application in power generation and other fields.

The reference to "drinking water" is to a process of desalination using the steam/hot water from geo-thermal sources. All these factors will be kept in view at the stage of developing a project for utilising the geo-thermal sources.

Power Generation

1548. SHRI DHARAM RAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the m.w. power generation in the States during 1970-71 ; and

(b) the steps being taken to augment power generation during 1971-72 in the various industrial towns of Mysore where there is scarcity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The M.W. power generation in various States during 1970-71 is given in the attached statement.

(b) At present, there is no scarcity of power in the various industrial towns in Mysore. During 1971-72, additional power will also be available from the 8th generating unit of 89 MW at Sharavathy Hydro-electric power station in the State.

Statement

State/Union Territory	Generation —MW
Northern Region	
1. Delhi	240
2. Punjab (including NFF)	475
3. Haryana	343
4. Uttar Pradesh	1246
5. Jammu & Kashmir	56*
6. Chandigarh	21
7. Himachal Pradesh	34
8. Rajasthan	254
Sub-total :	2669

*Estimated.

Western Region

1. Maharashtra	1439
2. Gujarat	700
3. Madhya Pradesh	413
4. Goa, Daman & Diu	20
Sub-total :	2572

Southern Region

1. Andhra Pradesh	539
2. Tamil Nadu	1157
3. Kerala	324
4. Mysore	623
5. Pondicherry	19
Sub-total :	2662

Eastern Region

1. Orissa	264*
2. D.V.C.	583
3. West Bengal (excluding DVC)	721*
4. Bihar (excluding DVC)	348*
Sub-total :	1816

North-Eastern Region

1. Assam	76
2. Nagaland	3
3. NEFA	0.5
4. Tripura	3.4
5. Manipur	2.6
Sub-total :	85.5

GRAND TOTAL (All India) 9805

Survey for New Railway Lines in Mysore

1549. SHRI DHARAM RAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey has been conducted in the State of Mysore to examine the feasibility of opening new Railway Lines ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) I. *Surveys for new lines carried out recently in Mysore are as below :*

(i) Tornagallu—Madukulapenta—Final Location Survey.

(ii) ChamaraJanagar—Satyaman-galam — Coimbatore — Up-dating of earlier survey.

II. *Surveys in Progress :*

(i) Kottur—Harihar (alternati-vely Yeshwantnagar—Chitra-durga)—Engineering and Traffic Surveys.

(ii) Rayadrug — Chitradurga — Traffic Surveys.

III. *Survey proposed to be taken up in 1971-72 :*

Hubli—Karwar — Engineer-ing and Traffic Surveys.

Candidates for Lok-Sabha Mid-term Poll

1550. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of candidates who filed their nominations for the Lok-Sabha mid-term poll, party-wise and State-wise ;

(b) the number of candidates who with-drew their names, party-wise and State-wise ;

(c) the number of candidates who died or were murdered during their Election cam-paign ; and

(d) whether Government have given some compensation to the victimised families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH GHAUDHARY) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected.

Creation of Irrigation Potential in Fourth Plan

1551. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for creating additi-onal irrigation potential in the Fourth Plan ;

(b) whether there is a likelihood of a shortfall in the creation of irrigation poten-tial during the Fourth Plan ;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken to remove the obstacles.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) 11.8 million acres from major and medium irrigation projects.

(b) to (d). The provision made in the Fourth Plan for major and medium irriga-tion projects is found to be inadequate in view of the rise in costs of labour and materials as reported by the State Govern-ments. In view of this, there is liklihood of shortfalls in the targets. Proposals have however been made for increasing the out-lay in this sector in the State Plans to make up the shortfall.

Transport Facilities for Fruits to Traders in Andhra Pradesh

1552. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints and repre-sentations have been received from the traders in Andhra Pradesh and the State Government regarding the difficulties being experienced in securing adequate transport facility for fruits like Mango and other perishable items like lime ; and

(b) if so, the action taken to remove the difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) To the extent feasible, the luggage van capacity has been augmented *inter-alia* by attaching extra parcel vans to the express trains on Miras-Delhi and Miras howrah routes. Towards Delhi side, 30 extra parcel vans were run and towards Howrah side 279 extra parcel vans were run by express trains during April and May, 1971.

Besides the clearance of additional traffic by extra parcel vans, 76 mango specials were run during May, 1971 to clear the bulk traffic expeditiously.

Extra parcel vans and the special trains would continue to run according to the offering of traffic during the current season.

Killing of Passengers on Sealdah-Belghoria Line

1554. SHRI GADADHAR SHAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether over the past few months a number of people travelling on Sealdah-Belghoria line have been dragged out of train compartments and killed by the anti-social elements particularly in Dum-Dum Junction and other junctions in its neighbourhood ;

(b) if so, the total number of persons who have been killed or injured in such incidents during the year 1970-71 ; and

(c) the steps being taken to provide safety to its passengers travelling on that line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

चुराये गये रेलवे के बिजली के तारों का दिल्ली की एक फर्म के गोदाम से मिलना

1 55. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ ही दिन पहले लगभग 1.5 लाख रुपये के चोरी के रेलवे के बिजली के तार, दिल्ली की एक फर्म के गोदाम से मिले थे ;

(ख) क्या इस मामले की कोई जांच कराई गई है ; और यदि हां तो उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ; और

(ग) दोषी पाये गये व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

लोक सभा और राज्य विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के लिये जमानत के रूप में जमा राशि

1556. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या बिधि तथा न्याय मन्त्री, यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लोक सभा के चुनावों में सरकार को उम्मीदवारों की जमानत के रूप में जमा राशि से कुल कितनी धनराशि प्राप्त हुई थी ; और

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार लोक सभा और विधान सभाओं के चुनावों के लिये जमानत के रूप में जमा की जाने वाली राशि बढ़ाने का है ?

बिधि और न्याय मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : (क) यह जानकारी विभिन्न राज्यों और संघ राज्य क्षेत्रों के मुख्य निर्वाचन आफिसरों से मंगाई जा रही है ।

(ख) निर्वाचन आयोग द्वारा इस निश्चित की गई सिफारिश की परीक्षा की जा रही है ।

दिल्ली हावड़ा लाइन पर नई रेल गाड़ी का चलाया जाना तथा उसकी वर्तमान क्षमता में वृद्धि

1557. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार दिल्ली-हावड़ा लाइन पर यात्रियों की भारी भीड़ को देखते हुए एक नई रेल गाड़ी चलाने और वर्तमान गाड़ियों में सोने के स्थानों और बैठने के स्थानों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त प्रस्तावों को कब क्रियान्वित किया जायेगा ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मध्य रेलवे में शेष रहित प्लेटफार्म

1558. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य रेलवे में ऐसे कितने स्टेशन हैं जिनके प्लेटफार्मों पर शेष नहीं है ; और

(क) सहायक का सहायक निजीय वर्ष 1971-72 में मध्य रेलवे के कितने स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों और जंक्शनों का निर्माण करने का है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) 433 स्टेशन ।

(ख) 9 स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था करने का काम पहले से जारी है और 1971-72 के बजट में 6 और स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था के प्रस्तावों को स्वीकृति दी गयी है ।

मथुरा और ग्वालियर में सहायक स्टेशन (केबिन) की बर्दियों का सप्लाई मास्टर्स कियान जाना

1559. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मथुरा ग्वालियर जंक्शनों पर सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स (केबिन) को बर्दियां सप्लाई नहीं की जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या आगरा छावनी के सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर (केबिन) को बर्दी सप्लाई की जाती है ; और

(ग) मथुरा और ग्वालीयर जंक्शन पर भी सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स (केबिन) को बर्दियां सप्लाई करने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी नहीं ।

(ग) मध्य रेलवे पर वर्तमान आवेशों के अन्तर्गत, केबिन सहायक स्टेशन मास्टर्स की कोटि ऐसी है जो बर्दी की हकदार नहीं है । खर्च, बर्दी नहीं दी जा सकती ।

अभिलेख

भारतीय रेलवे द्वारा डोये गये माल की मात्रा

1560. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्रीमती भार्गवी, तनकपणन :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय रेलवे ने वित्त वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में किसकी मात्रा में माल डोया ;

(ख) इससे सरकार को कितनी आम्र हुई ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1970 के दौरान माल यातायात में कमी हुई है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) डोये गये माल की मात्रा का व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :-

वर्ष	प्रारम्भिक मीटरिनटन (दस लाख में)			
	राजस्व	अनुपा- उपाजंक	जंक	राजस्व उपाजंक यातायात और अनुपाजंक याता- यात का जोड़
1968-69	170.8	33.2		204.0
1969-70	173.8	34.1		207.9
1970-71*	168.6	30.4		199.0

(ख) राजस्व उपाजंक माल यातायात से हुई आमदनी नीचे बताई गयी है :-

वर्ष	डोये गये माल से हुई आमदनी (करोड़ रुपये में)
1968-69	548.97
1969-70	578.13
1970-71*	599.00

(ग) जी हां ।

(घ) सेशन में गिरावट आने के मुख्य कारण इस प्रकार हैं :- कानून और व्यवस्था

की बिगड़ी हुई स्थिति और व्यवस्थाओं की ऐसी हरकतें जैसे मालडिब्बों की फिटिंगों, ऊपरी कवरिंग तारों, अन्य संचारकेबुलों, रेल पथ के खाजानों की बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी तथा यात्रियों और रेल कर्मचारियों को परेशान किये जानें, यात्रियों और मालगाड़ियों पर हमले, मालडिब्बों और रेल सम्पत्ति के लूटे जाने और जनता द्वारा बंद, हड़ताल करने तथा गाड़ियों के रोके जाने के कारण पूर्वी क्षेत्र में गाड़ियों की सेवाओं का गम्भीर रूप से अस्त-व्यस्त हो जाना। इससे न केवल पूर्व क्षेत्र में गाड़ियों के परिचालन पर बुरा प्रभाव पड़ा बल्कि पूर्व और दक्षिण-पूर्व रेलों पर भारी सव्वा में मालडिब्बे रूके पड़े रहे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप अन्य क्षेत्रीय रेलों पर भी मालडिब्बों की कमी पड़ गई। पूर्वी क्षेत्र की स्थिति ऐसी हो गई थी कि अन्य क्षेत्रों से इन क्षेत्रों के लिए लदान में भारी कमी करनी पड़ी जिसकी वजह से अन्य रेलों पर भी लदान पर प्रभाव पड़ा।

Conversion of Nadiad-Bhadran Narrow-Gauge Line into Broad-Gauge Line

1561. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in surveying and converting the present Nadiad-Bhadran narrow-gauge line into a broad-gauge line from Bhaili to Modasa via Bhadran-Sujitra-Nadiad-Kapadwanj ; and

(b) the steps taken to expedite conversion of this line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No such survey is in progress.

(b) There is no proposal for conversion of this line at present.

Setting up of "Task Forces" for removal of obstacles in implementation of Investment Programmes in Industry

1562. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the

Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the measures adopted by Government to set up "task forces" to remove the obstacles that come in the way of the speedy implementation of investment programmes in the public and private sectors of our industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER, MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : With a view to remove the obstacles that come in the way of speedy implementation of investment programmes in the public and private sectors, the entire gamut of the administrative practices and procedures in this Ministry are being examined in order to expedite decision making, broaden delegation and for streamlining financial and other procedures. A cell has also been created in the Ministry, which would be responsible for constant supervision over the functioning of Public Sector Undertakings.

हड़ताल की समाप्ति के बाद पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा द्वारा बिना गयीं शोपन

1563. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे मजदूर सभा ने बरौनी गर-हरा क्षेत्र के रेलवे कर्मचारियों द्वारा की गई 33 दिन लम्बी हड़ताल की समाप्ति के पश्चात् उन्हें कोई शोपन दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमन्ताया) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Membership of Registered Trade Unions functioning on Railways

1564. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Trade Unions func-

tioning on the Railways and registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926 ;

(b) the names the latest membership figures available with the Registrar of Trade Unions and Registration No. of all these trade unions as in para (a) above ; and

(c) the membership figures submitted to the Registrar of Trade Unions for the years 1967, 1968 and 1969 year-wise by the All India Railwaymen's Federation and National Federation of Indian Railwaymen separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There are nineteen Unions on the Railways which are recognised and registered under Trade Unions Act, 1926. As far as information is available the number of un-recognised unions is eighty.

(b) A statement containing the relevant information in regard to recognised unions is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-349/71.] Government have no precise information in regard to un-recognised unions.

(c) The Membership of recognised unions affiliated to either of the two Federations as claimed by them is as under :

	1967	1968	1969
Unions affiliated to All India Railwaymen's Federation	411464	410869	419987
Unions affiliated to National Federation of Indian Railwaymen	370068	393307	395485

Rest Giver Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters

1565. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are provisions on the Indian Railways for providing Rest Giver Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 for giving rest to Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 ;

(b) whether this provision is applied in all the zones and Divisions ; and

(c) the names of Zones and Divisions where Rest Givers are not provided with reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) There is no rule that Rest Giver Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters should be in the same grade as that of the staff to whom they give rest, though according to the practice in force on the Railways, generally Assistant Station Masters/Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 are employed to give rest to Station Masters/Assistant Station Masters in the same grade.

(b) and (c). Yes ; however, in Izatnagar, Lucknow and Samastipur Divisions of the North-Eastern Railway, while Assistant Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 are working at Rest Givers for other Assistant Station Masters in that grade, a few Station Masters in lower grade are giving rest to Station Masters in grade Rs. 205-280 for the reason that where a Rest Giver has to give weekly rest to staff in different grades, it becomes difficult to provide all Rest Givers in grade Rs. 205-280. However the matter is under review.

मध्य प्रदेश में स्टेशनों पर शेडों की व्यवस्था

1566. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के कितने रेलवे स्टेशनों के प्लेटफार्मों पर शेड नहीं हैं ; और

(ख) उक्त रेलवे प्लेटफार्मों पर शेडों का निर्माण करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) 394।

(ख) प्लेटफार्मों पर छत की व्यवस्था रेल उपयोगकर्ता सुविधा समिति, जिसमें कि जनमत सन्निहित है, के परामर्श से एक निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार इस प्रयोजन के लिए निर्धारित मानदण्ड के आधार पर की जाती है। ऐसा करते समय इस बात का ध्यान रखा जाता है कि उस स्टेशन पर कितना

वातायात होता है, जिन अन्य स्टेशनों पर यह सुविधा नहीं है, उनकी तुलना में उस स्टेशन पर इसकी कितनी आवश्यकता है और कितना धन उपलब्ध है। इस सुविधा की व्यवस्था राज्यवार आधार पर नहीं की जाती।

लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों पर हुआ व्यय

1567. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या विधि तथा न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971 में हुए लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनावों पर कुल कितना व्यय हुआ ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी) : 1 71 में हुए मध्यावधि लोक सभा निर्वाचनों पर सरकार द्वारा किए गए कुल खर्च के आंकड़े उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। यह जानकारी मगई जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

ग्वालियर डिवाजन में औद्योगिक बस्तियों की स्थापना (मध्य प्रदेश)

1568. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर, भिंड, मुरैना, गुना और शिवपुरी जिलों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या हल करने के लिए वहां औद्योगिक बस्तियां स्थापित करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक किया जाएगा और उससे लगभग कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). ग्वालियर, गुना (गुजा), भिंड और शिवपुरी में पहले से ही औद्योगिक बस्तियां काम कर

रही हैं। एक औद्योगिक बस्ती का मुरैना में भी निर्माण किया है लेकिन उसने अभी तक कार्य करना प्रारम्भ नहीं किया।

इन बस्तियों में रोजगार पाने वाले मनुष्यों की संख्या के बारे में सूचना राज्य सरकार से इकट्ठी की जा रही है और वह सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

दिल्ली से जगदलपुर तक रेलवे लाइन

1570. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज-हारा से हो कर दिल्ली और जगदलपुर के बीच रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है, जो सरकार के लिए लाभप्रद होगी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने दिल्ली राजहारा-जगदलपुर रेल सम्पर्क के निर्माण का सुझाव दिया है और इस लाइन पर होने वाले प्रत्याशित यातायात के बारे में एक रिपोर्ट भेजी है।

इससे पहले 1965-66 में इस परियोजना की व्यवहारिकता एवं लागत सम्बन्धी जो अध्ययन किया गया था उससे पता चला था कि यह परियोजना अलाभप्रद होगी और इस प्रस्ताव को स्थगित कर दिया था। अब दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे से कहा गया है कि वह राज्य सरकार द्वारा भेजे गए सम्बन्धित आंकड़ों को ध्यान में रखते हुए पहले वाली व्यावहारिकता रिपोर्ट का फिर से मूल्यांकन करे।

Development of Indigenous Know-how

1571. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a big gap between

India and more developed countries in the field of technological know-how ;

(b) if so, how Government propose to narrow this gap ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to ensure better attention by industries on development of indigenous know-how ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Although a strong and diversified industrial base has developed in the country, technological gaps still exist specially in certain newer and sophisticated fields.

(b) With a view to narrow down the existing technological gaps, Government are encouraging development of indigenous know-how by laying more stress on Research and Development and allowing judicious import, on selective basis, of foreign technology.

(c) Several concessions are being allowed for encouraging expenditure on research and development in industry, as incorporated in the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961, as amended from time to time. Technical collaboration agreements are now usually approved for a 5 year duration only. While according Government's approval for foreign collaboration, a condition is invariably laid down that the Indian company should set up a design and research organisation with a view to achieve self-reliance within the period of collaboration agreed to.

Project to Carry Flood Waters from Bhagirathi to Jamuna

1572. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a project to carry flood waters of the Bhagirathi, a tributary of the Ganga, to the Jamuna, 16 miles through the mountains, has been approved by Government ;

(b) if so, the estimated cost of the project ; and

(c) the advantages to be derived from the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) As

the time of inspection of the proposed storage works on Yamuna, the Union Minister for Irrigation and Power has suggested to the Government of Uttar Pradesh that there appeared to be good possibilities of diversion of the surplus waters of the Bhagirathi during the monsoons to supplement the Yamuna river supplies, and that these should be investigated.

(b) and (c). The project features and the phasing of their implementation can be indicated only after the suggested investigations are done by the Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Accumulation of Forest Products in Palamau (Bihar) due to Wagon Shortage

1573. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the huge accumulation of forest products in Palamau (Bihar) due to the acute shortage of Railway wagons ;

(b) whether the extracting of minerals and forest products is slowing down due to this accumulation thereby threatening unemployment to thousands of workers ; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Yes. Some accumulation of demand for movement of forest products from Palamau area has been reported. Traffic in forest produce is entitled to move under Priority class 'E' of the Preferential Traffic Schedule and hence movement of the same can be arranged only after meeting demand for other high priority traffic like coal, foodgrains, fertilisers, cement etc. Further, the bulk of the demands are for destinations in Calcutta area. Railway's capacity to clear traffic to this region has been drastically reduced due to serious dislocation of train services on account of various anti-social activities. Movement of low priority traffic like forest produce to these destinations in Calcutta area can be accommodated only after meeting the needs of other high priority traffic like foodgrains, coal etc.

Within the limited capacity available

below Andal, every effort is being made to maximise loading of forest products from stations in Palamau District as well. During the current year (upto 20th May), 7599 wagons were loaded with forest products from this area.

Work on Idikki Hydro-Electric Project

1574. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work in Idikki Hydro-Electric Project has been delayed ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The work on the Idikki Hydro-electric Project has been delayed on account of frequent labour troubles and strike by departmental staff.

Additional equipment have been/are being procured to accelerate the pace of civil works. Labour disputes are being settled expeditiously and critical items of works have been taken up departmentally.

Employment-Oriented Industrial Programmes

1575. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the Second Afro-Asian Conference on small industries held in New Delhi in April, 1971, the need to evolve employment oriented industrial programmes was stressed ; and

(b) if so, the schemes formulated by Government keeping in view the increasing unemployment problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The purpose of holding the Second Afro-Asian Conference on Small Scale Industries was to bring the developing countries on the Afro-Asian region together to exchange their experience in the field of small industries development and to facilitate discussion in the light of the prevailing economic and industrial situation in each of the countries participating in the Conference. It is universally recognised that the development of small scale industries is an effective means of creating substantial employment opportunities for the growing working force. All the schemes being implemented by Government for encouraging small scale industries, both in urban and rural areas; keep in view the increasing unemployment problem.

Schemes to Overcome Anticipated Power Shortage in Tamil Nadu

1576. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state .

(a) whether an acute power shortage is anticipated in Tamil Nadu in the next two to three years ;

(b) whether the Tamil Nadu Government have proposed some new power schemes to be taken up during the Fourth Plan and the Fifth Plan periods, to meet the anticipated shortage ;

(b) if so, the main features of the schemes ; and

(d) whether the Centre has approved the schemes ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Power shortages of about 30 MW, 200 MW and 150 MW are anticipated by the end of 1971-72, 1972-73 and 1973-74 respectively.

(b) to (d). The information asked for is given in the attached statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Estimated cost Rs. lakhs	Installed generating capacity proposed (MW)	REMARKS
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Pandiyar Punna Puzha	1525	2×50	Approved but work suspended for consideration of fresh proposals.
2.	Nadu vattam Diversion	72	—	Approved. The work is in progress.
3.	Cholatipuzha H. E. Project	739	1×60	Reply to Central Water and Power Commission's comments are under scrutiny (inter-State Scheme).
4.	Kadambari H. E. Project	618	1×35	Revised scheme report awaited.
5.	Suriliar H. E. Project B	617	1×35	Accepted in principle by the Advisory Committee.
6.	Upper Tambraparni H. E. Project B	600	1×30	Under scrutiny in Central Water and Power Commission.
7.	Nellithurai H. E. Project B	670	1×50	—do—
8.	Paralayar H. E. Project B	473	1×35	—do—

“k”

Recommendations of Malaviya Committee on Small Scale Industries

1577. **SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since taken any decision on the recommendations made by the Malaviya Committee on Small Scale Industries ; and

(b) if not, the time by which a decision will be taken on these recommendations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The Government have taken

appropriate decisions on all the recommendations of the Malaviya Committee except the one relating to legislation for small scale industries in general and ancillary industries in particular. This recommendation is under examination.

Appointment of a Member of Board of Directors of British India Corporation

1578. **SHRI S. M. KRISHNA** : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Shri Sarjoo Prasad Singh who was appointed to conduct the inquiry into the affairs of the British India Corpora-

tion, Kanpur has joined its Board of Directors ; and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b), Shri Sarjoo Prasad Singh's name was proposed by a Government nominee at the Annual General meeting held on 22-8-1970 and he was elected by overwhelming majority of votes of the shareholders at the said annual general meeting.

Competition between Rail and Road Transport

1579. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any competition with Road Transport at present ; and

(b) if so, whether users of Railways are complaining, vehemently about the bad service and management and corruption in Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Some complaints of this nature are received, but they are not connected with road competition.

Streamlining of working of Agro-Industries

1580. **SHRI SAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to streamline the working of all agro-industries in the country ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the proposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In order to bring about coordination amongst the various Departments/Organizations dealing with Agro-Industries and the Financial Institutions as well a Standing Coordination Committee has been set up under the Chairmanship of a senior officer

in the Ministry of Industrial Development. It is proposed to augment considerably the technical assistance programme for agro-industries by introducing improved machinery and equipment, training artisans, and establishing regional testing laboratories.

Rail link between Bangarpet and Tirupati via Kolar

1581. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representations have been made to Government for providing rail communication between Bangarpet to Tirupati via Kolar, Palamaner ; and

(b) whether Government propose to undertake a survey for providing this rail link ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No proposal for such a survey is at present under consideration.

Issue of Identity Cards to Voters

1582. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Election Commission has decided on issuing an Identity Card with a photograph to every voter ; and

(b) if so, the cost involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Disparities in Pay and Allowances of Employees in Private Sector and Public Sector Undertaking

1583. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of disparities in higher categories in respect of salary and allowances in private sector and public sector undertakings ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to remove the disparity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) and (b). While it may not be practicable to pin-point the extent of disparities in emoluments in various higher categories in public and Private sector undertaking because such emoluments vary considerably as between different undertakings in the private sector. It is recognised that emoluments in the private sector are often higher particularly for top management positions. In the public sector, the higher categories of posts are normally filled by persons drawing one or other of four salary grades ranging from Rs. 2000-100-2500 to Rs. 3500-125-4000, while in the private sector, the structure of emoluments at these levels vary considerably depending on the undertaking which is generally higher than those in the public sector. The salary grades in the public sector have been fixed, taking into account the levels of remuneration considered necessary to attract persons of requisite competence and suitability consistently with the overall socio-economic objectives of Government. It is expected that, over a period of time such disparities as may exist between public and private sector undertakings in this regard will gradually get

narrowed down through taxation and other measures.

Deficit or Penalty Money paid by West Bengal for Wagon-breaking and stealing of Copper Wire

1584. SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the net amount of claims or penalty money paid for wagon-breaking and stealing of copper wire in West Bengal during the years 1969 and 1970?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): Statistics of claims for compensation paid on account of goods lost, damaged etc., are not maintained State-wise but Railway-wise. Separate statistics on account of various cases of thefts like wagon breaking, looting etc., are also not maintained. However, the amount paid as compensation on claims on account of thefts and pilferages Railway-wise is shown in the annexure enclosed.

Claims are paid in respect of property belonging to the users and entrusted to the Railways for transport. As copper wires which are stolen belong to the Railways, the question of paying any claim does not arise.

Statement

Railways	Claims paid on account of thefts		Claims paid on account of pilferages	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Central.	152	1,68,526	31,845	47,69,148
Eastern.	174	2,67,289	37,639	1,36,45,694
Northern.	120	1,64,977	26,928	47,71,533
North Eastern	88	36,568	25,201	45,26,560
Northeast Frontier	3	2,122	11,118	62,73,444
Southern.	172	62,879	17,730	41,91,861
South Central	60	13,935	12,360	19,34,116
South Eastern.	205	57,353	18,535	41,25,076
Western.	1	1,329	39,637	44,91,971
Total: :	975	7,74,978	2,20,993	4,87,29,403

Rajasthan Canal water for Rajasthan and Punjab

Rajasthan Canal is less according to state's share; and

1585. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the flow of water in the

(b) if so, what are the basic points relating to the supply of water to the Rajasthan Canal and the differences with Punjab?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The share of Rajasthan in the waters of the rivers Ravi and Beas, taken together, depends on the river flows which vary from time to time and supplies to Rajasthan are being given accordingly. The distribution of this share between the Rajasthan Canal and the Gang Canal is however, done by the Rajasthan Government as considered appropriate.

Memorandum of Demands from Casual Workers working at Lower Parel, Mahalakshmi and Bombay Central (Western Railway)

1586. **SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum regarding certain demands of the casual workers working at Lower Parel, Mahalakshmi and Bombay Central on the Western Railway, was sent to him on 2nd August, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to finalise each demand mentioned in the memorandum ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the demands have been examined and action as considered necessary, is being taken.

Utilisation of Casual Employees for Maintenance of Signalling Installations by Employees of Railway Electrification Kanpur (Tundla Section)

1587. **DR. SARADISH ROY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the casual employees of railway Electrification, Kanpur, Tundla Section were utilised for maintenance of signalling installation at Tundla, Hirangaon, Kaurara, and Shikohabad stations by DSTE (CLS)/RE Kanpur although they are not entitled to do such work ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) During exigencies of construction casual employees are allowed to do maintenance work under the direction of inspecting officials.

(b) The Railway Electrification is a temporary Organisation which is normally engaged in construction activity and not in maintenance activity. Maintenance of installations which have been commissioned is being undertaken by Railway Electrification for specified periods of short duration with a view to removing any snags or defects that might be noticed in the initial stage and also to keep equipment under observation of the very men, who installed it. Therefore, such short term maintenance has to be undertaken with the help of staff engaged on casual basis but intensive and technically competent supervision is given by the Inspectors and the Officer at site.

Transfers of Employees of Northern Railway in Violation of Rule 146 of Indian Railway Establishment Code

1588. **SHRI MADHURYA HALDAR :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rule 146 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code is the only authority for transferring any employee, either within the Railway or Inter-Railway ;

(b) if so, how many transfers in violation of the above rule have been filed by the Northern Railway authorities ;

(c) how many cases have been filed by the employees in different Courts asking for protection under the above rule ; and

(d) the action taken against the authorities for ordering such transfers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No ; there is also rule 2011 of the Indian Railway Establishment Code, Volum II.

(b) and (d). No transfer in violation of the rules has been ordered.

(c) One.

Decision on the report of Railways Uniforms Committee

1589. **SHRI BIREN DUTTA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to

Refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2144 on 24th November, 1970 and state the decision taken on the report of the Uniforms Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : The Report of the Uniforms Committee has been twice discussed with the two Labour Federations. Further discussions with the Federations are to be held before a final decision on the Report can be taken.

Demands of Class IV Employees of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi

1590. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a resolution was adopted in a meeting of the class IV employees of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi, held on 22nd December, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the nature thereof and the action, steps taken by Government therein ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The resolution contained a number of demands on a number of matters such as promotion of Class IV staff to Class III, supply of winter uniforms after 2 years, allotment of quarters, shortage of Class IV staff, issue of post-retirement complimentary passes on the scale admissible to Class III staff etc. These demands have been examined under the extant rules and, on their merits, necessary action has been taken.

Loss of Human Lives in Floods

1591. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any report has been prepared by the Committee set up at the State Ministers' Conference held at Ootacamund in September, 1970 to find out the causes for heavy loss of human lives in the recent floods ; and

(b) if so, the specific measures suggested for obviating recurrence of such a calamity in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Committee set up by the Government of India in October, 1970, in pursuance of the recommendations made by the Fifth Conference of the State Ministers of Irrigation and Power, has not yet submitted its report. The report is likely to be ready by the end of this year.

Development of Geo-Thermal Plant

1592. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee in 1966 to collect various data for Geo-Thermal Development in the country ; and

(b) if so, whether the Committee has been able to collect data and whether there is any possibility of developing Geo-Thermal Plant in India on the basis of the data collected ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee collected and collated data on 250 hot springs all over the country and also visited a few of these sites. The Committee has identified certain areas meriting further detailed investigation in regard to their feasibility for being utilised for power development and/or establishing chemical industries.

Requirement of Plant and Machinery for Construction of River Valley Project

1593. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Project Machinery Committee set up by Government has taken stock of the position in regard to the plant and machinery available for construction of River Valley Projects in the country ; and

(b) if not, the time it will take to work out the position ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND

POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Central Water and Power Commission conducts periodic surveys of construction equipment with irrigation and power projects in the country. According to the survey made for the period ending December, 1970 about 5880 items of equipment valued at about Rs. 105 crores were with the various irrigation and power projects in the country. The Construction Plant and Machinery Committee constituted by the Government of India is required to take stock of the position in regard to the equipment available in the country in irrigation, power and other sectors and to suggest measures for its optimum utilisation. The work of the Committee is in progress.

**Regular Employment to Casual Employees
in Railway Workshop, Jagadhari
(Northern-Railway)**

1594. **SHRI A. K. SAHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 300 casual employees of the Railway Electrification Project, Northern-Railway, Allahabad have been taken in regular employment in Jagadhari Workshop of the Northern Railway so far ;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of employees actually taken up-to-date ; and

(c) by what time the remaining employees will be given employment ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). 208 casual labourers of Railway Electrification have been offered jobs in Jagadhari, Kalka, Bikaner and Alambagh Workshops and out of these, about 147 have since joined. Efforts are being made to absorb the remaining casual labourers as far as possible in the vacancies on the Railway. But as this is a continuing process, it is not possible to indicate a definite date.

**Strike by Rail Employees of
Barauni-Garhara Area**

1595. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister of Labour and Employment had after detailed talks with

some Members of Parliament and representatives of the All India Trade Union Congress and Purvottar Rail Mazdoor Sabha, appealed to the striking Rail employees of Barauni-Garhara area to resume work, promising non-victimisation and implementation of the project allowance scheme on the pattern of the same in other areas ;

(b) whether the Rail employees ended their 33-day old strike and resumed their work in response to the above said appeal ;

(c) whether large-scale prosecution, suspension, arrests notices of break in service have taken place after the resumption of duty ; and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The relevant information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(b) The striking employees resumed their duties on 27-4-1971 after 33 days of illegal strike.

(c) and (d). Besides natural consequences of break in service of 4094 employees belonging to North-Eastern and Eastern Railways, 40 employees of these two Railways have been placed under suspension following their arrest under Essential Services Maintenance Act, 1968 and/or under different sections of Indian Penal Code. Prosecution cases are pending against them. The natural effects of departmental rules or the law have to remain.

**Schemes Requiring Indo-Nepalese
Co-operation Pending Execution**

1596. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of schemes, projects or proposals requiring the Indo-Nepalese Co-operation, approval or sanction of both or either of the Governments of India and Nepal which are pending consideration or execution ; and

(b) the causes of delay and steps being taken to expedite their finalisation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a)

and (b). Clearance of His Majesty's Government of Nepal is awaited to the Western Kosi Canal ; Nepal Western Canal of Gandak project ; embankments along the Bagmati ; and the Panchewar and Poornagiri power projects. The proposals under consideration of Government of India are the development of the Karnali and the construction of smaller channels on the Nepal Eastern Canal of Gandak Project.

River Valley Projects pose complicated technical, financial and other issues which have to be carefully examined by the Governments in the light of their requirements and resources before final decisions taken.

Extension of Kamla Embankments and Western Kosi Embankments towards further South

1597. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for extending the Kamla embankments and Western Kosi embankments towards further south to save Ghanshyampur, Biroul and Kusheshwarthan blocks in Darbhanga District of Bihar is under examination for a long time ; and

(b) if so, the time by which Government propose to take a decision and begin execution of the Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Government of Bihar have reported that investigations for extending Kamla embankments and Western Kosi embankments were taken up after the floods of 1970 and that the alignment surveys have been completed. However, hydrological observations such as flood levels required for the design of the embankments and the study of the effect of the proposed embankments on the drainage of the areas protected, are to be observed for atleast two monsoon season. The feasibility report is, therefore, expected to be ready only by the end of 1972. A decision on the proposal can be taken only after the feasibility report is ready.

Meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee and Confirmation of Class I Officers of the Traffic Department

1598. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased

to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2377 on the 11th August, 1970 regarding meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee and confirmation of Class I Officers of the Traffic Department and state :

(a) whether the meeting of the Departmental Promotion Committee has since taken place ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Dispute between Goods Superintendent Carnac Bridge, Western Railway and the All India Railway Commercial Clerks Association

1599. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been some dispute between the Goods Superintendent, Carnac Bridge, Western Railway and the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association in regard to the working of the Association at that place ;

(b) whether some exchange of letters had taken place vide Union's letter No. AIRCCA/CCB/1/71 dated the 20th January 1971 and the Goods Superintendent's letters No. E/1160/0/CCB dated the 2nd February 1971 and one office order of the same date ; and

(c) the present position of the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes.

(c) The Commercial Clerks Association have been informed by the Goods Superintendent, Carnac Bunder, that since this Association is not recognised by the Railway Administration, the Administration will not enter into correspondence with them.

Maintenance of Two Seniority Lists of Employees in a Division/ District (Western Railway)

1600. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether two seniority lists are being

maintained for the employees working at Carnac Bridge Goods Shed on Western Railway; and

(b) if so, under what rules and what principles are adopting in keeping two such lists?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) There is one seniority list for each category of staff in a unit except for the category of Goods Clerk.

(b) Since its inception, the Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge has been a self-contained Unit divided into five separate and self-contained Sections. In September, 1957 seniority of these staff was merged with the cadre of Goods Clerks on Bombay Division. Subsequently, a revised decision was taken in consultation with the Labour Unions that (i) for the Goods Clerks appointed prior to 1.5.1951, the five sections would be treated as separate units; and (ii) for those appointed after 1.5.1951, there would be a common seniority list covering the five sections of the Goods Shed. Options were given to the former for coming over to the common pool of seniority.

Measures to Prevent Railway Accidents

1601. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major Railway accident was averted on the electric Train track between Chetpur and Egmore near Gangu Reddy Station level crossing on the Southern Railway due to a crack, in February last, as a result of the vigilance of a railway employee; and

(b) what steps Government propose to take to prevent accidents to Railways?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) On 24.2.1971 the Signal and Interlocking Maintainer, Electrical, Madras Egmore, while attending to the failure of the gate signal, found that a rail had fractured at km. 5/13-14 on the Up Suburban line between Chetpur and Madras Egmore. On receipt of this information, the Permanent Way Inspector rushed to the site and restored the track with a speed restriction of 8 kmph. Thereafter the rail was renewed the same day.

(b) Cracks in rails occasionally occur when the rails in the track are old. The Keymen during their daily beats keep a watch on the track and report immediately, if any cracks or any other unusual developments are noticed. In addition ultrasonic flaw detectors are used on important lines to detect defective rails with a view to replacing them. Thus the track is systematically inspected and looked after by the permanent way staff to avoid any accident due to crack etc. in rails.

मुरादाबाद डिबीजन में डीजल इंजन चलाने में प्रशिक्षित कर्मचारियों की पदावनति

1602. श्री चक्रिका प्रसाद :

श्री नाथूराम ग्रहिरवार :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मुरादाबाद डिबीजन में डीजल इंजन चलाने में प्रशिक्षित किये गये रेलवे कर्मचारियों की पदावनति करने के बारे में उनके अधिकारी विचार कर रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया): (क) और (ख). 1965 में यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि ड्राइवर सहायक (डीजल) के पदों को मैट्रिक पास यथोचित रूप में प्रशिक्षित फायरमैनो से भरा जाय। बाद में, जुलाई 1967 में यह विनिश्चय किया गया था कि डीजल और बिजली के विभिन्न पदों पर भ्रष्ट इंजनों के फालतू कर्मचारियों को समाहित करने की दृष्टि से इन पदों के लिए विहित वैयक्तिक अर्हताओं पर बल देना जरूरी नहीं होगा। इसके फलस्वरूप, कुछ ऐसे वरिष्ठ कर्मचारी जो मैट्रिक पास नहीं थे और इसलिए 1965 के आदेशों के अनुसार ड्राइवर सहायक (डीजल) के प्रशिक्षण के लिए नहीं भेजे जा सके थे, उन्हें उनकी वरिष्ठता के अनुसार तैनात करना पड़ा। प्रशिक्षण पूरा हो जाने के बाद ऐसे कर्मचारियों को तैनात करना होगा और उन कर्मचारियों

कर्मचारियों को, जिन्हें पहले शैक्षणिक अर्हताओं के कारण प्रशिक्षित किया गया था, परावर्तित किया जा सकता है। परावर्तन वरिष्ठता के क्रम में करने होंगे, फिर भी, यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रयास किये जायेंगे कि संबंधित व्यक्तियों को उसी ग्रेड में जिसमें वे काम कर रहे थे या यथासम्भव उसके निकटवर्ती ग्रेड में उपयुक्त वैकल्पिक सामान्य पदों पर रखा जा रहा है।

Shifting of the office of Railway Rates Tribunal from Madras

1603. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to shift the office of the Railway Rates Tribunal from Madras to some other place ; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal is under examination.

Conversion of Metre Gauge Lines into Broad Gauge Line in Tamil Nadu

1604. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to convert metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A proposal to convert the Madurai-Tuticorin and Maniyachi-Tirunelveli M. G. lines to B. G. has been included in the Railways' perspective plan for gauge conversion. Survey reports for this conversion are at present under examination.

राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग के उद्देश्य और इसकी स्थापना के बारे में नियम

1605. श्री यमुना प्रसाद मंडल : क्या विधि और न्याय मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग बनाने के उद्देश्य क्या है तथा इसकी स्थापना और इसके चेयरमेन और सदस्यों की नियुक्ति किन नियमों के अन्तर्गत होती है ?

विधि और न्याय मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री नीतिराज सिंह) : राजभाषा (विधायी) आयोग, सरकारी संकल्प सं० फा० 39-61= प्रशा० 1 तारीख 8 जून, 1961 के अधीन गठित विधि विशेषज्ञों का एक स्थायी आयोग है। उक्त संकल्प की एक प्रति, जिसमें अन्य बातों के साथ आयोग को सौंपे गए कृत्य दिए गए हैं, सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रखी गयी। देखिये संख्या एल० टी०—350]।

आयोग के गठन और उसके अध्यक्ष तथा सदस्यों की नियुक्ति को शामिल करने के लिए कोई अलग-अलग नियम नहीं है। आयोग समय समय पर साधारणतः दो वर्ष में एक बार पुनर्गठित किया जाता है। आयोग जब पुनर्गठित किया जाता है तब जितना काम उसके द्वारा अगले दो वर्षों में किया जाना है उसका निर्धारण किया जाता है और आयोग में नियुक्ति किए जाने वाले सदस्यों की संख्या ऐसे निर्धारण के आधार पर नियत की जाती है। आयोग के अध्यक्ष और सदस्यों के पद धारण करने वालों के लिए कोई विनिर्दिष्ट अर्हताएं या अनुभव विहित नहीं किया गया है। अध्यक्ष का पद अभी तक सेवा निवृत्त उच्च न्यायालय न्यायाधीशों ने धारण किया है। आयोग के सदस्यों के रूप में जो व्यक्ति नियुक्ति किए जाते हैं उनके पास ऊंची विधिक अर्हताएं और अनुभव होता है और हिन्दी/प्रादेशिक भाषाओं में, जिनका वे आयोग में प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं, उच्च कोटि की निपुणता भी होती है।

Team of Experts to study the possibilities of expansion of salt-manufacturing in Contai Coastal Belt

1606. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Minister of Petroleum and Chemicals had proposed to send a team of experts to Contai in West Bengal to study the possibilities of expansion of salt manufacturing in the coastal belt of Contai ;

(b) if so, the reasons why the expert team was not sent ;

(c) whether Government have abandoned the proposal ; and

(d) if not, when such an expert team will visit Contai ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d). Do not arise.

Rules and Conditions of service for Confirmation of Clerks Grade I Working in Western Railway, Delhi Kishan Ganj Office

1607. MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Rules and Conditions of service of the Western Railway provide that if an employee has officiated for one year as Clerk Grade I he shall be entitled to confirmation in that grade ;

(b) if so, the number of employees, if any, who completed one year's service in an officiating capacity in the above grade in the Delhi Kishan Ganj office of the Western Railway from the forenoon of 1st April, 1968 to the afternoon of 31st March, 1969 and have not so far been confirmed in the said grade ; and

(c) the reasons for denying them the benefit of confirmation in the said grade ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) As per extant orders, an employee officiating in a regular manner by virtue of his seniority-cum-suitability or position in the panel

against a permanent vacancy should be considered for confirmation after one year of service, provided he fulfills other conditions for such confirmation.

(b) One.

(c) This employee was promoted to officiate as Clerk Grade I with effect from 1-4-1968 and reverted on 12-3-1969 ; thus he was not officiating as Clerk Grade I on 1-4-1969, the date on which he could be considered for confirmation. Subsequently, on a further review, he was allowed proforma promotion from 13-3-1969 to 31-3-1969. Consequent upon this decision, his representation for confirmation is under consideration.

Representation regarding confirmation of non-gazetted staff clerk grade I to Deputy Chief Accounts officer, Western Railway, Ajmer

1608. SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a representation dated the 6th December, 1969 regarding "Confirmation of Non-Gazetted Staff Clerk Grade I scale Rs. 130-300" had been received in the office of the Deputy Chief Accounts Officer (Traffic Accounts) Western Railway, Ajmer from a Clerk Grade II employee or employees in the office of the Senior Accounts Officer (F. T. A.) Western Railways, Delhi Kishan Ganj ;

(b) if so, whether the representation has so far been replied and if not, the reasons for delay ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take on the representation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). One Clerk Grade II of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Kishan Ganj, Delhi, was promoted to officiate as Clerk Grade I with effect from 1-4-1968 and was reverted on 12-3-1969 due to expiry of the post. Subsequently, on a further review, he was allowed proforma promotion from 13-3-1969 to 31-3-1969. Thereupon, the employee made a representation for his confirmation from 1-4-1968. This is under consideration,

विधान होते हुए भाँकरपुर से हस्मपुर तक रेलवे लाइन

1609. श्री राम भगत पास्वाव : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सामान्य जनता सरकार से यह अनुरोध कर रही है कि बिहार के दरभंगा जिले में विधान होते हुए भाँकरपुर से हस्मपुर तक नई रेलवे लाइन बनाई जाये ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त रेलवे लाइन बनाने का है ; और यदि हाँ, तो किस समय तक ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं। परन्तु सतीना के रास्ते भाँकरपुर से लोक बाजार तक नयी रेलवे लाइन बनाने के लिये अभ्यावेदन अवश्य प्राप्त हुए हैं।

(ख) प्रस्तावित रेल सम्पर्क के लिए शीघ्र ही इन्जीनियरी व्यावहारिकता अध्ययन और धातायात मूल्यांकन करने का विचार है। प्रस्तावित अध्ययन और मूल्यांकन के पूरे हो जाने तथा उनकी रिपोर्टों पर सभी दृष्टिकोणों से जाँच करने के बाद ही इस प्रस्ताव पर आगे विचार किया जायेगा।

Execution of Kameng Project in the North-East Frontier Agency

1610. SHRI VISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kameng Project in the North-East Frontier Agency is expected to be executed during 1971-72 ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Stage I of the project is at present under detailed investigations. After the investigations are completed, a project report will be prepared and decision regarding the implementation of the project will be taken thereafter.

Upgradation of Ministerial Staff working in Indian Railways

1611. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration for upgradation of ministerial staff working in Indian Railways since last many years ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No. There is a Cabinet decision that there should be a total ban on any upgradation till such time as the final recommendations of the Third Pay Commission are received and considered by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Fall in Goods Train on Eastern Railway

1612. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a considerable fall in the goods traffic in Eastern Railway ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, the loading of revenue earning goods traffic on Eastern Railway during 1970-71 has been approximately 5.649 million tonnes less than the previous year.

(b) The drop in loading on the Eastern Railway has mainly been due to serious dislocation of train services on account of poor law and order condition and such miscreant activities, as large scale thefts of wagon fittings, overhead traction wires, telecommunication cables, track materials as also victimisation of passenger and Railway staff on trains and goods trains, looting of wagons and Railway property, bundhs, hartals and stoppage of trains by the public.

Overpayment to a Contracting Organisation doing work under Engineer-in-Chief, Electrification, Northern Railway, Allahabad

1613. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large amount of over-

payment has been made to M/s. R. S. Steel, a contracting organisation doing contract work under Engineer-in-Chief, Electrification, Northern Railways, Allahabad, during the period 1969-70 ;

(b) whether the Senior Accountants Officer, Northern Railway, Allahabad and Auditor, Northern Railway, Allahabad had put a strong objection against the above over-payment and for violating the relevant rules in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

जाओरा और मन्दसौर रेलवे स्टेशनों (पश्चिम रेलवे) में कर्मचारियों की आवश्यकताएं

1614. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पश्चिम रेलवे के जाओरा और मंदसौर रेलवे स्टेशनों में कार्य कर रहे अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) क्या वहां यात्रियों और माल के दैनिक यातायात को ध्यान में रखते हुए दोनों ही स्टेशनों पर अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कम है ;

(ग) क्या कर्मचारियों की कमी को कर्मचारियों और अधिकारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता देकर पूरा किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर कर्मचारियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क)

कर्मचारियों की संख्या

अधिकारियों की श्रेणी III श्रेणी IV संख्या

जाओरा	कोई नहीं	14	13
मंदसौर	कोई नहीं	25	20

(ख) इन दोनों स्टेशनों पर यात्रियों और माल के दैनिक यातायात को देखते हुए कर्मचारियों की संख्या पर्याप्त समझी जाती है।

(ग) कर्मचारियों की कमी के कारण समयोपरि भत्ते का कोई भुगतान नहीं किया गया है। लेकिन जिन स्टेशनों पर कर्मचारियों के छुट्टी पर जाने के कारण अनुपस्थिति बहुत अधिक रही वहां कभी-कभी कर्मचारियों को समयोपरि भत्ता दिया गया है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

मालगाड़ी का पश्चिम रेलवे के जाओरा स्टेशन पर खड़े रहना

1615. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 45 माल डिब्बों वाली पूरी लदी हुई एक मालगाड़ी पश्चिम रेलवे के जाओरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर 9 अप्रैल, 1971 से 26 अप्रैल, 1971 तक खड़ी रही ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मालगाड़ी के इतने अधिक समय तक उक्त स्टेशन पर खड़े रहने के क्या कारण थे ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। 8-4-1971 को पश्चिम रेलवे के नीमच-रतलाम मीटर लाइन खंड के जाओरा स्टेशन पर एक खंडीय मालगाड़ी को खड़ा कर दिया गया था। ऐसा करना इसलिए जरूरी हो गया क्योंकि मजदूरों की निरन्तर कमी बनी रहने के कारण यानान्तरण का काम प्रभावित हो जाने के फलस्वरूप यानान्तरित होने वाले माल-डिब्बे इकट्ठे हो गये थे जिसके परिणामस्वरूप रतलाम यार्ड में मालगाड़ी का आदान नहीं किया जा सकता था। जब रतलाम में एकजित माल डिब्बों की उत्तरोत्तर निकासी हो गयी, तो इस गाड़ी के भी कुछ माल डिब्बों की निकासी 22-4-71 को और शेष माल डिब्बों की निकासी 26-4-1971 को कर दी गयी।

Setting up of a Cement Plant in Himachal Pradesh

1616. SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cement factories to be established in the country during the Fourth Plan ;

(b) whether Government propose to set up one cement plant in Himachal Pradesh in this plan period ; and

(c) if so, what will be the cost and how many persons are likely to get employment thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Ten.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. Government have, however, authorised the Cement Corporation of India to set up a cement plant at Rajban (Paonta) in Himachal Pradesh, but this factory is not expected to be commissioned during the current Plan period. The estimated capital expenditure on the plant is Rs. 761 lakhs. The plant when commissioned will provide employment to about 500 persons directly and 1000 persons indirectly.

Re-Employment of Retrenched Employees of Engineering Section in Khurda Division (South-Eastern Railway)

1617. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the mass retrenchment of Railway employees in the Engineering Section in Khurda Division of the South-Eastern Railway in recent months ;

(b) if so, the total number of employees who have been retrenched in this Division between the period March, 1970 to May, 1971 ; and

(c) the steps taken to take back all these retrenched employees ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). There has been no retrenchment of regular railway employees. About 2,000 casual

labourers were however discharged on this Division between the period March, 1970, to May, 1971 on completion of works. As the absorbing potential varies with the quantum of work fluctuating from time to time, it is not possible to re-engage the discharged casual labourers immediately. Consistent with the policy, all possible efforts will be made to provide them with alternative employment not only against the requirements of labour for new works but also for employment against regular posts.

बलिया-बेरिया बांध

1618. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश से आए संसद्-सदस्यों की बैठक में उत्तर प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह कहा है कि यदि बलिया-बेरिया बांध को पक्का नहीं किया गया तो वह इस वर्ष बह जाएगा तथा पूरा बलिया जिला तबाह हो जाएगा ; और

(ख) यदि हा, तो उस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है तथा विशेषकर घाघरा नदी द्वारा भूमि कटाव के अन्तर्गत आ रहे गावों की सुरक्षा के लिए क्या उपाय अपनाए जा रहे हैं ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) तथा (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 23-5-71 को मुख्य मंत्री, उत्तर प्रदेश के साथ उत्तर प्रदेश के संसद् सदस्यों की बैठक के रिकार्ड से यह पता नहीं लगता कि मुख्य मंत्री ने ऐसा बयान दिया था ।

बहरहाल, सरकार को मालूम है कि गंगा द्वारा कटाव के कारण बलिया-बेरिया बांध को खतरा है । राज्य सरकार द्वारा वर्तमान बाढ़-ऋतु के लिए बलिया-बेरिया बांध की सुरक्षा हेतु तत्काल उपाय किये जा रहे हैं । स्थायी उपायों पर भी विचार किया जा रहा है ।

इस समय राज्य सरकार के पास बलिया जिले के कठौडा ग्राम में बाघरा द्वारा कटाव की रोकथाम करने के वास्ते एक प्रस्ताव है। सुरक्षा उपायों के आयोजन के लिए समस्त नदी का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण करना भी राज्य सरकार द्वारा प्रस्तावित है।

**Reduction of Commercial Clerks in
Madurai Division (Southern Railway)**

1619. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a study team consisting of Divisional Personnel Officer, Divisional Commercial Superintendent and Divisional Accounts Officer in Madurai Division of Southern Railway enquired about the working posts in Commercial Department ;

(b) whether recommendations of the study team submitted in 1968 had been accepted by the Administration and 27 posts of Commercial Clerks surrendered in the Division from 1968 to 1969 were based on those recommendations ;

(c) whether the study team had examined the existing posts in any other category in Commercial Department and recommended any reduction of posts ; and

(d) whether any further reduction of Commercial Clerks posts was offered against the recommendations of the study team and if so, the reasons of such reductions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, in respect of Commercial Staff covered by yardstick.

(b) Yes, out of 27 declared surplus, 23 posts of Commercial Clerks have been surrendered. The remaining four posts will be surrendered after the reclassification of the existing staff at Madurai East, Edavai, Chirayinkil and Kaniyapuram from 'Continuous' to 'essentially intermittent' is completed.

(c) Yes, in respect of Ticket Collectors and Commercial Porters.

(d) No.

**Proposal for a Tube Train and Fly Road,
over Buckingham Canal in Madras City**

1620. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a proposal to have a tube train and a fly road over Buckingham Canal so as to reduce the traffic jam in Madras City ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

इज्जतनगर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में तृतीय तथा चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ते का भुगतान नहीं किया जाना

1621. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इज्जतनगर (बरेली), पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के तृतीय और चतुर्थ श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है जब कि अन्य स्थानों पर काम करने वाले इसी रेलवे के कर्मचारियों को वह भत्ता दिया जा रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी हां, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे में इज्जतनगर के तीसरी और चौथी श्रेणी के कर्मचारियों को मकान भत्ता किराया का भुगतान नहीं किया जाता है।

(ख) अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ रेल कर्मचारियों को मकान किराया भत्ता इन नियमों के अनुसार दिया जाता है :

किसी ग्रह नगर की नगरपालिका की सीमा की परिधि से 8 कि० मी० तक की दूरी के भीतर काम करने वाले रेल कर्मचारी, चाहे वे उस ग्रह नगर की सीमा के भीतर न भी रहते

हों, उस नगर में स्वीकार्य दरों पर मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के हकदार हैं, बशर्ते कि :

(क) 8 कि० मी० सीमा के भीतर कोई अन्य उपनगरीय नगरपालिका अधिसूचित क्षेत्र या कैंटोनमेंट न हो ; और

(ख) उस क्षेत्र के जिलाधीश/उप आयुक्त द्वारा वह प्रमांशित किया जाय कि वह स्थान अनिवार्य वस्तुओं जैसे खाद्यान्न, दूध, सब्जी, ईंधन आदि के लिए अर्ह नगर पर सामान्यतः निर्भर करता है ।

उपयुक्त (क) और (ख) में उल्लिखित शर्तें एक साथ पूरी होती हैं ।

इज्जतनगर में रहने वाले रेल कर्मचारी, निम्नलिखित कारणों से मकान किराया भत्ता पाने के पात्र नहीं हैं ।

(i) इज्जतनगर स्वयं वर्गीकृत नगर नहीं है ।

(ii) यद्यपि इज्जतनगर बरेली से, जो एक वर्गीकृत नगर है, 8 कि० मी० के भीतर है, लेकिन 8 कि० मी० की सीमा के अन्दर रेलवे बस्ती का अधिसूचित क्षेत्र और एक कैंटोनमेंट बोर्ड है ।

इज्जतनगर (पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे) में रेलवे कर्मचारियों को निवृत्ति की अवधि के लिये वे राशि का भत्ता न दिया जाना

1622. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे के इज्जत नगर (बरेली) के उन रेलवे कर्मचारियों को, जिन्होंने 19 सितम्बर, 1968 की हड़ताल में भाग लिया था उनकी निवृत्ति की अवधि की मजूरी का भत्ता नही दिया गया है जबकि अन्य स्थानों

पर कार्य कर रहे कर्मचारियों को इस राशि का भुगतान कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में उक्त कर्मचारियों की ओर से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस पर सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) से (ग). सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल रख दी जायेगी ।

Flood Production measures taken by Tripura Government

1623. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any flood protection measure has been proposed by the Government of Tripura for protection of crops in Suksagar and Rurasagar Jala of Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Tripura Administration have reported that the Suksagar Jala Drainage Scheme was completed during the year 1969-70 at an estimated cost of Rs. 5.50 lakhs for the protection of crops. The flood protection scheme for preventing the entry of backwaters of the Gumti into the Rudrasagar depression, estimated to cost Re. 10 lakhs, is under execution and is expected to be completed during the current year.

Draining out of waters of Buri River Tripura through Garira

1624. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any scheme has been undertaken for draining out the waters of Buri River, Bisalgarh, Tripura through Garira ; and

(b) if so, when it is expected to be completed? 11.55 hrs.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Tripura Administration have reported that a scheme costing Rs. 1.44 lakhs for draining out of waters of Buri river has been taken up by them for execution. The scheme was programmed to be completed by March, 1971, but has been held up due to delay in land acquisition.

Closure of a Match Factory in Tripura

1625. **SHRI BIREN DUTTA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a match factory of Tripura has been closed resulting in unemployment of all the labourers ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to reopen it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Broad Gauge Line from Katpadi to Tirupati and Katpadi to Guntakal

1626. **SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey has been undertaken to convert into broad gauge the present metre gauge track from Katpadi to Tirupati and Katpadi to Guntakal on the Southern Railway ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Due to paucity of funds and inadequate traffic justification such a survey is not being contemplated.

RE. PUBLICATION OF THE LIST OF MEMBERS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : The list containing the residential addresses and the telephone numbers of members and Ministers has not been printed yet. May I request you to direct the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to let us have at least a cyclostyled list. We do not want a printed one. We should get this list as early as possible.

MR. SPEAKER : It is still under print and will be out in a day or two.

We have also asked for certain details from the hon. Members and many hon. Members have not sent their bio data to us. You should kindly ask all the Members, your friends to send this data so that the who's who can also be handed over to you during this session.

SHRI. S. M. BANERJEE : I want to take one minute; I shall finish before 12 O'clock at any rate.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up the call attention now; will get time at the end.

11.57 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported decision of the British Government to scrap the Indo-British Trade Agreement of-1939

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I call the attention of the Minister of Foreign Trade to the following matter of the urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported decision of the British Government to scrap the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939 following their insistence on slapping a 15 percent import duty on Indian textiles from January 1, 1972"

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, in April, 1971 the Government of India had

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

stated that they would take all possible steps to convince the British Government of India's case in the matter of the imposition of a 15% duty on imports of cotton textiles from the Commonwealth preference area including India with effect from 1st January, 1972. As the House is aware, the British Government had made a request for a waiver to release them from their obligations regarding textiles under the Indo-UK Trade Agreement of 1939.

Official level discussions as well as Ministerial level discussions were held in London from the 5th May, 1971 between the representatives of the Indian Government and the British Government.

During the Ministerial discussion I had reiterated India's opposition to the British proposal. I strongly impressed upon them that present proposal was discriminatory, unequal, had been taken unilaterally and must be reversed. This was also inconsistent with international obligations of the UK towards developing countries like India. I had explained at great length the serious adverse effects that this move would have on India's exports of cotton textiles to the U.K. market without providing the expected protection to the British textile industry.

The Government of India is not aware of the reported decision of the British Government to scrap the Indo-British Trade Agreement of 1939.

The British Government's reply, when received, will be examined by the Government of India with a view to taking further appropriate action.

12 hrs.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, I am particularly interested in this matter because I think that my father had a great deal to do in the days before the 1939 agreement was signed particularly in the matter of textile preferences. At one time, in 1948 and the early fifties, India exported one billion yards of cotton textiles and was the largest exporter of cotton textiles in the world. Then Japan nudged us into the second position, and today we are in the fourth position and pretty soon we will sink probably as low as the 10th position, we had developed a quota system with the United Kingdom where they will accept 201 million yards of

our textiles without charging any duty whatsoever. We have not even been able to fulfil those quotas. We have been averaging something like 150 million 160 million yards per years, and last it plummeted down to less than 60 million yards.

The main reason why this country has been reduced to such a position is the high cost economy which successive budgets in this country have managed to bring about and we have had a brilliant example of it only a few days ago from Mr. Chavan. Cotton production in this country has remained stagnant since 1964, producing only about 56 lakh to 58 lakh bales per year. The industry does not get modernised because of its low profitability, the return being somewhere between one and five percent on the capital employed. In November, 1970, six months ago, a scheme was prepared for getting machinery which would also help the machine manufacturers here, which would modernise at least the exporting mills, but for six months, Government has taken no decision on it whatever. The Minister has often in the past misled us by saying that the fourth Plan has provided Rs. 180 crores for modernising the textile industry. It is really an eye-wash, because no funds have been earmarked so far for doing so.

The Manubhai Shah Committee in 1969 made certain recommendations, but no decision has been taken by the Government of India on the recommendations of the Manubhai Shah Committee. The 1939 agreement which grew out of the old imperial preferences which are now called the Commonwealth references, allowed us to exports free of duty in return for which we are supposed to give British exports to India a 10 percent preference over their competitors from the rest of the world. The GATT agreement between developing and developed nations also stipulates that no further burden should be cast on the developing countries. This particular move of the British Government is a violation not only of the 1939 agreement between us but also of the GATT.

Now, in moving in this direction, the British have calculated that whatever damage we can do to them is no way the same as the damage that they can do to us. We have an adverse trade balance with the United Kingdom which is made up by Aid

which finances British exports to India. So, it is a well-considered move, and this move will also affect us in case the agreement is cancelled, and if we are not on our toes, and if we are not lively enough, it is likely to effect the exports of tea, jute, hides, tobacco, oil-cakes and God knows what percentage of our textiles.

We cannot possibly continue to enjoy this sort of Commonwealth preferences for all times to come. We talk a great deal of being self-reliant. We talk about standing on our own legs. Is it not true that Mr. Harold MacMillan, when he was Prime Minister of the U. K., had warned us that they wished to join the Common Market and these Commonwealth preferences would come in the way of their joining the Common Market and therefore, the Commonwealth the countries should do something about easing this out and had recommended that we start gradually accepting an increase in import duties on our exports? In spite of all this, I find that this Government has done nothing in this respect. It just lives from day to day, accepting events as they overcome them. When the Minister had gone to the U.K., I thought it was because he was not in good health and he had gone for medical treatment. I am very glad to see that he is back here hale and hearty. I wish he had improved his condition instead of allowing himself to attend that meeting, because I see that nothing has emerged out of that meeting.

I wish to ask the Government, what steps are you taking to modernise the Indian textile industry, to increase cotton production and to bring about a low cost economy in this country? Are you going to sabotage the entire agreement covering all the commodities, because of the duty that the British have demanded on textiles? The British have been pleading with us, "You are unloading 25 percent of your exports on us. Why don't you spread it around to other European countries?" But this Government, having a good thing in hand, does not want to do anything to make us self-reliant in this matter. Therefore, I would appreciate it if the Minister could give me some categorical replies about modernisation, cotton production and the high cost economy.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Regarding high cost of production and non-fulfilment of quota. That is not the problem which was discussed. None of the Ministers or senior officers raised the problem that our product is costly. They did not ask us to modernise the machinery. That is our internal problem. Here is a question of a unilateral decision by the British Government and we are protesting against that. We can come to modernisation and cotton production later; they are our internal problems. Here is a problem which is affecting not only our national economy but the economy of many developing countries. Before entering the E.E.C., they want to do this. We impressed on them, "After your decision to give arms to South Africa, you are going to take this decision. It will have a very adverse effect on the Asian countries, especially the developing countries. On the one hand you say you want to help us in our development; on the other, you are going to withdraw the rights and privileges we had enjoyed since 1939."

Mr. Mody asked whether we are sabotaging other items. No, Sir. At the moment, it is confined to textiles. On an average, we earn about Rs. 21 crores of foreign exchange on textile export to Britain. We are protesting against this decision and we have impressed our case not only on Britain, but we are in touch with the E.E.C. also. We had a meeting with Mr. Taken Dorf, the British Minister for E.E.C. I told him, "You must ask Britain to remember their obligations to India." They have their obligations to New Zealand in respect of butter, and to West Indies in respect of sugar. They have their obligations to India in respect of textiles. Before they enter E.E.C., these are the problems they must answer to the other nations.

We are not happy with the proposal made in 1969 by Mr. Crossland of the Labour Party Government and it is being followed by this Government also. Therefore, I request Mr. Mody to think of this problem at the moment. So far as modernisation is concerned. I am told that the machinery has been ordered in some cases. The textile industry, barring a few mills under N.T.C., is in the private sector. It is for them to modernise the machinery and there are funds provided for that. I am told machinery has been ordered for the modernisation of some of the mills,

[Shri L. N. Mishra]

Shri Mody is a very well-informed person. He knows the condition of the British textile mills. They are much worse than ours. Their production costs are much higher than our production costs. They are out-dated and out-moded. Everyday 30 to 40 mills are getting closed in Britain because they are very inefficient. They are backward scientifically and technologically. They are backward in development. Therefore, to decry our industry is not correct. Here it is a question of international trade.

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने जो वक्तव्य सदन के सामने अभी दिया, उसे मैंने बड़े ध्यानपूर्वक सुना और पढ़ा है। उन्होंने अपने वक्तव्य में इस बात को स्वीकार किया है कि ब्रिटेन का जो प्रस्ताव है वह भेदभावपूर्ण है, एकतरफा है और समानता की परवाह न करने वाला है। इससे जो भारत और ब्रिटिश व्यापार करार 1939 का है वह समाप्त होगा। यदि वह समाप्त होता है तो भारत के सूती कपड़ा व्यवसाय के ऊपर काफी गम्भीर असर पड़ेगा। ब्रिटिश सरकार ने भारत के सूती माल के ऊपर जो 15 प्रतिशत आयात कर लगाया है उससे केवल दक्षिण कोरिया और ताइवान का फायदा होने वाला है। एक बात जरूर है कि ब्रिटेन इससे बचा रहेगा और जो राष्ट्रमण्डल के अन्य देश हैं, जैसे सिंगापुर और हांगकांग, उनको कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। ऐसी स्थिति में जब कि भारत राष्ट्रमण्डल से पहले ही नराज है क्योंकि दक्षिण अफ्रीका को शस्त्रास्त्र देने के कारण उसने पूर्व ही अपनी नराजगी प्रकट कर दी है, यदि ब्रिटिश सरकार भारत के सूती माल पर 15 प्रतिशत का आयात कर लगाना चाहती है और उसका कोटा समाप्त करना चाहती है, तो, जैसा मंत्री महोदय स्वयं स्वीकार किया है स्थिति भारत के राष्ट्रमण्डल में इन्हें के अनुकूल नहीं है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि यदि ब्रिटिश सरकार ने हमारा कोटा समाप्त कर दिया और

आयात शुल्क में 15 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि कर दी तब क्या हम राष्ट्रमण्डल से अपना सम्बन्ध विच्छेद कर लेंगे? दूसरी बात यह कि यदि भारतीय आयात पर 15 प्रतिशत का आयात शुल्क लग रहा है तो क्या हम ऐसी स्थिति में हैं ब्रिटिश सरकार के जो उद्योग घन्घे यहां चल रहे हैं, जो उनकी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, कैपिटल्ज हैं उनके विरुद्ध जवाबी कार्रवाई कर सके? इसके साथ साथ एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। 8 मई के दिन जब ब्रिटिश प्रधान मंत्री एडवर्ड हीथ भारतवर्ष आये तब उन्होंने भारत की प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी से इस सम्बन्ध में चर्चा की थी। राष्ट्रमण्डल सम्मेलन सिंगापुर में हुआ था वहां श्री स्वर्ण सिंह ने इस सम्बन्ध में विशेष रूप से चर्चा की थी। लेकिन इस चर्चा के बावजूद ब्रिटिश सरकार यह निर्णय लेने में असमर्थ है कि जो 15 प्रतिशत का शुल्क है उसको समाप्त कर दे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार कौन सा निर्णय लेने जा रही है जिससे माननीय सदस्यों को इस बात का सन्तोष हो कि भारत के सूती उद्योग पर इसका कोई विपरीत असर नहीं पड़ेगा। यदि फिर भी विपरीत असर पड़ता है तो जो 25 करोड़ रु० का माल हम प्रति वर्ष ब्रिटेन को भेजते हैं अगर हम उसको न भेजे तो हमारी आर्थिक स्थिति पर कोई प्रभाव नहीं पड़ेगा और उससे भारत की कमर भी नहीं टूटेगी, बल्कि ब्रिटेन को शिक्षा मिलेगी और वह अपनी नीति में परिवर्तन करने के लिए बाध्य होगा।

मैं अपेक्षा करता हूँ कि माननीय मंत्री महोदय इन प्रश्नों के सन्दर्भ में अपने उत्तर दें। इसके साथ ही उन्होंने अभी मशीनें मंगाने की बात कही थी। भारतवर्ष में जो मशीनें आयेंगी, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि उनमें से कितनी सरकार ने मंगाई हैं, कितनी प्राइवेट फर्मों ने मंगाई हैं और कितनी सोसायटी ने मंगाई हैं। भारतवर्ष में जब मशीनें आ जायेंगी

तो उससे मजदूर जगत में छंटनी हो कहीं ऐसी बात तो नहीं है ?

श्री एल० एम्० मिश्र : माननीय सदस्य ने बहुत सी बातें उठाईं, जिनमें मैं अभी नहीं वह भ्रष्टरूपी बातें हैं और उनको हम बाद में तय कर लेंगे। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य की इस शंका का सम्बन्ध है कि हमारी टेक्सटाइल्स पर असर पड़ेगा, तो इसको हम ने भी कहा है और हम मानते हैं कि यह एक बड़े दुर्भाग्य की बात है। जो ब्रिटिश इंडस्ट्री है उस का फायदा होने नहीं जा रहा है। जो इम्पीरियलिस्ट कंट्रीज हैं, जैसे पोर्चुगल, कोरिया, ताईवान, वहां से तो ब्रिटेन को माल लेना ही होगा, और उन लोगों का जो एक्स्ट्रा का एग्रीमेंट है उसके मुताबिक वह करना चाहते हैं। हम ने सारी बातों को उनके सामने रक्खा और जिन भावनाओं का जिक्र माननीय सदस्य ने किया है कि हमारे कामनवेल्थ के रिश्तों पर इसका असर पड़ेगा, इसको भी उन को समझाया। हमने कहा कि हमारा नया संसद आया है, जिसमें नए नए लोग आये हैं, नए नए विचार के लोग, प्रगतिशील विचारों के लोग, उन पर भी इसका असर पड़ेगा और संसद को अपने साथ ले चलने में हमको कठिनाई होगी। हमने इन बातों को उनके सामने रक्खा। अभी तक जो फैसला हुआ है उसको ध्यान में रखते हुए हमने कहा कि हर चीज पर दुबारा विचार किया जाये और हीथ साहब के सामने जब हमने बात उठाई तब उन्होंने आश्वासन दिया कि हम विचार करेंगे। सिंगापुर में श्री स्वर्ण सिंह ने भी इसको उठाया और विलायत में हम लोगों ने उसको दोहराया। मैं माननीय सदस्य के साथ हूं कि इसकी बहुत बुरी प्रतिक्रिया देश में होने वाली है और विलायत की सरकार को भी अभी वक्त है कि वह इस प्रकार का विचार करे और निर्यात को बदले।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
At the very outset I must express my surprise at the manner in which my hon. friend,

Shri Piloo Mody, has championed the cause of the British Government. When he was putting his question it appeared to me that he was a member of the House of Commons or of the House of Lords and not of this Parliament. He has accused the Government of India of sabotaging the agreement. He has cited certain facts. The Government of the United Kingdom has violated one of the clauses, a very salient clause, of the Indo-U.K. Trade agreement of 1939. We never violated it. The Minister says :—

“During the Ministerial discussions I had reiterated India's opposition to the British proposal. I strongly impressed upon them that the present proposal was discriminatory, unequal, had been taken unilaterally and must be reversed. This was also inconsistent with international obligations of the U.K., towards developing countries like India.”

Then he says :—

“The British Government's reply, when received, will be examined by the Government of India with a view to taking further appropriate action.”

On the 6th April in the other House the hon. Minister stated the same thing and said that we did not like it; this was very bad and we shall take up the matter with the U.K. Government. Even before that, when he returned from the ECAFE Conference at Manila, he said that he had a talk with the Governor-General there and that Hon Kong and India both would fight the issue jointly. I read this in the newspapers and I have got cutting of it.

This is a deliberate attempt by the British who bled our country white and who are obstructing our progress at every step. They are trying to humiliate our country in the eyes of the other countries. Even in the matter of supply to Pakistan at this hour when they are using that massive aid for bleeding the common people in Bangla Desh, they have not been responding to the request of the Prime Minister. So, we know the character of British Imperialism and we should not be surprised at it.

Today, the world market, as far as export of cotton textiles is concerned, in South-east Asia is captured by China and Japan and our country shall be facing a serious crisis if this is not waived by the British Government. So, I would like to know how long the Government of India is.

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

going to wait and whether this is not high time that we also give them some sort of an ultimatum and confiscate the British interests in this country or take some retaliatory measures by which they will come to their senses. We should also pay them in their own coin. Apart from a protest, why should we not give them some sort of an ultimatum and threaten them with the consequences of this because we know the maximum foreign interest in our country is the British interest? I would like to know whether retaliatory measures will be taken or not.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We have to face this problem with a little patience and also firmness. So far as retaliatory measures are concerned, I would not like to discuss them at this stage. I would only say what are the remedial measures that we are attempting. We are trying to diversify our trade and are trying to build up our textile trade in a number of other countries. If the hon. Member wants, I can give the names of the countries also where our efforts are to increase our exports. We are also in touch with the EEC countries.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know the names of those countries. We want to know who our friends are.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Our exports to UK during the last two years have been declining. Efforts are being made to increase our exports to the following countries, namely, USA, Australia, New Zealand, Western Europe, Soviet Union, Sudan and a number of other rupee countries, that is, Eastern Europe. Our effort is to see that our export does not come down. Our total export to UK is about Rs. 21 crores and if this is implemented by the UK, it would affect our exports to UK. I do not think it will affect 100 percent but it will affect us very considerably, might be 50 per cent or even more. We are only trying at the moment to impress upon Britain to reconsider her decision and to see the reaction of this House. Similar is the feeling of members of my own party. They have come and met me and have told me that if UK is going to take this decision unilaterally, why we do not react a little more firmly.

No country can humiliate, much less Britain, so far as India is concerned. So, there is no question of humiliation. We cannot be humiliated. But here is the question of our right, specially as a developing country. If Britain feels as they claim that they are helping the undeveloped countries to develop and, at the same time, scraps this agreement which has been there since 1939, it not only will not look well but will also have a very bad effect on this country's economy and sentiment. We have conveyed this to the British Government. When they take the decision, we will examine the problem.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Shri Banerjee seems to think that his nationalism is of a higher order than mine because I made a plea for self-reliance in our textile industry, I do not know on whose behalf he was making his plea.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not on behalf of the textile magnates.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Either you should have stopped him or you allow me, because he gets away by saying that I belonged to the House of Commons.

MR. SPEAKER : You should get up with my permission and not abruptly.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I used the words "appeared to be".

MR. SPEAKER : You should at least have the courtesy to ask my permission.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : He rectified it later on and said, "He appears to be a member of the House of Lords."

SHRI PILOO MODY : I think, it should be clarified that self-reliance is not anti-national although beating the British may suit some philosophy that he might have.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, this is a very serious matter. The question is whether the Government of India is going to sabotage the agreement, who sabotaged the

agreement? It is the British Government that has done it and not the Government of India. Instead of defending the Government of India, he tried to defend the other people. It is a shame.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I said the same thing you are saying.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Banerjee, you should try to avoid such things. You should not use such words.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You ask the reaction in the House. Everybody says, he is not talking like a Member of this House.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri P. K. Deo—absent.

12.25 hrs.

RE-PAYMENT OF DEARNESS ALLOWANCE TO CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES AND OTHER MATTERS

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, with your permission, I wish to raise a very important question regarding the payment of dearness allowance to the Central Government employees. According to the present formula of the Second Pay Commission and also that of the Gajendragadkar Commission, once there is an average rise of 10 points in the cost of living index, the Central Government employees throughout the country get entitled to another slab of dearness allowance. According to the figures available to us through the Reserve Bank various other agencies, the cost of living index figure has risen from 215 to 225, that is, there is an increase of 10 points. So, the Central Government employees are entitled to another slab of dearness allowance. I would request the Government and, specially, the Finance Minister to make an announcement in the House that another slab of dearness allowance will be given to the Central Government employees. Since he is not in a position to accept the Call Attention Notice, I would request you and, through you, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, the Government and the Finance Minister that, while replying to the General Budget, he must announce it.

श्री एन० एन० बडि (गोरखपुर) : गोंडा में रेल दुर्घटना हुई है जिसमें दस से ज्यादा आदमी मारे गये हैं और काफी लोग घायल-वस्था में अस्पताल में पड़े हैं। मैं आज ही सुबह वहां से स्पार्ट पर इनकवायरी करके लौटा हूं। वहां स्थिति बहुत ही गम्भीर है। हुआ यह कि एक गाड़ी 184 डाउन पार्सल खड़ी थी और दूसरी गाड़ी 32 डाउन गोंडा कचहरी को उसी लाइन पर एलाउ कर दिया गया और टक्कर हो गई। यह बहुत बड़ी ट्रेजीडी वहां पर घटित हुई है। इस छटी लाइन पर आये दिन ऐसी गलतियां होती हैं और एक्सीडेंट हो जाया करते हैं। माननीय उप मंत्री जी भी वहां गए थे। उन्होंने जो एक बयान दिया है उसमें उन्होंने मरने वालों की संख्या बहुत कम बताई है। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस सारी दुर्घटना की अच्छी तरह से जांच हो। इस प्रकार से घटने वाली दुर्घटनाओं पर रोक लगनी चाहिये। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप एक हार्ड टेक्नीकल बाडी एम्पाइंट करें और वह इस चीज की जांच करके वास्तविकता पर पहुंचे ताकि आये दिन इस तरह की दुर्घटनाओं से बचा जा सके। मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं और आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि आप इसके ऊपर डिसकशन के लिए समय निर्धारित करे ताकि सारे मामलात इस सदन के सामने आ सके।

श्री भोगेन्द्र झा (जयनगर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपकी आज्ञा से एक महत्वपूर्ण विषय की ओर सरकार और खास कर रेल मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं। सदन को भी ज्ञात है कि बरौनी के इलाके में रेल मजदूरों ने हड़ताल की थी। उसको टालने के लिये 22 मार्च को मैंने रेल मंत्री को लिखा था और हड़ताल 25 मार्च को शुरू होनी थी। रेल मंत्री जी ने उसका जवाब देना भी मुनासिब नहीं समझा। 25 तारीख को मैं और श्री कल्याणसुन्दरम इत्यादि उनसे मिले

[श्री जीमोहन झा]

के। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय कटिबद्ध रहे और उन्होंने हड़ताल करवा दी। 33 दिन तक वह हड़ताल चली। सदन में बताया गया था कि हमारे अफसर कहां गये हैं और रेलों को चालू करवाएंगे। लेकिन एक भी डिब्बा या एक भी इंजन 33 दिनों तक चल नहीं सका। उसके बाद रेल मंत्री ने आश्वासन दिया कि कोई विकिटमाइजेशन नहीं होगा और मांगों के बारे में कहा कि जब निर्णय हो जायेगा तो उसको लागू कर दिया जाएगा। श्रम मंत्री ने भी हड़ताल समाप्त करने का आह्वान किया था। खास कर जो बगला देश में हालत पैदा हो गई थी उसको ध्यान में रखकर 33 दिनों के बाद रेल मजदूरों ने हड़ताल को वापिस ले लिया और काम पर आने की घोषणा की। उनको काम पर जाने नहीं दिया गया और गाड़ियां चालू हो गईं।

उसके बाद 60 के लगभग श्रमिकों को काम से मुम्तिल कर दिया गया है, 3000 से ज्यादा को ब्रेक इन सर्विस का नोटिस दे दिया गया है, कई सौ को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उससे भी बहुत ज्यादा पर मुकदमा चलाया जा रहा है। यह सुनने में आता है कि रेलवे बोर्ड के चेयरमैन और दूसरे अधिकारी यह धमकी देते हैं कि लोग फिर हड़ताल पर जायें। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवेज किसी की व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति नहीं है। इस संस्थान में जो भी घाटा होता है, वह सारे देश का घाटा है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि श्रम मंत्री और रेलवे मंत्री की ओर से जो आश्वासन दिया गया है, सरकार उसका पालन करे, नहीं तो कुछ लोग मजदूरों को फिर हड़ताल करने के लिये उकसा रहे हैं। यह आवश्यक है कि सरकार दमन की कार्यवाहियों को वापस ले और हड़ताल से पहले की यथास्थिति को कायम करे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : श्री तुलमोहन राम।

प्रो० एल० एल० सक्सेना (महाराजगंज) : मैंने एक्सप्रेस के बारे में एक चार्ट-नोटिस क्वेश्चन दिया था।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इन बातों को हाउस में रेफर न करें। वह इस बारे में मुझे लिखें।

श्री तुलमोहन राम।

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

Arrest of Shri Tulmohan Ram, M. P. in Bihar

श्री तुलमोहन राम (अरारिया) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आप ने मेरे केस को प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को रेफर करने की आज्ञा प्रदान की। मैं अपने इलाके के छोटे किसानों, खेतिहर मजदूरों तथा अनुसूचित जातियों के पूरे समर्थन से लोक सभा के लिए चुन कर आया हूँ।

MR. SPEAKER : This matter was already before the previous House. It is just a formality.

श्री तुलमोहन राम : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि मेरे केस को दोबारा प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को सौंप दिया जाये।

I beg to move :

"That the question of privilege regarding the alleged arrest of Shri Tulmohan Ram, M.P., on the 28th November, 1969 by Shri Chandrika Prasad, then Sub-Inspector of Police, Mahishi (Bihar) and non-intimation thereof to the Speaker, Fourth Lok Sabha, be referred to the Committee of Privileges of this Lok Sabha."

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह मामला पहले से ही प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी के सामने है। चूंकि चौथी लोक सभा भंग हो गई, पांचवीं लोक

सभा का चुनाव हुआ है और मेम्बर सभ्य फिर चुन कर भाये हैं, इसलिए टेकनिकल वजह के इन्हें दोबारा यहां लाना सही है। काफी डिस्कशन के बाद इस मामले को प्रिविलेजिज कमेटी को सौंपा गया था। इस लिए इसमें ऐसी कोई मुश्किल नहीं है कि इस पर फिर दुबारा डिस्कशन किया जाये।

श्री जी० पी० नौब (हापुड़) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इसी संदर्भ में एक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ।

हमारा यह सदन ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट की परम्पराओं को निभा रहा है। परिस्थितियों वश पहला हाउस समाप्त हो गया और उसके साथ-साथ उसकी बनी हुई कमेटी भी समाप्त हो गई, लेकिन सदन के अपमान के रूप में जो फ़ाइम हुआ था, वह अपनी जगह पर बरकरार है। सदन के साथ-साथ कमेटी भी खत्म हो जाये, इससे मुझे परेशानी नहीं है, लेकिन जो फ़ाइम हुआ था, वह तो वैसे ही बरकरार है। इस लिए इस बारे में नियम बनाया जाना चाहिये कि हर हालत में ब्रीच आफ प्रिविलेज का मामला बरकरार रहे। इस वक्त तो वातावरण ठीक है और माननीय सदस्य इस प्रस्ताव को स्वीकार कर लेंगे, लेकिन हो सकता है कि किसी विशेष प्रिविलेज इश्यू को पहली पार्लियामेंट तो स्वीकार कर ले, लेकिन दूसरा सदन उसको स्वीकार न करे। इस लिए इस सम्बन्ध में नियम बनाये जाने चाहिये। हमें ब्रिटिश परम्परा के अनुसार नहीं चलना चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : The law of privileges is a very wide. अगर हाउस इस बारे में कोई हदबन्दी करना चाहता है और प्रिविलेजिज को कौडीफ़ाई करना चाहता है, तो वह दूसरी बात है। इस वक्त इस बारे में कुछ करने की कोई जरूरत नहीं है।

It is a very simple matter. I know the rule. I kept it pending. I studied it

as I was in very much doubt about it and I examined it again and again. I say, let it go to the Privileges Committee. They will examine it.

The question is :

"That the question of privilege regarding the alleged arrest of Shri Taimohan Ram, M.P., on the 28th November, 1969, by Shri Chandrika Prasad, then Sub-Inspector of Police, Mahishi (Bihar) and non-intimation thereof to the Speaker, Fourth Lok Sabha, be re-referred to the Committee of Privileges of this Lok Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The motion is adopted. This matter stands re-referred to the new Committee.

12.35 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Budget Estimates of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the Year 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Budget Estimates (Hindi and English versions) of the Damodar Valley Corporation for the year 1971-72, under sub-section (3) of section 44 of the Damodar Valley Corporation Act, 1948. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-337/71.]

12.35½ hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—(Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume further discussion of the General Budget. The balance of time available is 9 hours and 35 minutes, and the lists before me are very long lists.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : From the Congress side.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Raja Kulkarni may now continue his speech.

SHRI RAJA KUMKARNI (Bombay—North-East) : As I said yesterday, the budget is an integral part of the co-ordinated and integrated complex of instruments being utilised for economic development and social progress. The bank rate, the credit controls, production and distribution regulatory devices, the price mechanism, the investment pattern, foreign trade, all these are inter-related and inter-dependent with the national budget.

They act and react upon each other. The basic character and the effectiveness of the budget is determined more by its inter-relationships with the other instruments of economic development than by any single isolated taxation proposal embodied into its structure. Judged from this point of view and coupled with the robust broad-based economic growth of our country during the last two years, the capacity of the budget to produce desirable results has been increased.

The success of the new agricultural strategy, foodgrains and price support policy, growth of agro-industries, the green revolution, mechanisation of agriculture, beginning of the modernisation of the life of the rural people, faster development of the small scale industrial sector, increased industrial production, international trade at a higher level, the democratic control of the State over the commanding heights of national economy, all these and other facts of the situation render the indisputable character of a socialistic quality to the present budget.

Yesterday, the hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance said that this budget was not socialist. The statement that he made and the statement which I am making are such that there is no contradiction between them. It is not a socialist budget in the sense that it seeks to construct or build a socialist society. However, it is a socialist budget in the sense that it carries out the socialist tasks in a period of transition from the present mixed economy to the socialist economy. In a socialist society, the budget identifies itself with the whole national economic effort in all sectors, in all activities and in all the institutions.

There is very little difference between the national economic plan of development and the budget. It deals with the whole

process of creating national wealth as well as of distributing and utilising the monetary resources. Our nation has not reached that stage; we are in a transition stage from the mixed economy to a socialist economy.

What is the role the budget is asked to play in this transition? The socialistic function of the budget in this situation is to create those forces and factors which would establish the material and technical base upon which a socialist society can then be built. The present budget meets honestly and with all the ability at the command of Government, the conditions of this socialistic milieu.

How has the budget spelled out its socialistic role? The budget helps in consolidating the gains of nationalisation of banking and of the unification and centralisation of insurance and other financial institutions for mobilising the savings in the country. Deployment of these funds in accordance with national priorities has now become easy and smooth. The budget has given a new direction for this process. Recently it was because of nationalisation of banks that it has been possible for Government to give credit of Rs. 344 crores to the agricultural sector, which was not possible till two years ago.

The budget marks a big step in the unification of Central-State financial resources. Unified national social accounting can now be seen on the horizon. It is Centre-State financial relations which have been a source of irritation and provocation during the last so many years. This budget has now shown that now the States are more dependent financially on the Central budget and there is a process of unification and integration of the financial resources of the country, though it is creating new problems. The main problem is the tendency on the part of the States to refrain from making big efforts at tax collections and increase their revenue, but to ask more assistance from the Centre.

In this budget, the share of the States in tax revenues to be collected has gone up tremendously. Out of the total collection of Rs. 2,552 crores, more than Rs. 892 crores will go to the States. Similarly assistance in plan outlay and other assistance by way of loans and advances. Previously this figure was Rs. 1,000 crores; now it is much

more. Apart from these, the tendency of State Governments to overdraw on the Reserve Bank has been on the increase and Central Government has been standing guarantee for these overdrafts. With all the difficulties and problems the fact remains that the Central Government is trying to integrate and unify the financial resources of this country.

The second socialist task which this Budget is trying to fulfil is that it has taken a decisive step in the re-distribution of the income of individuals through income-tax proposals. I am referring to the personal individual taxation proposals in the Budget. The real ceiling has now come on individual wealth at a level much lower than was the case before. On the other hand, there is also relief given to the low income groups. There is rising taxation after Rs. 15,000 of personal income. At the level of Rs. 2 lakhs, income-tax and surcharge together amount to 97.75 per cent, which is going to make unattractive the desire for earning more. The income of every lakh of rupees beyond Rs. 2 lakhs gives a disposable income to the taxpayer of only Rs. 2,250. Added to this is the Wealth Tax on the individual's income. Both the ordinary Wealth Tax and the Additional Wealth Tax have been stepped up to such an extent that the disposable income is completely wiped out at a level much lower than in the previous year. If the income is exclusively from land and buildings, the ceiling will be reached on the disposable income when the wealth is at Rs. 5 lakhs. If the income comes from wealth, land and buildings, the whole income will be absorbed by tax at the level of Rs. 10 lakhs. This is how the Budget has tried to re-distribute the national income. At the same time, the lower income groups in society have been given relief. Salaried employees, earning Rs. 500 per month, have been given relief. They are exempted from income-tax, and they are also given additional concession if they save.

The third task which the Budget has tried to carry out is the creation of additional wealth by raising resources without disturbing price stability. It has given more importance to the expenditure on social services. Deficit financing of Rs. 220 crores is of arrange in which Government has full confidence that prices will not rise be-

yond controllable limits. It is very interesting to note how expenditure on social services and development has grown faster, which is the characteristic of a socialistic Budget in all the developing countries where socialism is being introduced. The 1971-72 Budget has given an amount of Rs. 553 crores, which is 18% higher over the previous year's figure. This figure has risen fast during the last ten years and now it is 150 per cent more. Similarly ; on the capital account also, the amount given, Rs. 684 crores, is nine per cent more than the previous year for social and development expenditure. But this does not come in the way of higher defence expenditure.

A point was made by some hon. Members that this Government was spending more on defence expenditure than on development. It is true that defence expenditure has gone up, but it should be remembered that whatever is being spent by this country on defence is nothing compared to the expenditure of even socialist and communist countries. I have collected figures of defence expenditure for other countries. Take for instance the United States ; it spends 8.5 per cent of its GNP over defence. The USSR is spending more than 8.5 per cent of its GNP on defence. It comes to U.S. \$164 per citizen in USSR. We need a strong defence because of the situation created by Pakistan and China but we are spending only Rs. 3 per citizen in our country. The ratio of our spending on defence to the GNP is hardly three per cent and it is probably the lowest among the socialist or capitalist countries of the world.

The fourth point which this budget has touched is the effort to change the investment pattern to make industrial and economic growth employment-oriented, and to release the forces of economic democracy through its proposals of corporate taxation. I need not deal with the corporate taxation ; they have been given. To a large extent the corporate taxation has been increased during the last ten years, from Rs. 161 crores in 1961 to Rs. 411 crores as under the present budget. *Garibi Hatao* is not just a slogan but at the same time everybody knows that it cannot be achieved in one year. A concerted and concentrated attack has been made through this budget on the unemployment problem. Apart from the provision of Rs. 50 crores for tackling the

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

rural unemployment—at the rate of Rs. 100 per month it will give employment to five lakhs of people for ten months in a year. 90 per cent of Rs. 50 crores will be spent on wages to these people which means that about five lakhs of jobs will be created. Another provision of Rs. 25 crores for tackling the educated unemployment problem has been made. As is seen from the pattern of investment in the budget more jobs likely to be created. Rs. 102 crores are to be invested in the iron and steel industry and Rs. 151 crores are to be invested on the railways. Employment is likely to be more than the previous years in these industries. It is the experience of this country that in the previous year or earlier years that even with 7 per cent growth in GNP the employment percentage goes up by 2 or 3 per cent; through this budget it may well go up much higher than the previous year. That is why the budget also fulfils the objective of creating more employment.

Thus the budget carries out the socialist tasks in the transition stage. I would at the same time like to make a suggestion to the Finance Minister that looking to the levies and excise duties and duty on petrol, they should be reduced by at least fifty per cent; the duty on maida should be withdrawn.

Similarly, in the small scale sector—

MR. SPEAKER : Your time is up. You are not caring for the bell nor for requests, nothing.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : One minute. The small scale soap manufacturers, with a capacity of less than 800 tonnes per year, should be exempted from the existing excise duty.

With these words, I wholeheartedly welcome the budget subject to these three suggestions which I have made.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA (Domariganj) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to extend my general support to the budget which has been presented by the Finance Minister. It is a sincere effort which has to be appreciated by the House which includes also hon. Members who are not in the party. The budget it aims at a certain direction. Whether the direction is correctly maintained or not

depends on factors more than the mere presentation of the annual budget.

The Finance Minister himself has said in the last paragraph of his budget speech that "it is hardly possible to claim that a new social and economic order can be ushered in through budgetary policy alone." Nothing more apt need to be said by the Finance Minister to be in the direction to which they are all committed. It is not only an annual budget which can take us to the direction where we are now all committed. You and I, Mr. Speaker,—all of us are committed to go to do something much more. In the short time that is available to me, obviously I cannot deal with all those aspects which are in my mind, which I will try sometime again, to put before this hon. House to emphasise and streamline once more the ideas that have now to be hammered before the country so that we might be able to go the way that we are now committed.

There is no doubt that we are all as a party, through our leaders, neck-deep committed to a policy and programme which can be reached only through a socialist approach. The *Garibi Hatao* slogan is a very apt slogan, and its programme of action can only be conceived through the socialist path.

13.00 hrs.

In this respect, I would like to draw the attention of the House to three important phenomena which have to be taken into account. The first is obviously the economic policy behind the budget. That economic policy has been accepted by all of us. This policy is ultimately aimed at owing all means of production and distribution by the State in order to build a strong base to State monopoly capital structure; a radical and basic change in the entire institution of servicing the Government has to be carried out. Also correct distribution of commodities and restriction on conspicuous consumption has to be assured. If we can achieve these three things,—if we can try to formulate our postures and programmes,—which aim at concretising the economic policy of *Garibi*

Hatao, of changing the entire bureaucratic set-up in a radical and basic way, and then to restrict consumption with a view to make it a socialist distributive system, then, of course, we can expeditiously go towards our goal.

What are the contents of these three main phenomena which have to be taken care of? The economic policy behind our budget must now more specifically define our goals. We have already committed ourselves to more commanding height for the public sector. But this is not enough. The sooner we realise it, the better it is for all of us that we have to define it more concretely. That is, the entire pattern of our mixed economy has to be public-sector-oriented. So far, it has been private-sector-oriented. The important consumer goods industries are all in the hands of the private sector. They have now progressively but quickly been taken over by the State.

MR. SPEAKER : You may continue after lunch.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72
—GENERAL DISCUSSION
—Contd.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Sir, if you do not make me nervous by ringing the bell, I promise I shall try to be very brief.

I was submitting before this House that a qualitative change has come in the entire socio-economic approach of the nation after this election. Still, however, this concept of gradualism that is implied in our parliamentary system of Government, parliamentary democracy I should say, must assume a new posture of radicalism. Otherwise, the entire promises and the intentions that are behind the programmes of *garibi hatao* movement are likely to be, I am using a word deliberately, sabotaged. The conditions for sabotage are, unfortunately, already there. The other day there was a debate in the

Rajya Sabha with regard to the setting up of some sort of parliamentary machinery to examine the working of the private sector. I had been shouting about this for some years and in this House I want to raise my voice in support of that demand once more.

This controversy of inefficiency of the public sector and the great profit making abilities of the private sector has, for all time to come, to be settled after examination seriously and sincerely. Therefore, a parliamentary committee or some other body, whichever might be considered appropriate, now be created in order to find out how the entire complex of the private sector industrial concerns is functioning and operating its mechanism of profitmaking and how the public sector is functioning.

There are obvious difficulties of long-term gestations period of basic industries and lack of perspective and vision in the Government ministries and the Planning Commission, which are mainly responsible for delayed profits or loss profits or no profit but that does not, that should not and that must not frighten us.

I also admit that State monopoly capitalism does not lead directly to socialism. There is something in between and that is where I want to go now. It is the question of building a new institution of servicing the Government and the programme of Government. Solely in the interest of toiling people. I deliberately avoid the word, "bureaucracy". The servicing system of the entire Government must now be basically changed. When I say this I do not condemn the bureaucracy. Something has been injected into the entire functioning of our social system whereby we have to conceive of new ideas. The new idea that I venture to put before this House is that if we really want to implement the socialist programme, we have to do two things, namely, change our concept of gradualism in the new situation and build a new army of committed people who will take up this work of implementing the rural and urban development programme or the urban programme. Unless there is a cadre-based political party, committed to implementing the programme of the Government, this Government cannot succeed in implementing this programme.

We have seen enough in the last decades very well intentioned programmes that have been put before us. They have been

[Shri K. D. Malviya]

worked out meticulously and sincerely. But when we started working after freedom, we seemed to have missed the bus. We did not change the outlook and the methodology of working for implementation. It is now high time, when we are starting on a new voyage, to implement our programmes, that we should seriously think of introducing committed people into the entire system of Government.

I said in a meeting of our Congress members—and I repeat it here—that there is no bar to doing this even today. Even in the year 1937 and also later on in 1948, in the pre-independence period, the UP Government entrusted the entire work of rural development programme, which included not only road building, irrigation but all the schemes which are contemplated today within the framework of rural development programme, to a committed politician who was dynamic, a Congressman. He was known as the Rural Development Commissioner or something like that. That dynamic Congressman, who was not appointed through the Public Service Commission. As the Rural Development Commissioner, he built a cadre of about 1,500 Congressmen, politicians, committed people, who carried on the task of rural development. It is another thing that the Congress at that time was not concretely committed to socialism. It was committed to some sort of a programme which was forward looking but it was neither here nor there. Since then we have moved forward to a more concrete socialist programme and commitment to building a socialist economy. We are now neck deep involved in this great task of converting our present economy into a socialist economy.

We cannot get out of it now. That party will be doomed which would like to go back on it now. Therefore, we are going ahead under a bold leadership and people who are determined to go ahead. Time has come to change the entire concept of our bureaucracy right from below. The whole thing has become so rotten. It is so rotten that it cannot be described and it might take hours for me to describe as to how things have gone wrong. Either a deliberate decision on the part of a Government which now enjoys a big majority is

taken and they do it coolly and calculatedly, or a violent revolution will overtake us. And one does not know where that revolution will lead us to. It might be some sort of a cultural revolution or anything. But the impact of that situation is on us. I would, therefore, plead to the Government and to the Finance Minister also be pponder over the deeper aspect of it as to how he is going to implement the programme. The taxes are evaded. You cannot collect the taxes. With all the good intentions what you propose to do you cannot get it done. Because the whole situation is contrary to the normal desire of getting a programme implemented. Something has gone so wrong and in order to undo that, you have to do some more introspection than what has been done.

I would just like to make one point more. The entire programme of industrialisation also has got to be looked from the background of our rural economy which is now an accepted fact. Now this rural economy is still rampant with the phenomena of feudal exploitation. Even the fertiliser that is being distributed there is distributed by private mechanism, by big people who want to come in there. Neither the distribution nor the production of strategic input of agriculture is in the hands of public sector entirely. Unless you build a system of production and distribution which goes directly into the developmental processes of rural economy, you are not likely to change the structure of agriculture and development programmes. All this talk of green revolution is there. It has happened. Many things have favoured us. But we are standing on a critical precipice. The green revolution might just vanish. Because the foundation is not deep, because feudal exploitation is still going on and land reforms have not been implemented by our own men and the relationship between the higher and the lower peasantry is still so bad against the interests of the lower peasantry that you just cannot conceive of going very rapidly towards industrialisation. We all know that a 20 per cent rural population in a country alone creates a situation where industrialisation moves forward. We are still far behind that. We are carrying out an experiment in which through crash programmes, bypassing difficulties, we are trying to go ahead.

How can we succeed if we have not got the means *i.e.*, if we have not got the people committed to our ideology and if we have still a concept of mixed economy which is totally contrary to socialist concept and is leading to build the monopoly class.

Let us take small entrepreneurs. Where are they I want to ask. They are nowhere. Take small industries like the match industry, the pesticides industry, the poultry-feed industry and the small industries which go to make small tools. They are in the hands of people who are controlled by monopolists. I may give you one example. Take for instance, the pesticides industry. In the pesticides industry, there are small entrepreneurs who are controlled by Tata, the I.C.I. people, and nobody can compete with them. They buy all the stock, put it under their own seal and sell it to Government agencies and big cooperatives and all that, so that the entire distribution has gone into the hands of a few people who control the economy so far as production, distribution and commerce in pesticides industry is concerned. Similarly, there is the VIMCO. Just try to find out what is happening in the match industry so long as VIMCO is present there. I can go on giving instances. Take the small aluminium industry the utensil making industry, the non-ferrous metal processing industries, where the entire control of raw materials and of sale, ultimately, to the point where the consumer comes, is in the hands of a few people. These semi-monopolists and giants are being created through a process, through a system, in our industrial complex where the tendency of disparity is growing and the tendency of creating near-monopoly lot is growing.

This is not seen by the Government, but if you go into it, this is the position. I am one of those small entrepreneurs who has done something for the last 3 or 4 years when I was out of this Parliament. I have gone through this agonising process. I tell you there is not a single instance where this big monopoly does not come in and strangle the technique of the small entrepreneur, who is trying his best to survive in this country. He cannot survive unless there is a proper system of distribution. The entire system of supply of raw material is a thing which requires change. It should be institutionalised in such a way that this disparity does not grow. More than that, I do not want to go into it in greater detail.

My last point about prices. The hon. Minister has referred to this in his speech. Rise in prices is a disquieting feature and I do not think that prices can be controlled by this Budget. Even such articles which were not touched even by this Budget have risen in prices. The prices have gone up. The prices do increase and prices go up, erratically, non-sensically and alarmingly.

In saying all this, I am trying to make out a point that in order to retain the price structure within as reasonable a limit as possible in a growing economy like ours, there is need for changing the distribution system and have your own system at various points in associations with peoples' co-operations and associations. The opening of the departmental stores etc. which was done recently, 2 or 3 years ago did not do the trick because there was no committed personnel behind it. It was just a sale market, market for salemanship where anybody should be recruited from any place and put there. The question of profit came in. They were doing all sorts of things which ought not and should not be done in a Government departmental store. So this whole matter has to be gone into very thoroughly with a view to fit them into the changed system of working into the new pattern of things.

Prices of essential commodities can be controlled only when the distribution mechanism is thought *de novo* on the basis of certain ideologies.

These are the general points that I am trying to make.

With regard to some of the items which have been specified by the Finance Minister for earning income and revenue for the Government, I would like him to consider whether maida could be exempted or not. In respect of an journey, I find that professors and certain others are exempted up to 20 per cent rise in fare. This should apply to certain categories of labourers, workers etc, I think some more labour classes could be included in it. I don't know whether Government will get Rs. 7 crores. If it is reduced by a few crores, by Rs. 1 or Rs. 2 crores by way of extending this concession to representatives of workers or to one or two more categories, I think, it will be in line with our political and social objectives.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Unless we change the entire approach in the functioning of the public sector, unless we give a new orientation to the public sector, unless we organise big consumer goods industries in the public sector, the revenues are not going to increase. I am stressing the need for taking more and more consumer goods industries in the public sector.

The Budget on the whole takes us on the line to which we are committed. I have no doubt about it. That is a sincere effort. We are going towards that path. I am more than convinced when I read some newspapers in the morning. In common parlance, they are newspaper of the tycoons. When I read them, my reaction was just the opposite. When such newspapers say that the whole Budget is wrong, my first reaction was just the opposite. This is all the more a reason that I give my support to the Budget.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, much has been said in the last few days on the budget proposals, and, I think, yet something still remains to be said. Much has also been written in the press by way of comments, but I do think that still many things need to be written and commented upon.

I am one of those who think that this budget has been conceived with a full understanding and a wareness of the aims and objectives set out in our election manifesto and the pledges we have given to the people. Shri Y. B. Chavan, our Finance Minister, like a fine archer, has achieved the twin tasks with a single stroke. He has been able to bring down the uncovered budgetary deficits to Rs. 220 crores from Rs. 397 crores. Also he has been able to reduce the cruel contrast between wealth and poverty. The budget has hit the moneyed people, big businessmen, owners of sizable urban property, the upper fringe of the agriculturists and the upper middle class, but it was spared the middle class and those at the lower marginal levels, particularly the forgotten man. Thus, the Finance Minister by his unorthodox and innovative budget has laid his pruning scissors on the rich in towns and the country alike, and has achieved a massive resource mobilisation, a difficult and stiff

task, as he himself put it, and laid the solid foundations of an ebullient Indian socialist society.

I have heard the Opposition leaders making, I would say, uncharitable and rather politically-motivated criticisms against this budget, the main characteristics of which I have made reference to earlier.

Shri Y. B. Chavan has, no doubt, prescribed a stiff dose of new imposts, but viewed in the context of the background in which he had to prepare this budget, I would say that the harsh aspects of the budget are inevitable. First, we have to recall his earlier commitment in March last when he said that the Plan outlay had to be enlarged. Secondly, he had to take into account the demand from every quarters of this country for producing increased employment opportunities, and then again, the crying demand of the newly awakened social classes for bringing down the unpardonable inequalities still obtaining in wealth and income, and of course, as all of us know, the unpredictable situation in West Bengal and other North-Eastern Border States resulting from Pakistani brutalities in Bangla Desh.

So, when one makes a critique of the budget, one has to take into account all these aspects which I am sure the Finance Minister did take into account. Therefore, the task of reducing a deficit of Rs. 397 crores had to be undertaken in this background. He could, however, reduce it only by about one third and he has done a good job in chiselling his levies only on essentials and placing the burden primarily on the right shoulders, namely those who live in conspicuous consumption and ostentatious living and whose wealth and income bear no comparison at all with those of the vast majority of our compatriots.

The increase in the tax on high income and wealth, higher duties on fine cloth and other luxury consumer goods, the ceiling on high private sector salaries are all indicative of the fact that the Finance Minister's concern is to bring down inequalities in income and wealth and between man and man.

Take the controversial levy on petrol. It is largely consumed by the car-owners or car-users. But there was no levy on diesel

oil which is mainly consumed by public transport. Or, take again cigarettes. Cigarettes of certain brands of costlier brands alone have been taxed.

But the cheaper brands will have only less duty. The *bidi* which is being used by the vast majority of our people has been left untouched. These indicate deep concern for the poor, and even as he performs his great and difficult task, he has always kept before him the overriding consideration that the poor man has to be spared. Thus true to his commitment to the cause of the poor, he has produced a purposive budget reflecting his abiding concern for the poor.

Viewed in this context, one feels non-plussed when Opposition leaders come forward and say that this budget is biased in favour of the rich. Some of them have even dared to strike a patronising attitude and point out that the warth of the people would be on us because the poor man is supposed to be hurt by this budget. They have warned, 'beware of the nex election', I would like to tell my friends of the Opposition that our party is the single largest socialist, democratic party in the world. It has on its rolls 40 lakh ordinary members and nearly a lakh of committed effective members forming a cadre. These millions of my colleagues are constantly trying to be in touch with the people. They have established a rapport with the people and they are the transmission belt who communicate with the masses of the people, and they are, therefore, as much concerned as we are about the needs, requirements, hopes and aspirations of the people. We have heard these doubting Thomases, these professional Cassandras, on the eve of the election. They said our party was isolated from the masses. We have since seen how the people responded to the call of the new radical programme we have offered. So, no one need be patronising and tell us to be careful. We will take care of ourselves. This budget, produced as it is, by a committed leader of our party will, I am sure, truly reflect the aspirations of the people and the people in turn will surely appreciate the effort he is making to spare the poor, and cut deep into wealth and income. I know that the opposition comes mainly from these quarters who have been hit by these proposals.

Having said this, I do not want to be understood as being unaware of the other implications of this budget. It cannot be denied that the net effect of all these imposes will be to disturb the general level of prices, even of essential goods. Experience has shown that in our country, every levy of this nature has a chain reaction. For example, although diesel has not been touched, the levy on petrol has had its reaction on it and road travel will become costlier. After the recent increase in fares and freight in the Railway budget, there has been a tendency to switch to road transport. May be by the likely increase in road transport, it has been brought to even level.

The effect of the rise in the prices of soap, coarse and medium textiles, cigarettes and the like may reach the sensitive sections of ordinary people, particularly the lower middle class. But in the background in which the budget has been prepared, these things are inevitable, and this will be understood by the people because they know that a massive mobilisation effort like this will have to be put through in order to accelerate the pace of our economic growth. However, I am sure sincere efforts will be made by the Finance Minister to check the rise in price and to control other inflationary tendencies.

The justification and success of this massive taxation lie on how the money collected is going to be spent. Our main concern so far has been how to raise the money and from whom; now that it has been raised, there is another field to which our concern should turn, that is, how the money is going to be spent. In this connection, I share the views of my esteemed colleague, Shri K. D. Malaviya. It has not been lack of policies that has been standing in our way; how the policies have been implemented was the basic question which we had to confront often.

It is not enough that we allot more money for development works, but whether that money has been utilised is a vital question. For instance, an additional Rs. 10 crores was allotted for the nutrition of children which is a very popular scheme, but I ask the Finance Minister what happened to the sum of Rs. 4 crores allotted last year for the same project. Only Rs. 1.4 crores were spent. What is the justification for the non-spending of the full amount.

[Dr. Henry Austin]

In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that it has become a budgetary practice to show that a certain amount has been allotted to a particular Ministry ; but, at the time of spending, the amount is not actually utilised for the purpose intended. That is probably because of the habit of the Finance Ministry to veto spending by the Ministries. The Administrative Reforms Commission had made certain suggestions in this regard to rectify the situation. My own feeling is that there should be some kind of reorganisation in the Budgetary practices of the Finance Ministry. Once the Budget of a particular Ministry has been voted upon, then the Finance Minister or the Finance Ministry should have no more right to interfere in the spending of that Ministry. Now what happens is that even after the Budget of a particular Ministry has been sanctioned, the Finance Ministry interferes at every stage, so that the responsibility of implementation is not pinned on the head of the Department. It is my view that once the Budget of a particular department has been voted, the head of that department should be made responsible for the spending of that money.

SHRI K. D. MALAVIYA : Suppose he over-spends ?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : If he over-spends or does not spend according to the budget, he should be taken to task. The Finance Minister should take some kind of action to remedy the present situation where money is not spent fully even on humanitarian projects.

A lot of time is spent in inter-Ministerial conferences. This is time-consuming process. If projects are not implemented on time, it is largely because they are delayed by these Secretaries and Under Secretaries and inter-Ministerial Conferences. A Minister of the standing of Mr. Chavan should be capable of seeing that the projects are implemented, and not merely, in getting so much money sanctioned. Then only will be true to our commitments.

The cost of administration is soaring like anything and, something must be done. It has gone up by 300 per cent between 1960-61 and 1970-71. Despite spending

Rs. 170 crores on the administrative services, their output still remains unsatisfactory. The cost on Police Administration has gone up by seven times in the last decade, from Rs. 11 crores to Rs. 174 crores, including money spent on State Police. We know the law and order situation, particularly in Eastern India.

I suggest that when we try to bring in new levies and imposts we should see whether the administrative machinery is also streamlined. In this connection I should like to recall the observations I made during my maiden speech in Parliament. The bureaucratic set-up should be updated. At present it remains still as an amorphous creature of British imperialism and I do not think that this kind of amorphous thing can serve the purposes of a committed socialist order. The Deputy Secretaries, under secretaries and chief secretaries can be replaced. In some of the advanced countries of the world I know there is no such thing as a Secretariat of the pattern we have. A friend of mine, a one-time Minister, was my guest when I was in a western country and the first thing he wanted to see was the Secretariat. I told him there was no secretariat at all in that country. But the Government of our country was working well.

Each Minister should be independent after the Budget is approved. For the purpose of co-ordination the Finance Ministry can function. If you are really committed and want to make rapid social and economic transformation of our society and implement schemes and projects of the like our able Finance Minister has brought out, if you want to achieve socialism which you have promised, if you really want to solve the massive unemployment problem, the first important prerequisite is an effective updated implementation machinery ; that is yet to be done. Unless that is there, in spite of our weeping and wailing, socialism may not come. Our administrative machinery moves slowly and much delay is caused in the implementation of our programmes. Yesterday the Chief Minister of my State convened a meeting of the M.P.s from my State and presented to us a paper which indicated that several proposals have been put forward before various departments ; some of them are very urgent. In a State like Kerala, so many

problems arise now, problems which the other States will be facing only after 15 years from today. They have listed several proposals awaiting sanction. For instance, every year during the monsoon season, so much land is eaten away by sea, so many people lose their homes and their possessions. Some of my friends including myself sent a short notice question on the urgent need for anti-sea-erosion work now that the monsoons have started but it was disallowed. A friend told me that some high ranking officer told him that these things happen every year and nothing can be done about that. I have heard a petty official of my State say that thirty years ago when I was a college student. But in later years some of us took this problem and during the last thirty years, the coastal people of Kerala know, not less than Rs. 75 crores were spent on anti-sea erosion work. It is about a phenomenon about which the high ranking officer here said that nothing could be done.

I would like to commend the proposals listed in the Conference convened by the Kerala Chief Minister yesterday. I request the Government to expedite these items as soon as possible. The more important of these are :

- (1) Introduction of Boeing flights in Cochin aerodrome ; and, if for any technical reason that is not possible, construction of a Civil Aerodrome at Edakattuvayal, the survey of which is already complete ;
- (2) Conversion of Trivandrum-Ernakulam metre gauge line into broad gauge line ;
- (3) Construction of bypass in National Highways. In this connection I thank the Government for sanctioning the Cochin Bypass—a new road from Alwaye to Edacochin, connecting several islands like Nettoor, Panangad, and Kumbaland and bringing life and civilisation to hitherto neglected and underdeveloped regions ;
- (4) Conversion of the West Coast Road into a National Highway and grants to Ernakulam—N. Parur Road ;

(5) Expansion of Cochin-Madurai road as a National Highway ;

(6) Starting of new fishing harbours and particularly the Neendakara Harbour ; and

(7) Pension to the freedom-fighters.

For want of time I cut short. I congratulate the Finance Minister on offering us a purposive budget. It may not usher in immediately Socialism—no one, I suppose, expects it. But I do believe it will lay solid foundation of a Socialist society and successive budgets will build up suitable structures of the egalitarian order to which this budget of a committed socialist will be a path-finder.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : I am not so complacent as my friend Dr. Henry Austin. I do not agree with the Finance Minister that it is a socialist oriented budget ; I consider this to be a capitalist budget. He has been very considerate to the corporate sector. In this budget indirect taxes far exceed direct taxes.

Before the budget was framed, there was a hope given to the people in the country that the budget would offer a very radical change in many aspects of the economy. Especially just before the budget was presented, general insurance was taken over as a prelude to nationalisation. There were very great expectations. But I do not believe this budget has lived up to those expectations.

In his anxiety to expand the sphere of taxation, the Finance Minister has come down on the common man and the farmer. He has taxed maida and also coarse cloth. I think he must have had a very clever thinking in this matter. He perhaps thought that after hearing a lot of criticism in this House, if he takes away these two taxes, he would be acclaimed as an able Parliamentarian and a democrat and a good friend of the poor also. Therefore, just proposing some taxation and taking it away might be his idea of doing something good to the poor man. Otherwise, there is nothing in the budget which helps the poor man ; there is no effort to control the prices. Dr. Henry Austin also agreed that the prices are shooting up and the common man is bound to suffer much more than what he is made to suffer today. That is quite certain.

[Shri N. Srekanthan Nair]

The Finance Minister referred to regional imbalances. In the plan schemes in the past, investment in the public sector has been disproportionate. There was no principle at all which was adopted in those days. Rich States got much more money than the poor States, and the result was that the educated unemployed in Kerala, especially, had been going all over the world including the far-flung areas in India itself and doing what is possible. We have been able to supply, wherever there was demand, throughout India and even to the outside world, Governors, Secretaries and very efficient stenographers, male and female, and very clever technicians. But in so far as our own State is concerned, we have no industries; there is not even a single basic or heavy industry in my State. The public sector investment is also very unfair to our State. In the first five year Plan, the total investment in the public sector was Rs. 78 lakhs in our State as against Rs. 118 crores throughout India. In the successive five year Plans, we were neglected, so much so, that we have a lot of educated people but no industries, and if we go to any other State, what is the position? Every State has got its own *sena*, and every State Government has got its own police, and so almost all the States come out with oppressive measures against us.

I can understand a local or State Government being provincial in outlook, but a Central or Union Minister goes and acts in such a way, and asks the State Governments and the public Sector undertakings not to recruit anyone who is not from the State concerned for any job below Rs. 500. It is unfair. These public sector undertakings have been set up from the common funds of the people, from the money taken from the common man all over the country.

In this context, I just wish to bring to the notice of the House, a cutting which was sent to me. The cutting is from *Ethavada* dated 19th May. It has reported the speech of Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury, Union Minister of Industrial Development. It says that Shri Moinul Haque Choudhury "today announced that he was considering"—the date-line is 18th May—"a proposal to run third shift at the Heavy Electricals with a view to wipe out losses,

Shri Chaudhury made this announcement at the reception accorded to him by the M P Jamait Ul Ulema-e-Hind. He also stated that "he has directed the management to recruit all types of cadre drawing up to Rs. 500 from Madhya Pradesh alone."

This is a statement made by a Central Minister. This naturally leads to difficulties between State and State, and also raise the demand that the public sector investment may be proportionate to the population in every State, so much so that no more or no further investment can be made in certain States and only backward areas may be provided for, till all the States develop equally or reach up to an equal level after some time. Till it is levelled up, naturally people from industrially backward areas must get some job in public sector undertakings. Posts carrying a salary of Rs. 500 and above are very few. The question of employment is so crucial to industrially backward States like Kerala.

We contribute 14 percent of the foreign exchange earnings but when it comes to helping our people to earn foreign exchange, all sorts of restrictions are imposed. Suppose we require some machinery which has to be imported, if that machinery is going to be manufactured somewhere in India, they say, "You must agree to buy one indigenous machinery if you want to import one from abroad." But the indigenous machinery never works. For instance, take the sea-food industry. We wanted diesel engines. They said, "You should buy one indigenous engine if you want to import one." They insist on the ratio 1 : 1 so far as indigenous and imported machinery is concerned. They also said, you should import the foreign diesel engine only from Denmark, because we have got some foreign loan from them. So, the exporter is compelled to buy one indigenous engine. He feels if there is an imported engine, at least that will pull the Indian-made boat back from the mid-ocean. If both the foreign and the Indian boats are made unserviceable in mid-ocean, naturally the people will be killed.

For the last four years, there had been several programmes for helping the sea-food industry like giving them foreign boats, small ships and other facilities. But none of these has materialised. As mentioned by

Mr. Austin, there are three or four ministries which hold indefinite inter-departmental conferences. When one agrees with something, the other opposes it and nothing is done. So, we earn the foreign exchange which is utilised to set up industries in other States, but when we go there for jobs, we are hounded out. That is the situation faced by the Kerala people.

We have got two major industrial proposals before the Government of India. One is to have a titanium complex using our mineral wealth and another is to have a steel plant. Of course, the Government of India has announced that one mini steel plant may be given to Kerala, but such announcements have been there all along. Our ship-building yard is supposed to have materialised. The proposal was there for the last 20 years. Even now, what progress has been made, I do not know. An officer has been pointed and that is all.

A communist member from Madras pointed out that in the five year plan, Rs. 25 crores have been allocated for language, out of which Rs. 12 crores have been allocated for Hindi alone. I concede that as a comparatively backward language, Hindi must get some special consideration but it should not be given so much preference over other languages. This will lead to linguistic and regional rivalries and lead to disintegration

A friend of mine has written a letter to me about that meeting or Mr. M. H. Choudhary. In conclusion, I want to quote a para from it :

"It is not an exaggeration that Mr. Choudhary's dandy look and balderdash talking regarding his indiscriminatory attitude will accelerate and precipitate to come into force a "Pak-Bangla Desh" terrorism in India, as it will help the people of India, especially southern and northern regions to think individually and such feeling might also create in the part of every State Government. This policy can only help complete split, conflict and loss of all peace and tranquility among the people of India."

श्री बभूलाल चम्पाकर (दुर्ग) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, वित्त मंत्री को देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और गरीबी के सम्बन्ध में जितनी जानकारी प्राप्त

होती है उसनी किसी अन्य मंत्री को सम्भव नहीं होती। बजट बनते समय वैसे तो बजट में आय व्यय का व्यौरा होता ही है लेकिन बुनीयादी तौर पर देश की आर्थिक नीतियों में किस प्रकार का परिवर्तन हो तथा किस मार्ग पर वह देश को चलाना चाहते हैं, सरकार का लक्ष्य क्या है, इन सब नीतियों का बजट में जिक्र होता है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री श्री चम्हाण चाहे जिस पद पर भी रहे हों—चाहे महाराष्ट्र में रहे हों या केन्द्रीय सरकार में रहे हों—उन्होंने शानदार कार्य किया और शायद वित्त मंत्री श्री चम्हाण ही एक ऐसे वित्त मंत्री केन्द्र में हैं जो ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के रहने वाले हैं, गांव के रहने वाले हैं। अभी तक कोई भी वित्त मंत्री ऐसे नहीं हुए जिनका गांव से सम्बन्ध रहा हो। जिस समय उन्होंने यह बजट पेश किया उस समय देश को और खास तौर से गरीबों को उनसे कई बातों की आशाएं थी। देश में हमारे जो लगभग 5 लाख 67 हजार गांव हैं, उन गांवों में जो बेरोजगारी है या उनकी सड़कों के सम्बन्ध में जो मांगें हैं उनके बारे में बड़ी-बड़ी उम्मीदें इस बजट में थी। सरकारी नीतियों और देश को क्या मार्गदर्शन दिया जाना है उनका जिक्र ग्राम तौर से बजट में किया जाता है। इस दृष्टि से तीन महत्वपूर्ण बातें देश के सामने थीं—एक तो देश का आर्थिक विकास तेजी से हो, दूसरे अधिक लोगों को काम मिल सके और तीसरी भाषा यह थी कि मूल्यों में स्थिरता आयेगी। जहाँ तक इन तीन उद्देश्यों का सम्बन्ध है, हमने देखा कि उस और कुछ प्रयत्न हुए हैं, खास तौर से गरीबी हटाओं के सम्बन्ध में जो चर्चा चल रही है इस बजट में कुछ हद तक उस का उल्लेख मिलता है क्योंकि जितने भी प्रत्यक्ष कर लगे हैं वे ज्यादातर धनी लोगों पर, खास तौर से शहरी सम्पत्ति वालों पर लगाये गये हैं। इस तरह से जो एक प्रकार की आर्थिक असमानता हमारे देश में चल रही है उसको दूर करने का प्रयत्न अवश्य किया गया है लेकिन फिर भी जैसे 1947 में जब हमारा देश आजाद हुआ

[श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्द्राकर]

था, उस समय देश में जितने सरकारी कर्मचारी थे—अफसर लोग या छोटे कर्मचारी—वे ऐसा समझ बैठे थे कि अब तक देश में अंग्रेजों की सरकार की तरह से जिस तरह से काम चल रहा था उस तरह से काम नहीं चलेगा क्योंकि अंग्रेजों के जो नये लोग आये थे, जो लोग मंत्री बने थे, वे लोग धन के मामले में त्यागी व्यक्ति हैं, धन से उनको मोह नहीं है। लेकिन बाद में थोड़े दिनों के बाद उन्होंने देखा कि हमारे मंत्री लोग भी उसी तरह से शानदार जीवन व्यतीत करने लग गये, जिस तरह से अंग्रेज करते थे, तब उन लोगों को कुछ उम्मीदें हुई कि हम लोग भी उसी तरह से चल सकते हैं जिस तरह से पहले काम करते थे। इसी तरह से अभी हाल में जो चुनाव हुआ उससे देश के धनिकों के मन में बड़ा संदेह पैदा हो गया था कि इस चुनाव के बाद उनकी स्थिति वह नहीं रहेगी जो अब तक चली आती रही है। उनकी सम्पत्ति आदि के काबूव या कहिये कि गरीबों और भूमिहीनों के बीच से जो एक बहुत बड़ा फर्क चला आ रहा है उसको तेजी से दूर करने का प्रयत्न किया जायेगा इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि उस दिशा में कुछ प्रयत्न तो किया गया है लेकिन जितनी आशाएँ थी उतनी दूर तक यह बजट नहीं गया है। यह ठीक है कि देश की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार देश में रक्षा व्यय बढ़ा है, विकास कार्यों के लिये अधिक खर्च रखा गया है बंगला देश से भी बहुत बड़ी संख्या में शरणार्थी आए हुए हैं, इन सब परिस्थितियों के कारण सरकार का खर्च बढ़ा है। इसी लिए सरकार ने 150 करोड़ रुपये का अप्रत्यक्ष कर इस बजट में लगाया, जिस का देश पर काफी बड़ा असर पड़ा है। भले ही सरकार को इस से 150 करोड़ रुपये मिलेगा लेकिन जनता पर तो इससे दुगना या तिगुना भार पड़ गया। उदाहरण के तौर पर कपड़े पर एक पैसे मीटर की वृद्धि हुई है लेकिन धामों में एक मीटर कपड़े पर 10 या 15 पैसे तक बढ़ा दिये गये हैं। इस तरह से

जो प्रत्यक्ष कर लगा है—चाहे कपड़े पर हो या अन्य चीज पर हो—जनता पर उसका असर बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में पड़ा है और मूल्यों में बहुत ज्यादा वृद्धि हुई है। जनता यह आशय कर रही थी कि मूल्यों में स्थिरता लाई जायेगी, जितने हमारे लोग बेकार हैं बेरोजगारी को दूर करने के सिलसिले में कुछ ठोस कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता थी। उस दिशा में कोई विशेष कदम नहीं उठाया गया। इस सम्बन्ध में मेरा एक सुझाव है। हर साल मूल्यों में जो अस्थिरता आती है उसका एक बहुत बड़ा कारण यह है कि बजट में हर साल नये नये अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगा दिये जाते हैं। इसलिए सरकार को अप्रत्यक्ष कर कम से कम लगाने चाहिए और अगर सम्भव हो तो चार पांच वर्षों तक तो बिल्कुल अप्रत्यक्ष कर नहीं लगाने चाहिए क्योंकि जितना अप्रत्यक्ष कर लगता है उससे दुगनी और तिगुनी मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो जाती है। इस तरह से खर्च बढ़ता जाता है और एक ऐसा विसस सकिल बनता चला जाता है जिससे निकलना मुश्किल हो जाता है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि कम से कम दो साल तक ऐसा प्रयत्न कर के देखा जाए कि अप्रत्यक्ष कर बिल्कुल न लगायें जाये और जो खर्चा बढ़े उस को दूसरे साधनों से आय बढ़ा कर पूरा किया जाये। आप सब इस बात को जानते हैं कि जब घर में खर्चा बढ़ता है तो आदमी दो कदम उठाता है—एक अनावश्यक खर्च को कम करके और दूसरे ज्यादा परिश्रम करके अपनी आय को बढ़ाने का प्रयत्न किया जाता है। सरकार को भी यही करना चाहिये लेकिन होता हमेशा विपरीत ही है। अनावश्यक खर्च दिन प्रतिदिन प्रशासन में बहुत अधिक बढ़ रहा है। उदाहरण के लिए 24 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी आज देश में हजारों गांव ऐसे हैं, 70, 80 हजार गांव ऐसे हैं जहाँ पीने के पानी की भी व्यवस्था नहीं है लेकिन दूसरी ओर हमारे यहां टेलीविजन के

विस्तार के लिए 120 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है। हमारे मंत्रालयों में नई नई मोटर कारों या एयर कंडीशनर्स पर इतना अधिक खर्च हो जाता है कि मैं नहीं समझता कि अगर इन खर्चों को चार पांच साल तक रोक दिया जाये तो उससे स्थिति में कोई अंतर पड़ेगा। सरकार ऐसा निश्चय कर सकती है कि जब तक प्रत्येक गांव में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था न हो, तब तक इस तरह के अनावश्यक खर्च नहीं किये जायेंगे चाहे टेलीविजन में हो या मोटर कार खरीदने में हो या फर्नीचर खरीदने में हो, इन सब खर्चों को बंद कर देना चाहिए। क्योंकि गांव वाले ऐसा महसूस करते हैं कि शहर के थोड़े से लोगों को चाहे मंत्री हो, या धनिक वर्ग हों या अन्य क्लास के लोग हों या गांव के पूंजीपति हों—ये सब सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं, उनके पास टेलीविजन है दूसरी सुविधायें प्राप्त हैं। एक तरफ टेलीविजन पर खर्च बढ़ रहा है, अन्य चीजों पर सरकार का खर्च बढ़ रहा है लेकिन दूसरी तरफ हमारे गांव वालों को पीने का पानी भी नहीं मिलता। हमारे यहां जो बजट तैयार होता है उसको देखने से यह नहीं मालूम होता है कि इस प्रकार की लगजरी आइटम्स पर सरकार का कितना खर्च होता है, जैसे कुल मिलाकर कारें खरीदने पर कितना खर्च हुआ, कुल मिलाकर टेलीविजन पर कितना खर्च हुआ है, पेट्रोल पर कितना खर्च हो रहा है। अगर अलग से इन खर्चों को दिखाने की व्यवस्था हो तब मालूम हो सकता है कि इन पर कितना खर्च होता है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि इन चीजों पर बहुत काफी खर्च हो रहा है। एक इम्पेडिड कार पर 1500 रुपये महीने का खर्च आता है। इस तरह से एक साल में उस पर जितना खर्च होता है यदि उस धनराशि को हम गांवों में कुएँ बनाने पर खर्च करें तो 6 कुएँ बन सकते हैं। इस दृष्टि से गांव वालों की जो शिकायतें हैं वे बिल्कुल सही हैं। एक ओर तो कर लगाने से जनता पर बोझ

बढ़ता है और साथ ही सरकार का खर्च भी बढ़ता है तो दूसरी ओर उस बढ़े हुए खर्च के लिये सरकार को देश विदेश से बहुत कर्ज लेना पड़ता है। इस समय हमने देश विदेश से जो कर्ज ले रखा है उसका ब्याज ही कितना देना पड़ रहा है। मैं समझता हूं इस देश में निर्माण कार्यों पर जितना खर्च किया जा रहा है उतना ही ब्याज चुकाने पर भी खर्च करना पड़ रहा है।

15.00 hrs.

जैसा कि आस्टिन साहब ने कहा, हमारे प्रशासन पर खर्च बहुत तेजी से बढ़ रहा है। ऐसा लगता है कि जितना भी प्रत्यक्ष कर हर साल लगाया जाता है वह प्रशासन में ही समाप्त हो जाता है। इसलिये जितने भी कर लगाये जाते हैं उसमें से निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च करने के लिये एक सीमा निर्धारित की जानी चाहिए। जितना भी कर लगे उसमें से अमुक दो या तीन प्रतिशत तो प्रशासन पर खर्च किया जाये और बाकी निर्माण कार्यों पर खर्च किया जाये। इस प्रकार का कोई प्रतिशत अवश्य निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए वरना होता यह है कि अधिकतर तो प्रशासन पर ही खर्च हो जाता है और निर्माण कार्यों पर बहुत कम खर्च होता है।

हमारी सरकार ने सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में बहुत सारे कारखाने खोले हैं जोकि बुनियादी उद्योग हैं जिनमें बहुत सारा पैसा लगता है और काफी समय के बाद आय होती है। उसी प्रकार से सरकार को कंज्यूमर गुड्स के उत्पादन को भी अपने हाथ में लेना चाहिए और सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कारखाने खोलने चाहिए क्योंकि उनमें आय अधिक भी होती है और तत्काल होने लगती है। सरकार को कुछ धन सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में कंज्यूमर गुड्स के उत्पादन पर भी अवश्य लगाना चाहिए।

अभी जैसा मैंने सुझाव दिया कि सरकार को अपना खर्च पूरा करने के लिये जो कर

[श्री चन्द्र लाल चन्नाकर]

लगाने पड़ते हैं उसमें अप्रत्यक्ष कर न लाये जायें बल्कि उसकी जगह पर दूसरे साधन अपनाये जायें जैसे कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो कारखाने और कम्पनियाँ हैं उनमें आय बढ़ाने के लिये मंत्रियों को उत्तरदायित्व सौंपना चाहिए। मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह है कि सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में जो कारखाने जिस राज्य में हों उस राज्य के मंत्रियों को, उनके अपने विभाग के अतिरिक्त यह उत्तरदायित्व मिलना चाहिए कि कारखाने का उत्पादन बढ़े, आय बढ़े और यदि उस कारखाने की आय बढ़ती है तो एक प्रकार से उसको उस मंत्री के लिए एक कसौटी माना जाना चाहिये।

मैं मंत्री महोदय को दो-तीन सुझाव और देना चाहता हूँ। एक तो यह कि जो हमारा बजट तैयार होता है वह फरवरी में न होकर के अक्टूबर-नवम्बर में तैयार होना चाहिए। इसका कारण यह है गांवों में निर्माण कार्यों के लिये पैसा अप्रैल तक पहुँचता है और तब तक वर्षा शुरू हो जाती है इसलिये उस पैसे का उपयोग नहीं हो पाता है। दुनिया का हर देश वस्तुतः अपनी आर्थिक स्थिति और खेती के आधार पर अनुकूल समय पर अपना बजट तैयार करता है। हमारे यहाँ के बजट अंग्रेजी ढंग से बनते चले आ रहे हैं। फरवरी का महीना अंग्रेजों के लिये अनुकूल होता है लेकिन वही हमारे यहाँ भी चल रहा है। इसलिये मेरा निवेदन है कि बजट अक्टूबर-नवम्बर में बनना चाहिये ताकि समय से पैसा मिल सके और नवम्बर से जून तक पूरे 6 महीने उस पैसे का उपयोग किया जा सके। मेरा दूसरा सुझाव यह था कि सरकार को चार पाँच सालों के लिये अप्रत्यक्ष कर नहीं लगाने चाहिए।

एक बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का जो सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड है उस पर अनावश्यक खर्चा हो रहा है। आप सभी जानते हैं कि उसमें कौन लोग रहते हैं।

उसमें शहरों की थोड़ी सी साफिस्टिकेटेड महिलाएँ होती हैं। उससे ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को अधिकतर कोई लाभ नहीं हो पाता है।... (अवधान)...

बिस्स मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी)। मैंने सुना नहीं, आप बोहरा दीजिये।... (अवधान)...

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्नाकर : मैं यह कह रहा था कि सेंट्रल सोशल वेलफेयर बोर्ड में धन का दुरुपयोग बहुत होता है। थोड़ी सी शहरों की जो महिलाएँ हैं वे उसमें होती हैं। उससे जितना लाभ होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो पाता है। पैसे का अपव्यय अधिक होता है।

SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHTAGI : He mentioned "sophisticated" and since it was not connected, I just wanted to know what it is.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : It is not unparliamentary.

श्री चन्द्रलाल चन्नाकर : आज देश में परिवार नियोजन की बहुत आवश्यकता है। मैं इसका बहुत जबरदस्त समर्थक हूँ लेकिन मैं यह भी जानता हूँ कि परिवार नियोजन के नाम पर कितना अपव्यय हो रहा है। इस देश में हर साल 60 करोड़ रुपया परिवार नियोजन पर खर्च हो रहा है। मैं चाहता हूँ आप उस पैसे को उपयोगी कार्यक्रमों पर खर्च करें। आप जो भी खर्च की व्यवस्था करें उसमें देखें कि एक एक पैसे का ठीक से उपयोग हो रहा है या नहीं।

इस बजट के सन्दर्भ में कम से कम जो ग्रामीण हैं वे यह महसूस नहीं करते कि देश के विकास में उनका भी सहयोग लिया जा रहा है। वे इस बात को भी अनुभव करते हैं कि यह जो बजट है वह शहरों से, ऊपर से उनके ऊपर लाद दिया जाता है। खास तौर से योजना आयोग को चाहिए कि इस देश में जो करीब एक लाख 20 हजार ग्राम पंचायतें हैं

उनकी इकाई मानकर योजनाओं को तैयार करे जो उससे अधिक लाभ हो सकता है। साथ ही देश में सन् 1947 के बाद से सास तौर पर बढ़ाई की तरफ कम ध्यान दिया जा रहा है। यदि सरकार प्रत्येक गांव पंचायत में पांच-पांच सौ रुपया लाईब्रेरी के लिए दे उससे बहुत अधिक लाभ हो सकता है। इससे कई लाभ होंगे। एक तो जितनी योजनाएँ होती हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में गांव वालों को बहुत कम जानकारी होती है। इसलिए छोटी-छोटी सम्बन्धित पुस्तिकाओं को यदि पंचायतों के पुस्तकालयों में भेज दिया जाये तो उनको अधिक ज्ञान प्राप्त हो सकेगा।

हमारे देश में प्रादेशिक असमानताएँ फैली हुई हैं लेकिन उनकी ओर इस बजट में कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। उदाहरण के लिए मध्य प्रदेश इस देश का सबसे बड़ा प्रदेश है लेकिन वहाँ पर सड़क और रेल के साधन बहुत ही कम हैं। मध्य प्रदेश में एकतिहाई हरिजन और आदिवासी हैं लेकिन ग्लाक्स में जितनी रकम विकास कार्यों के लिए दी जाती है उसका दसवां हिस्सा भी उन तक नहीं पहुँच पाता है। केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा स्वीकृति मिलने के बाद भी उन तक धन नहीं पहुँचता है। मध्य प्रदेश के आदिवासी क्षेत्र में, बेलाडीला से लेकर राजरा तक रेलवे लाइन खोलने की मांग की गई है। नर्मदा बांध के लिए राज्य सरकार पैसा माँगती है लेकिन उसको पैसा नहीं मिलता है। मध्य प्रदेश बहुत ही पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है और उसको जितनी सहायता मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं मिलती है। केन्द्रीय सरकार से मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को जितनी सहायता मिलनी चाहिए वह नहीं दी जा रही है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार और वहाँ के लोग इस बात को अनुभव करते हैं कि चाहे रेल की योजना हो या बांध की योजना हो या सड़क बनाने की योजना हो उसके लिए जितना पैसा वहाँ मिलना चाहिए उससे बहुत कम पैसा दिया जाता है।

श्री राज देव सिंह (जीनपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जो बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया है उसके लिये मैं धन्यवाद देता हूँ। यह बजट जिस स्थिति में हमारे सामने पेश किया गया है उससे निराशा हुई। पिछले महिनों में जो चुनाव हुए उसमें कांग्रेस को जो उम्मीद से ज्यादा सफलता मिली उससे लोगों में बड़ी-बड़ी आशाएँ बंधी थीं कि अब आगे चल कर के कुछ अच्छा काम होगा। और मार्च के अधिवेशन में जिस समय अंतरिम बजट पेश हुआ था तो हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने भी कुछ इस तरह की बातों का संकेत किया था कि अगला बजट जो मई में आयेगा उसमें इसका इशारा रहेगा कि बजट सोशलिज्म की तरफ चल रहा है। बजट आया, लोगों ने देखा लेकिन उससे लोगों को निराशा हुई, जैसा कि आज मालूम होता है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जिस हालत में बजट तैयार किया गया, हालत यह है कि रेवेन्यू जरूर बढ़ी है लेकिन साथ ही साथ खर्च भी बढ़े हैं, बेजेजे भी बढ़े हैं। लेकिन ऐम्पलाईज का आउट पुट आज उतना नहीं है जो कि 10 साल पहले था। तो ऐसी विषम स्थिति में वित्त मंत्री जी को यह बजट हमारे सामने रखना पड़ा है। जैसा एक साथी ने बताया कि पूंजीपति, कांग्रेस को जो बहुमत मिला है, बजट से पहले यह सोचता था कि गरीबी हटाओ नारे के कारण न मालूम क्या-क्या आफत आयेगी। लेकिन बजट पेश होने के बाद उन्होंने राहत की सांस ली क्योंकि जितना वह समझते थे कि उनको टैक्स किया जायगा, वैसा वास्तव में नहीं किया गया है। इस बजट में कुछ ऐसे प्रोपोजल्स हैं जिनसे बड़े आदमियों पर तो टैक्स लगा ही, साथ ही कोमन मैन पर बहुत ज्यादा टैक्स हो गया और उसके दोपहर तथा शाम के खाने पर भी असर पड़ने लगा। अमीरों पर टैक्स लगने के बाद भी अमीर आज भी कार में चलता है एयर कंडीशन मकान में रहता है जो खाना पहले खाता था वहीं आज भी खाता और पीता

[श्री राज बक्ष सिंह]

है, लेकिन जो सड़क पर रहने वाला मजदूर है, किनारे बाय की दुकान पर बैठकर जो डबल रोटी के टुकड़े उसमें भिगो कर खाता है उस पर भी टैक्स लगाया गया। तो ये कुछ आइटम्स हैं जो खटकने वाले हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि उन आइटम्स पर वह फिर से गौर करें ताकि कौमन मैन जो इन बजट प्रापोजल्स से हिट हुआ है उससे वह बच सके और उस पर बोझ टैक्सों का कम हो जाय। जैसे कोर्स क्लाय है, अभी जो चार कमीज पहनता था वह साढ़े तीन कमीज पहनने का ही अब बजट बनायेगा। ट्रांसपोर्ट चार्जेंज कुछ बढ़ जायेंगे जिनको कि साधारण आदमी इस्तेमाल करता है। इसी तरह से रेडी मेड गारमेंट्स है। मैदा भी महंगा हो गया।

हमारे जिले से और देश के दूसरे प्रान्तों में परफ्यूमड आयल काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज के माध्यम से कुछ लोग बनाते हैं, कहीं कहीं स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में भी बनाते हैं। उस पर अब 10 परसेंट ऐक्सायज ड्यूटी लगायी गई है। हमारे जिले में यह उद्योग हजारों सालों से चलता है और 10 हजार लोगों का जीवन यापन इससे होता है। परसों वहां की एसोसियेशन की तरफ से फोन आया था कि 10 परसेंट उन पर ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ा दी गई है। हमारे पास पूरी प्रोसेस के आठ फोटो हैं जिनसे मालूम होता है कि परफ्यूमड आयल किस तरह से पैदा होता है। डायरेक्टर आफ इंडस्ट्रीज, उत्तर प्रदेश इस उद्योग को स्माल स्केल में मानते हैं, और डेबर भाई से इस बारे में बातचीत भी चल रही है। एक तो सेल्स टैक्स के कारण यह उद्योग दबा जा रहा है और इधर 10 परसेंट ऐक्साइज ड्यूटी बढ़ जाने से हम जानते हैं कि यह जो हमारी पुरानी इंडस्ट्री है यह बुरी तरह से समाप्त हो जायगी। इसलिये मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वह इस सरफ वेज और छोटी-छोटी इंडस्ट्रीज जो किसी

बजट से हिट हुई हैं बजट प्रोजेक्ल्स के कारण, उनके साथ न्याय किया जाय, और लोगों की रोजी छीनने न पाये इसकी व्यवस्था सरकार द्वारा की जाय।

सरकार जब कभी गरीबी की बात करती है, और गरीबों को मदद की बात करती है तो ज्यादातर सरकार की निगाह शहरों के गरीबों की तरफ ही जाती है। गांवों में जो बहुत बड़ी संख्या में गरीब लोग रहते हैं उनकी तरफ नजर नहीं जाती है। गरीब बच्चों को नरिशमेंट का प्रोग्राम, होने वाली माताओं की भलाई और स्वास्थ्य का प्रोग्राम, जो भी चलाया जाता है वह शहरों की तरफ ही चलता है। आज पीनी के पानी की बड़ी कठिनाई गरीबों की बस्तियों में है, लेकिन इन सब के बारे में जो भी इंतजाम किया जाता है वह शहरों में ही होता है देहातों में नहीं होता है। जबकि 82 फीसदी जनता देश की गांवों में रहती है। पांच लाख 67 हजार गांवों में यह लोग रहते हैं, कस्बों की संख्या बहुत ही कम है। लेकिन फिर भी सरकार जो भी कुछ गरीबों के नाम पर करती है वह बड़े बड़े शहरों और कस्बों के लिये ही करती है, गांव वालों के लिये कुछ नहीं किया जाता है। हम लोग यू० पी० से आते हैं, हम जानते हैं कि किस तरह से 20 साल की आजादी के बाद भी हम बहुत पिछड़े हुए हैं। मैं बेकार की बात नहीं कर रहा हूं, आंकड़े दे कर साबित करूंगा। पहली, दूसरी और तीसरी योजना खत्म हो गई लेकिन इसके बाद भी हमारी हालत क्या है? 1951 में जिस समय पंचवर्षीय योजना शुरू हुई पहली उस समय यू० पी० में फी व्यक्ति सालाना आय 259.62 पैसे थी और भारत का औसत था 247.50 पैसे। 1970 में भारत का औसत हो गया 339 रु० और यू० पी० की प्रति व्यक्ति आय का औसत हो गया 253 रु०। यह 1960-61 की प्राइसेज के आधार पर है। यह आंकड़े

सेंट्रल स्टेटिस्टिकल आर्गनाइजेशन के हैं जो कि 27 जई के 'साइनेसियल एक्सप्रेस' में निकले हैं। तो सोचना चाहिये कि आखिर उत्तर प्रदेश जब देश में विकास काम शुरू किया गया था, उस समय माने था। लेकिन तीन पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं के चलने के बाद हम पीछे क्यों हो गये? इसका जवाब क्या है।

पहली प्लान में पर कैपिटल अउट ले, जो हर एक आदमी पर पहली योजना में खर्च हुआ, हिन्दुस्तान और यू० पी० का औसत देखा जाय। पहली योजना काल में जहां भारत में फी व्यक्ति प्लान आउट ले औसत 40 रु० था और यू० पी० में 24 रु० था, दूसरी योजना में भारत का औसत फी व्यक्ति 52 रु० और यू० पी० का 34 रु० फी व्यक्ति और तीसरे प्लान में भारत का फी व्यक्ति प्लान आउट ले का औसत 92 रु० था तथा यू० पी० का 75 रु० फी व्यक्ति था। दो साला योजनाओं में भारत का औसत आता है 58 रु० और यू० पी० का औसत आता है 52 रु०।

इसी तरह से पर कैपिटल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस को देखा जाय कि कितना स्टेट्स को दिया गया और कितना यू० पी० को दिया गया। पहली योजना में भारत का जहां औसत है 25 रु० पर कैपिटल सेंट्रल असिस्टेंस वहां यू० पी० का 13.38 पैसे आता है। दूसरी प्लान में भारत का औसत 27 रु०, यू० पी० का आता है 17.01 पैसे। तीसरी योजना में भारत का औसत है 58 रु० वहा यू० पी० का है 45.87 पैसे। दो सालाना प्लानों में हिन्दुस्तान का औसत आता है 36 रु० और यू० पी० का आता है 30 रु०। इतना ही नहीं जो सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स थे, उनमें यू० पी० का कितना भाग रहा, यह भी मैं आपके सामने रख रहा हूँ क्योंकि गरीबी मिटाने के लिये बैंकवर्डनेस मिटाने के लिए वह भी एक बड़ा भारी फीक्टर होता है। पहली योजना में 45.30 करोड़ रु० सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स में खर्च किया गया, उसमें से यू० पी० को कुछ

नहीं दिया गया। दूसरी योजना में सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर 694.20 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया गया, उसमें से भी यू० पी० को कोई हिस्सा नहीं दिया गया। तीसरी योजना में 1144.20 करोड़ रु० खर्च किया गया सेंट्रल प्रोजेक्ट्स के ऊपर, जिसमें से यू० पी० को 72.1 करोड़ रु० दिया गया। मैं आपसे बतलासा चाहता हूँ कि यह है इतिहास उत्तर प्रदेश का। जिस समय स्वराज्य हुआ था उस समय जो उसकी आर्थिक स्थिति थी, बीस वर्ष तक स्वराज्य की गाड़ी चलने के बाद वह उसके पीछे है।

आज यू० पी० के लोग इस बजट को किस निगाह से देखे, यह हमारे सामने प्रश्न है। जो हमारे देश की आबादी है, हमारे सूबे की आबादी उसकी 7 फी सदी है, लेकिन हमारे ऊपर 6 परसेंट खर्च किया जाता है। इतना ही नहीं नेशनल कौंसिल आफ ऐप्लाइड एकॉनॉमिक रिसर्च ने 1955 में 289 जिलों का सर्वे किया था, यह जानने के लिये कि कौन-कौन से डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंकवर्ड है। उनमें से 27 डिस्ट्रिक्ट यू० पी० में थे। थोड़े वर्षों के बाद प्लानिंग कमिशन ने 303 जिलों का सर्वे किया। उसमें पूरे देश में 75 डिस्ट्रिक्ट बैंकवर्ड मिले, जिसमें से 33 डिस्ट्रिक्ट्स यू० पी० में थी। 1955 में सर्वे हुआ तब यू० पी० में 27 जिले बैंकवर्ड थे और पाचदस साल के बाद जब सर्वे हुआ तब 33 जिले वहाँ पर बैंकवर्ड निकले। 54 जिलों के सूबे में 33 जिले बैंकवर्ड। 9 करोड़ की आबादी में पांच छः करोड़ लोग बैंकवर्ड हैं। साफ पता चल सकता है कि उत्तर प्रदेश का आदमी किस निगाह से इस बजट को देखेगा। एक बात आप को समझ लेनी चाहिये कि उत्तर प्रदेश की उपेक्षा की गई है और अभी तक हम बराबर पीछे चलते गये। इस तरह से हम देखें तो इस बजट से उत्तर प्रदेश के लिये कोई आशा नहीं है।

इसी तरह से आप एलेक्ट्रिक कंजंक्शन को थोड़ा सा सामने रखें। बिजली एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन

[श्री राजदेव सिंह]

कारपोरेशन बनाया गया। हर एक स्टेट को रुपया दिया गया और एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का कार्यक्रम चल रहा है। लेकिन अलग-अलग सूबों में अलग-अलग परसेंटेज रहा एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन का आन्ध्र में 26.1 परसेंट विलेज एलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए, गुजरात में 18.2 परसेंट, हरियाणा में 50.7 परसेंट विलेज एलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए, अब शायद और भी हो गये होंगे, यह पुरानी जानकारी है, केरल में 73.8 परसेंट विलेज एलेक्ट्रिफाई हुए, महाराष्ट्र में 28 परसेंट, मैसूर में 24.9 परसेंट, पंजाब में 46.2 परसेंट तमिलनाडु में 66.8 परसेंट और यू० पी० में 13 परसेंट विलेज एलेक्ट्रिफाई हुये, यानी सबसे कम।

सिंचाई और विद्युत और मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : यह किस साल के फिगरस हैं ?

श्री राजदेव सिंह : 31.3.70 तक के। 1951 से ही हमारी उपेक्षा हो रही है, लेकिन आज भी हमारी हालत अच्छी नहीं है। अभी जिला बनारस के रामनगर में एक ट्रेक्टर फैक्ट्री खुलने वाली थी यूगोस्लाविया के कोलेबोरेशन से लेकिन पता नहीं वह किस दूसरी स्टेट को भेज दी गई। प्रतापगढ़ में प्राइवेट सेक्टर में एक ट्रेक्टर फैक्ट्री खुलने वाली थी, लेकिन सुनते हैं उसको भी खिसकाने की कोशिश की जा रही है। इस तरह से अगर इस स्टेट को पिछड़ा रक्खा गया जहां पर देश की 17 प्रतिशत आबादी रहती है तो देश कभी भी तरक्की नहीं कर सकता।

इस लिये मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से अनुरोध करना चाहता हूं, जो यहां बैठे हुये हैं, कि वह उत्तर प्रदेश की कंक्ट्रिब्यूशन को दूर करने की कोशिश करें। इसके लिए उसको ज्यादा से ज्यादा इंडस्ट्री दी जाएं, रूरल एलेक्ट्रिफिकेशन दिया जाये, सिंचाई के साधन दिये जाये कल कारखाने दिये जायें। मैं चाहता हूं कि जो फोटो

मेरे पास है उसको आप देख लें ताकि आपको पता चल जाये कि हजारों वर्षों से जो कंटेज इंडस्ट्री या बिजनेस चला आ रहा है उस पर एक्साइज टैक्स लगा कर आप उसको खत्म करने जा रहे हैं।

इन शब्दों के साथ जो बजट प्रपोजिक्स सदन के सामने रखे गये हैं मैं उनका समर्थन करता हूं।

डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया (भरौसी) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने प्रत्यक्ष कर लगा कर जो हमारे यहां के पूंजीपति हैं उनसे रुपया लेने की जो कोशिश की है मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं और उनके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं। साथ ही आप के द्वारा उनसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि समाजवादी व्यवस्था लाने के लिये लोकतन्त्रीय आधार पर वह जो समानता स्थापित कर रहे है उसका भी समर्थन करता हूं। हमारे देश में योजनाओं में जहां पहला सिद्धांत यह रक्खा गया है कि हम समानता पैदा करें, वहां दूसरा सिद्धांत यह मानना चाहिये कि हमारे यहां जो क्षेत्रीय असमानता है उसको भी दूर करें और क्षेत्रों में समानता पैदा करें। जो वित्त मंत्री जी यहां बैठे हुये हैं उनके द्वारा मैं योजना मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूं कि तीसरा सिद्धांत अभी आपके सामने हमारे साथी ने उत्तर प्रदेश के सम्बन्ध में उपस्थित किया था। मैं उसको दोहरा कर आपका समय नहीं लेना चाहता, लेकिन यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि एक सिद्धान्त वह यह माने कि आप की तीन योजनाओं में जो असमानता, उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे बड़े भू-भाग में पैदा हो गई है, उसको दूर किया जाये।

इसके साथ ही एक बात की ओर वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अभी-अभी 50 करोड़ ६० जो उन्होंने रोजगार के लिये स्वीकार किया है उसका भी वितरण यहां भारत

सरकार की तरफ से होता है। उसमें भी उत्तर प्रदेश को पीछे रखा गया है। वह इस तरह से किया गया है कि, वह जब इस रुपये का बटवारा किया गया तो उसमें यह लिख दिया गया कि जहां पर दस ब्लाक से ज्यादा होंगे वहां के लिये अधिक रुपया नहीं दिया जायेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि उत्तर प्रदेश का कोई भी जिला ऐसा नहीं है जहां दस या ग्यारह ब्लाकों से ज्यादा न हों, एक आठ जिले को छोड़ कर। इसलिये इसमें भी यू० पी० पीछे रह गया जब 50 करोड़ रु० का बटवारा किया गया। चूंकि वहां हर जिले में 10-15 ब्लाक हैं, इस लिये यह असमानता हो गई। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि आगे जब 50 करोड़ रुपयों का बटवारा हो तो उसमें समानता रखी जाये और हर ब्लाक को एक समान पैसा दिया जाये। इसी तरह से 25 करोड़ रुपया जो आप ने रखा है उसके बटवारे में कोई असमानता न आ जाये आप के विभाग के द्वारा, इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाये।

इसी तरह से आप से एक निवेदन और भी करना है। स्वतन्त्रता के इतने वर्षों के बाद भी आज उत्तर प्रदेश का बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र, हमारे पहाड़ी जिले और मिर्जापुर इस तरह के क्षेत्र हैं जहां के गांवों में रहने वाले लोग पानी के लिये तरसते हैं। आप को आश्चर्य होगा जान कर कि गर्मी के दिनों में बुन्देलखण्ड में लाखों महिलायें दो तीन मील पानी भरने के लिये जाने के लिये बाध्य होती हैं। वहां पानी की बड़ी भारी समस्या है। मैं चाहूंगा कि इन क्षेत्रों के लिये, अर्थात् जिन उत्तर प्रदेश के क्षेत्रों में पानी की ठीक व्यवस्था नहीं है, जो कि मनुष्य के जीवन के लिये सब से आवश्यक वस्तु है, अच्छी व्यवस्था की जाये।

हिन्दुस्तान की असमानता को दूर करने के साथ-साथ एक चीज की तरफ और आप का विशेष ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ। आज हम एक ऐसे चौराहे पर खड़े हैं जहां से समाजवाद की

तरफ आगे बढ़ना है। ऐसे समय में भारत सरकार के नियन्त्रण में चलने वाले जितने कार्य हैं अगर उन से हम को मुनाफा न मिले, इतना अधिक रुपया खर्च करने के बाद भी यदि मुनाफा न कमाया जा सके तो हमारे समाजवादी प्रोग्राम के लिए यह चीज एक चुनौती है। आज हम देखते हैं कि जितने भी भारत सरकार के संस्थान हैं, वह मुनाफे के बजाय नुकसान पर चल रहे हैं। यदि हमको समाजवाद के प्रति लोगों में आस्था पैदा करनी है तो जो व्यक्तिगत क्षेत्र हैं उनको तो हम राष्ट्रीयकरण के अन्दर ले ही जाये, जो हमारे पुराने संस्थान हैं और भारत सरकार के नीचे चल रहे हैं, उनमें चाहे जैसी व्यवस्था हम करें, लेकिन उनमें मुनाफा होना चाहिये। चाहे हम मजदूरों को साक्षीदार बनायें प्रशासन में उनको भागीदार बनायें या कोई और तरीका इस्तेमाल करें लेकिन हमको व्यवस्था को ठीक करना ही पड़ेगा। यह एक चुनौती हमारे सामने आ कर खड़ी हो गई है और इसका हमें समना करना होगा। सरकारी जितने भी संस्थान हैं वे मुनाफे में चलने चाहियें और इसके वास्ते जो भी व्यवस्था आवश्यक हो, वह आपको करनी होगी।

माननीय वित्त मंत्री जी ने व्यक्तिगत करों के मामले में, प्रत्यक्ष करों के मामले में एक ऐसा दृष्टिकोण अपनाया है जिससे मालूम होता है कि हम समाजवाद की तरफ चल रहे हैं। जहां उन्होंने प्रत्यक्ष करों के सम्बन्ध में इस दृष्टिकोण को अपनाया है वहां उनको अप्रत्यक्ष करों के मामले में भी ऐसा ही दृष्टिकोण अपनाना चाहिये। चाहे मंदा हो या साबुन हो या सिले सिलाए कपड़े हों, मैं प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उन पर वह पुनर्विचार करें ताकि यह जो सुन्दर बजट उन्होंने पेश किया है यह और भी सुन्दर बन सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

*SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : Hon. Deputy Speaker, Sir; many hon. Members of this House have analysed the Central Budget for the year 1971-72 from various view points during the past few days. The hon. Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance, Shri Ganesh, while intervening in the General Discussion yesterday, stated categorically that this Budget has not been framed on the basis of socialistic principles. In the recent General Elections, the people of this country, with the fond hope that the Central Government, under the leadership of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, would relieve the distress of the down trodden and usher in an era of socialism in the country by implementing vigorously programmes based on socialistic objectives voted overwhelmingly in favour of this Government. The hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Chavan has also referred to this aspect in his Budget speech. But, Shri Ganesh clearly expressed his view yesterday that this is not a socialist-oriented Budget. He added that socialism cannot be achieved within a period of one year. We all know that a political party is given the seat of power so that it may implement its policies and objectives for the welfare of the country. The people of our country exercised their franchise in favour of the ruling party and they now expect the ruling party would redeem its pledge contained in their election manifesto.

Shri Chavan has referred to this in his Budget Speech. I quote :

"The massive mandate which this Government received from the people three months ago was a mandate for socialism, a mandate for rapid economic growth matched by increased social justice."

Shri Ganesh has stated that within one year it is not possible to bring in socialism in the country. The Budget is a potent instrument in the hands of the Government to delineate its policies and programmes and also the method of their implementation. When we hear a Minister saying in the first year after the Elections that it is not easy to bring in socialism within one year, we get the doubt that even in 1976 the same excuse might be offered. Though no time-limit can be fixed for creating a socialistic society, yet a climate and consciousness

must be created among the people for realising the objective of establishing an egalitarian society.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask what tangible and direct benefits would accrue to the poor people through this Budget. If the Government can enumerate a few such benefits, then we are prepared to accept that this is a socialistic Budget. As many hon. Members referred to the taxes levied in this Budget, we find that there is an impost on *maida*. We are aware and we realise that no Government would be able to run the administration without resorting to taxation. My party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, is also running a responsible Government of a State. It is not just levying a tax on *maida* but the justification put forth is really shocking to us. The justification for this levy on *maida* is that the bread made out of *maida* is consumed mostly by affluent sections of the society. It might be true also. You find that the rich people are served bread in the Inter-continental Oberoi Hotel. At the same time, you also see poor people eating bread in the pavement shops of Delhi Bazzars. We cannot afford to tax bread on the ground that it is a rich man's food because of our unsavoury association with the people frequently visiting Inter-continental Hotel. This is a glaring example of the fallacy of syllogism. Just because a cow with four legs gives milk, you cannot expect milk from a table with four legs. A lone villager in the corner of South takes bread and so also a rich man in the Inter-continental Hotel. The Government, under the false notion that a poor man would feel proud to be compared with a rich levy tax on *maida*.

It is also claimed that revenue of Rs. 7.4 crores would accrue as a result of this tax on *maida* and this amount would be set apart for implementing Children's Nutrition Programme. I don't understand the connection between these two. All the members alike, both from Opposition and from the Congress, have demanded the withdrawal of this levy on *maida*. If Shri Chavan, realising his uneviable position, withdraws the tax on *maida*, what will be the consequence. The poor children will be deprived of the benefits of Nutrition Programme. I am unable to appreciate the so-called socialist-

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

oriented Budget which affects the poor people and the poor children alike.

There is no denying the fact that a Government has to impose taxes for its existence. But the question is who should be taxed. We have not touched the Corporate Sector in this Budget. All the members of this House know how the corporate sector functions in our country. We regret that the corporate sector which earns huge profits has been left untouched in this Budget.

Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her Budget Speech last year stated that the income of husband and wife would be taken together for the assessment of income tax. This year there is no mention about it in the Budget. I happened to come across a news item in which Dr. Patel, who prepares the Budget Speech of the Finance Minister, is reported to have said that there is no intention on the part of Government to link up wife's income with that of the husband for the purpose of assessment of income tax. I request the hon. Finance Minister to examine this question.

Besides the corporate sector, there are any number of advocates practising in the Supreme Court and also Doctors earning huge income. They neither give any receipts nor keep proper accounts of their income. There are big lawyers earning Rs. 4.5 lakh a year. I would like to request the Finance Minister to devise ways and means for collecting taxes due from them on their actual income. I would also plead with him that he should take vigorous steps to collect the huge arrears of income tax. It is true that the Finance Minister has referred to the problem of un-accounted money in his budgets speech. But I would urge that, before the conclusion of this session, he should bring legislative proposals before the House to unearth the unaccounted money. To tackle the problem of hoarded black money, there is only one way out for the Finance Minister and that is to demonetize hundred rupee notes and also currencies of higher denomination. There have been reports to this effect in the newspaper but the Governor of the Reserve Bank has denied them. In this House also this report has been contradicted. But I would appeal to the Finance Minister to take the step of demonetizing unhesitatingly so that the vexatious problem of black money can be solved.

Next comes the question of unemployment. In this Budget there is a reference to

this problem. A sum of Rs. 25 crores has been earmarked for creating job opportunities to the educated unemployed. There are 7 crores of unemployed in our country. In the interim Budget there was a provision of Rs. 50 crores for rural employment programme and the share of Tamil Nadu was a meagre sum of Rs. 1½ crores. You can imagine how and to what extent employment opportunities can be created with this paltry sum of Rs. 1½ crores. The unemployment problem is assuming serious proportions and the Government will have to take very effective steps if they want to avoid grave consequences. The Central Government should not only establish industrial units throughout the country but also extend their unstinted cooperation to the State Governments trying to set up such units. The Tamil Nadu Government sought the sanction of Central Government for setting up 140 industrial units last year but they were given permission only for 36 units. It is a pity that permission was refused for 104 units. I know that this problem of unemployment cannot be solved with the help of agriculture alone. There is imperative need for setting up industrial units, big and small, in large numbers if this problem is to be tackled to some extent.

Under the head 'Defence', an amount of Rs. 1079 crores has been allocated in this Budget. We find that a major portion of the allocation is under revenue account and very little is made available to capital account. I am of the view that defence production must be given great fillip. Because of discipline in the Army, the workers in the defence installations would function efficiently and if more defence production units are set up, it would go a long way in mitigating the rigours of educated unemployment.

I would request that a Committee should be set up to consider the question of recurring losses in public sector undertakings and also to suggest measures to prevent such losses. The D. M. K. Party has accepted unreservedly the nationalisation policy of the Central Government. But on account of certain shortcoming in the working of the nationalised sector and also due to administrative lapses, you find heavy losses. If proper steps are taken to streamline the administrative machinery I am sure these nationalised units will become profit-making units. To give an example, there is a cement factory in Mysore. The requirement of

[Shri Dhandapani]

gypsum for this factory is met from Rajasthan. But this gypsum is available at less cost in Udumalaipettai, which is in my constituency. If arrangements are made to utilise this gypsum for this factory in Mysore, naturally this unit will start making profits because the transportation charges will be cut down considerably and the price of gypsum is also less. Though we have repeatedly referred to this, nobody has cared to look into this matter. Such small lapses abound in public sector units. If the hon. Minister takes steps to remove them, then naturally the public sector units would function well.

The hon. Finance Minister has himself accepted that the administration of the nationalised banks is not upto the mark. Even today the directors of not only the State Bank of India but also the 14 nationalised banks are given clean overdraft facilities which help them to indulge in personal aggrandisement. We recently came across the case of misappropriation of Rs. 60 lakhs by one Mr. Malhotra in the State Bank of India in New Delhi. It is not that there is only one Malhotra in Delhi but there are thousands of Malhotras working in the State Bank Branches and also in the 14 nationalised Banks. I would request the Minister to go into the question of improving the working of nationalised banks in all seriousness.

The prices of food articles must be reduced. The hon. Finance Minister has been advising *ad nauseum* the State Governments to reduce the non-plan expenditure. How is it possible? The Central Government is in a position to increase the emoluments of its employees any time and to any extent. When the prices of essential commodities are soaring sky-high, the State Government have no alternative but to increase emoluments of their employees. It is very necessary that the rise in prices of essential commodities must be arrested and brought under control. Also, all efforts must be made to increase the production substantially.

It is stated that a Bill would be circulated to the States for the purpose of putting a ceiling on urban property. There seems to be also another proposals to take over the administration of Estates Duty from the States. This process of circulation and consultation will no doubt take considerable

time. I would like the Finance Minister to thrash out these issues in a Conference of the Chief Ministers of States and take expeditious steps to bring forward the necessary legislation.

Every State is striving hard to implement progressive measures. So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we have created a Slum Clearance Board with a view to providing alternative accommodation to thousands of slum dwellers. The State Government has also provided a sum of Rs. 4½ crores for this purpose. I request the Finance Minister to give matching grant to our State Government so that they can take up this work effectively. The Tamil Nadu Government is taking steps to meet the acute housing shortage throughout the State with the help of the Housing Board. The State Government has requested the Centre to provide Rs. 10 crores from the Revolving Fund created for this purpose. I appeal to the Finance Minister to accede to the request of State Government and sanction this amount.

On the occasion of the birth-day of our Chief Minister Kalam Karunanidhi on the 3rd of this month, a scheme of rehabilitation of beggars was started. This scheme is not entirely financed by the State Government, but many voluntary agencies and also individuals have donated substantial amounts for implementing this scheme. There are 60,000 beggars in Tamil Nadu alone, of which 8,000 suffer from leprosy. My Government has initiated this scheme to give immediate medical attention and succour to these 8,000 lepers. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to allocate special funds to our State for eradicating beggary from our State.

Though agriculture is given top priority in this Budget, tractors have been taxed heavily. I request the Finance Minister to re-examine the heavy impost on tractor, which contributes greatly to agricultural progress in the country.

In Tamil Nadu, our life and death question is adequate water supply. Today we are depending upon the tender mercies of the neighbouring States of Mysore and Kerala for our water supply. Cauvery Water dispute is still hanging fire though Tamil Nadu has been crying hoarse for a solution. I request the Minister that this

dispute should be referred to arbitration. In the Fourth Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 85 crores has been allocated for Mysore State so that they can utilise fully the waters of rivers flowing westward by constructing dams across them. It looks as if the Government of Mysore is trying to stop the supply of Cauvery Waters simply because Tamil Nadu gets it. Water is not an exclusive property of any individual or State; it is a divine gift to the people. The Central Government cannot be a silent spectator and a mute witness to the sufferings of people in Tamil Nadu. Just because there is a dispute between two States, the Central Government should also not resort to divide and rule policy to suit their convenience and to keep their hold on both the States. If politics is introduced in this matter, I would warn the Centre of serious and grave consequences. According to the provisions of Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956, this issue should be referred to arbitration.

Besides setting up industrial units for solving the unemployment problem, the much talked about scheme of linking Ganges with Cauvery should become a reality. It should not become a victim of protracted and futile negotiations. Recently, Dr. K. L. Rao stated that the States will have to be consulted in this respect. I appeal to the Finance Minister that this scheme should be treated as a central scheme and it should be implemented as early as possible. This would create job opportunities for thousands of educated unemployed. There is also another scheme known as Sethu Samudram Project, which is pending for long. If implemented, it will not only create job opportunities for the educated unemployed of that area but will also bring substantial revenues to the Central Government.

I would like to suggest that a Board should be constituted to decide on the utilisation of waters of rivers flowing through two or more States.

We have been demanding that more powers should be given to the States. I would like to state that nobody need apprehend that this demand for more powers will weaken the hands of the Centre. On the other hand, there will be a strong centre because the States will be functioning smoothly. In Tanjore there is a big temple in which we wanted to shift the idol from one place to another. But the Central

Government intervened and stopped us from doing such a small thing. Similarly, in Vellore there is a Fort and also a temple. Inside the temple there is no idol of God. When we wanted to instal an idol of God inside the temple, permission was refused by the Centre. I request that the Central Government should stop the interference in such small matters.

As allocations are made in the Five Year Plans to the States, I would suggest that the States should be earmarked their share of foreign exchange also.

I will like to mention here that the efforts of the State Government to bring prosperity to the poor are not being supplemented by the Central Government. As the taxation proposals in this Budget would add to the distress of the poor people of our country, I request the hon. Finance Minister to withdraw the tax on *maida*, on coarse cloth, on cheap variety of ready garments and soaps. I would also state here that the price of kerosene has gone up in sympathy with the tax on petroleum products. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to take steps to see that the price of kerosene does not go up.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI AHMED AGA (Baramulla) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find, the Budget proposals are a very sincere effort at reducing inequality in income and wealth. There is really an effort at reducing the concentration of wealth.

I welcome the Budget. My immediate reaction to the Budget was :

कुछ नहीं तो कम से कम खाबे सहर देखा
तो है ।

जिस तरफ देखा न था अब तक उस
तरफ देखा तो है ॥

The socialism is not going to be achieved by this one Budget alone. It is a process which will take time. The whole question is : Are we going on the right path or are we not going on the right path ? That we are going on the right path is certainly borne out by the proposals that are contained in the Budget. I do not want to repeat what has been said before. I have got something else to say which is more important and which is connected with the Budget,

[Shri Ahmed Aggarwal]

I find, in these Budget proposals that the taxation at the highest level is 97.6 per cent and I again see that after wealth limit at Rs. 17.5 lakhs, the taxation would start eating the holding itself. I see that the Finance Minister has tried to tax the rich. He had also to tax those who could afford to pay as in view of narrow tax base, it was not possible for him to leave them out. I understand there is a resentment against the rise in price of bread and also with regard to ready-made garments and soap.

There are two types of ready-made garments, one worn by the poor and the other worn by the rich. I wish the Finance Minister to look into this aspect again so that the garments which are purchased by the poor are not taxed. There is a difference between the two types of garments, one is sold in poorer areas and the other is sold in places like Connaught Place. Connaught Place garments must certainly be taxed.

We got massive mandate from the people, but not *Alladin's Lamp*. In the Interim Budget, the Finance Minister said that he will give a better budget. But what was the condition after that? Other things have happened. We got the *Bungla Desh* problem. There is massacre going on there. The Finance Minister cannot just forget about that. He has to put one-third for defence purposes and there by the resources get curtailed or limited to that extent. We have always believed that the pre-requisite for development is peace. Therefore, we gave the idea of *panchsheel* to the world.

15.56 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

When the Prime Minister went to Lusaka conference where half the world's population was represented by 53 countries, the Prime Minister reiterated Panditji's remarks, which I will quote. He had said :

"We are in no camp and no military alliance. The only camp we should like to be in is the camp of peace which should include as many countries as possible."

Our policy has always been for maintaining world peace. But what has happened during

these 20 years? We have had two wars. We have had one tribal invasion in Kashmir. We are now faced with these war evacuees, 4 millions of them. These 4 millions have to be looked after.

There is the statement made by my once-esteemed leader, Sheikh Abdullah who had been one time a democrat since 1931. He is now supporting the military dictatorship. I am surprised, shocked and bewildered to see this statement of his given to *Rahnuma-Deccan*. He is giving support to military dictatorship and that also of the worst type. We must understand what has happened when East Bengal had opted for Pakistan and they had voted for Pakistan and what is it that has happened now. I wish that Sheikh Abdullah had also given thought to that. Why they want to fall out? Because, they never had proper type of Government. First, they had feudal lords and then they had military dictatorship which was started by Ayub, and now today by Yahya who says, 'I am more loyal than Mujib' who is elected by the people. When they were in the Army Service in 1947 other people were fighting for independence, but not Yahya, not Ayub. Let us try to understand this. They were serving His Majesty's or Her Majesty's Government in Britain then when they were in the army in 1947. Let us try to understand why truncated Pakistan is disintegrating.

16 hrs.

I want to give some figures. What did Ayub do? He created 20 families including his to control the whole economy of Pakistan, and that also in West Pakistan. They control 66 per cent of the industrial capital. Those 20 families control 80 per cent of the country's banking system. Again it is these 20 families who control 97 per cent of the insurance. The Bangla Desh people were earning them the foreign exchange, but almost the whole of that was being spent in West Pakistan. Again, who are these 20 families and what other vested interest. Ayub created feudal lords also from among the army men. He gave land to the retired army personnel and settled them on land and made them into landlords, and thereby he tried to perpetuate a sort of vested interest even in the army and thereby ensure their interest and loyalty for

perpetual rule by the army in Pakistan. This had been the policy of Ayub. But what happened was that even in West Pakistan, there was a movement by the people, by the students and by intellectuals and others. So, Ayub had to go away. He could not remain in power for long. At that time, he had asked Yahya whether he could have martial law again. But Yahya refused. Yahya was wiser at that time. He told Ayub that it was not possible to have East Bengal with them if the imposed martial law. So, Ayub had to hand over to quit and Yahya took over.

Today, we find that Yahya has committed the same mistake that Ayub wanted to commit. Today, he was forgotten the advice that he gave to Ayub, and thus he had invited trouble for himself. Today, the entire East Bengal has gone out of his hands. It is absolutely wrong to say today that Bangla Desh can remain united with West Pakistan any longer. Again, I am reminded of what Sheikh Abdullah has said. He has said that he is supporting Yahya because he wants a united Pakistan consisting of East and West Pakistan. I want to understand what he means by this unity. The two wings are more than one thousand miles apart, and still he wants unity between the eastern and the western wings of Pakistan. For that matter, one could argue that Iraq and Syria should also be united. Iraq and Syria have the same civilisation, Iraq, Syria and Jordan are Muslim countries speaking Arabic and having the same civilisation and coming from the same Semitic race and following the same religion. Why does Sheikh Abdullah not say that they should also be united? If Iraq and Syria and Jordan could be separate Muslim countries, why not Bangla Desh also? It can be a separate Muslim country, and I do not see any reason why we cannot recognise East Bengal as a separate country.

Now, why is it that East Bengal has gone out of the control of West Pakistan? The reason is simple. West Pakistan treated East Bengal as its colony, and that is why they have lost this portion. The Bangla Desh people want their independence, and in fact, they have every right to ask for their independence. Therefore, it is incorrect to say that unity has to be there between East and West Pakistan even at this cost.

We find that Yahya Khan's repression in East Bengal has been mostly against the

students and intellectuals and workers. Abdul Mana has said that about a lakh of workers have been killed during the last two months in Bangla Desh. About one lakh workers besides intelligentsia and students and others who were fighting in the liberation movement have been killed there.

With all this repression, it is not possible for Yahya to keep this area. I therefore plead with Government to see reason and reality and recognise Bangla Desh as a separate entity. It is entirely a separate country.

Now I wish to say a few things about the budget. I would request the Finance Minister to involve the educated unemployed in rural works programmes. Unless this is done, it is not possible to do any thing very substantial in this regard.

Then more loans should be given to the self-employed. At the moment, the rules and regulations and procedures of the SBI and other banks are so rigid that it is not possible to get loans. We want more loans to go to the people so that they can put these loans to productive use for self-employment.

Then I wish to say one thing emphatically. There are Rs. 2,000 crores of black money. Unless we unearth it, it is not possible to go ahead with our programmes without interference from these quarters. I suggest that we demonetise the 100-rupee notes.

I was amazed to read in the papers yesterday a statement issued by Shri Morarji Desai, a great respected leader. He said that this budget would lead to more evasion and that no Finance Minister has been able to please all sections. But I feel Shri Chavan has certainly pleased a very large section, these people who want change and do not believe in *status quo*. In this connection, I am reminded of a beautiful verse which I would like to recite for the House :

जाने क्या सोच कर रो दी चमन में शबनम ।

जाने किस बात पे फूलों को हंसी आई है ॥

SHRI M. T. RAJU (Narasapur) : While I do support the budget proposals of the Finance Minister, I beg leave to express my views and offer a few suggestions on the broader issues of budget policy. Of all the objectives of the taxation proposals, the one that most subverts the socialist mandate is

(Shri M. T. Ramesh)

that relating to reduction in inequalities in income and wealth. In pursuance of this objective, certain increases in the levels of taxation on income and wealth have been proposed. These are necessary and are most welcome. It seems to me, however, that the incidents of these increases will fall not on all rich people, but only on the richest of the rich. At the proposed rates of taxation, there will be an effective ceiling on wealth between Rs. 10-15 lakhs. I am afraid a ceiling at so high a level would hardly serve to usher in socialism in a poor country like ours.

As hon. Members are aware, almost all the State Governments have imposed ceilings on agricultural lands. The ceiling varies from State to State, but by and large it does not exceed 25 to 30 acres of good land. Even on the most liberal valuation, the value of the land up to this ceiling will not be more than Rs. 1½ or Rs. 2 lakhs at the most. Is it right, I ask that an urban businessman should be allowed to accumulate wealth up to Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 lakhs while a man in the rural area who confines himself to the pursuit of agriculture is not allowed to possess land worth more than Rs. 1½ or Rs. 2 lakhs? These differential ceilings are wholly discriminatory. And what is worse, a lower ceiling in the case of agriculture will in effect amount to penalising entrepreneurship in agriculture. It is the rural entrepreneurship that is responsible for the green revolution, and you can hardly sustain this green revolution if there is a flight of talent from village to town in pursuit of higher levels of income and higher levels of wealth.

The Finance Minister himself has pointed out that ultimately the basis of taxation has to be the size of income or wealth irrespective of the fact whether it is derived from agricultural or non-agricultural sources. I entirely agree with the statement. The norms and standards of social justice must apply equally and uniformly, no matter what species of property we are dealing with. I plead, therefore, that from now onwards we should move towards imposing a ceiling on the totality of wealth, on the totality of income held by a person, whether the wealth or the income is derived from agricultural or non-agricultural sources or from both. Pending imposition of a ceiling on the totality of wealth, in my mind it does not seem right

or proper for the existing ceilings on agricultural holdings to be tinkered with.

I would like to make one more point on behalf of agriculturists. It is proposed to levy excise duty on tractors. A rich man no doubt can purchase a tractor paying the excise duty, but it must be realised that the use of tractors is not confined to the rich farmers alone. Field experience would tell you that many small farmers now-a-days, whose holdings are too small to enable them to maintain plough and cattle, are increasingly going in for tractors for ploughing their fields. I would therefore suggest for the consideration of the Government that simultaneously they should take steps to provide tractors to small farmers and marginal farmers on hire basis at subsidised rates. I am suggesting this because I shall be very sorry if mechanisation of agriculture should receive a set back in our country merely because of the levy of the excise duty.

Experience all over the world has shown that mechanisation is a very potent factor for improving agricultural productivity.

I now come to our expenditure programmes. Just as taxation schemes could help us in levelling down the rich, expenditure programmes could on the other hand help us in levelling up the poor. The central objective or policy of the Government avowedly is the abolition of poverty. I should have thought that this budget should have shown the way how the central objective was going to be fulfilled. It is not enough to say that poverty cannot be abolished through one budget alone. A substantive beginning has to be made in the budget. What does abolition of poverty mean in terms of governmental action, in terms of Government's responsibility to undertake measures to abolish it? In my view this would only mean that this class of people who are the most economically backward should first be enabled to attain a standard of living comparable to that now being enjoyed by their more fortunate brethren. I plead that one should begin with the poorest of the poor so that you can make a dent in the poverty line where it is most stinking. Our task then would be to identify correctly those classes who are the most backward who need attention by the community. Such people, in my view, would only be Harijans, tribals and landless poor. It is true we are under-

taking a number of rural schemes and these doubtless will help to raise the income of the down-trodden classes. But the point I want to stress is this. It would not be correct to assume that any increased incomes these new job opportunities may give them will not automatically secure an improvement in their physical and social living conditions. I give you my reason for this. Their present income levels are so low, so appallingly low that any increase that these people are able to achieve will be almost wholly absorbed by current consumption and little of nothing would be left for savings or investment in any durable benefits like housing. These classes are living in segregated congested and most insanitary localities; their housing conditions are appalling. What more lasting social welfare measures can we think of than providing housing to these down-trodden people. I make bold to say that the people of this country will cheerfully bear the burden of the heavy taxation this budget has imposed provided that a substantial part of the new revenues are utilised for providing tangible benefits of direct and immediate nature for improving the living conditions of these down-trodden people. I would therefore plead with the Finance Minister that we should undertake a massive housing programme for the benefit of these backward classes so that every family shall be provided with a dwelling house in the next ten years. A big provision will have to be made in the current budget. I am not asking for anything new. The Finance Minister himself has reminded use of the commitment he has made when he submitted the interim budget, namely, that the budget proper will provide for a significant increase in the outlays on development and social welfare.

So far as the development outlay is concerned, he has fulfilled his commitment by increasing the plan ceiling to Rs. 150 crores, but when it comes to social welfare, I am afraid his fulfilment is by no means articulate. All I am asking for is that he should make a substantial provision in this budget for immediately improving the standard of living of these down-trodden people if his budget is to go down as one drawn up on the basis of a socialist mandate.

सभापति जी, सम्मानित श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी के प्रगतिशील विचारों से प्रेरित होकर, उनके इस निश्चय को जानकर कि वे समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करेंगी, मेरे जैसा व्यक्ति जो समाज है प्रति सर्वहारा वर्ग से सम्बन्धित चल चलाता था, उनके चल में शामिल हुआ। आज उस विश्वास की लड़ी में एक मजबूत कड़ी इस बजट के द्वारा जोड़ दी गयी है। (व्यवधान) जनतन्त्र के शान्तिप्रिय मार्ग पर चलते हुये समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना करना हमारा लक्ष्य है। देश के संविधान ने भी इस तरह का निर्णय किया है। हमारे संविधान में डायरेक्टिव प्रिन्सिपल्स के अनुच्छेद 38 और 39 समय-समय पर हमको सदा प्रभावित करते हैं। सभापति जी, मैं अनुच्छेद 38 और 39 को आपकी अनुमति से कोट करना चाहता हूँ।

38. "The State shall strive to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life."

39. "The State shall, in particular, direct its policy towards securing—

- (a) that the citizens, men and women equally, have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;
- (b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so distributed as best to subserve the common good;
- (c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment;
- (d) that there is equal pay for equal work for both men and women;
- (e) that the

[श्री बी० पी० मोर्य]

strength of workers men and women, and the tender age of children are not abused and that citizens are not forced by economic necessity to enter avocations unsuited to their age or strength ;

(f) that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment."

संविधान के यह अनुच्छेद हमको वक्तन-फवक्तन याद दिलाते हैं कि किस तरह के देश में बजट आयें, किस तरह से देश का संचालन किया जाय जिससे कि हम देश में सम्पत्ति का कुछ विशेष हाथों में न जाने दें और शोषण के जो साधन हैं उनको समाप्त करें। मैं श्रीमन, वित्त मन्त्री का आभार मानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस बजट के द्वारा संविधान के इस विश्वास को फिर से मजबूत किया है।

साथ ही साथ सदन का ध्यान मैं उस तरफ ले जाना चाहता हूँ, अभी-अभी कुछ दिन पहले देश के उच्चतम न्यायालय ने गोलकनाथ के केस में यह निश्चय किया कि सम्पत्ति का अधिकार फंडामेंटल राइट्स में शामिल है। इस निर्णय के कारण समाजवाद की राह पर चलने में एक बहुत बड़ा रोड़ा हमारे सामने आ गया। साथ ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने यह भी कहा कि इस माननीय सदन को भी फंडामेंटल राइट्स को छूने का अधिकार नहीं है। इसके पश्चात् वित्त मन्त्री ने अपनी चतुराई, विद्वता, दूर-दक्षिता, योग्यता और क्षमता से किस प्रकार सम्पत्ति पर, व्यक्तिगत आमदनी पर रोक लगाई है इसको जनसंघ के लोग न समझें यह मैं मान सकता हूँ, स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग न समझें यह भी मैं समझ सकता हूँ, प्रतिक्रियावादी सदस्य न समझें यह भी मैं मान सकता हूँ, राजाओं और रानियों तथा करोड़पतियों के व्यवहार पर सख्त प्रतिक्रिया करने वाले न समझें यह

भी मैं मान सकता हूँ, लेकिन साम्यवादी न समझें यह बात मेरी समझ में नहीं आती। यह मेरी समझ से बाहर की बात है। 1971 के चुनावों द्वारा जनता ने इस सत्य को फिर से दोहराया है, फिर से निश्चित कर दिया है कि जनता हर कीमत पर देश में समाजवाद चाहती है। दो तिहाई बहुमत हमारे दल कांग्रेस को देकर जनता ने स्पष्ट कर दिया है कि जनता देश में समाजवादी समाज की स्थापना चाहती है। इस देश में हम 'राजाओं, रानियों और करोड़पतियों' को समाप्त करके 55 करोड़ आदमियों का विकास चाहते हैं। यह जनतन्त्र है, पीलू मोदी जी, मोदी-तन्त्र नहीं है।

मैं कुछ आंकड़े देना चाहता हूँ, जो बार-बार इस सदन में कहा गया कि दो लाख की जिस व्यक्ति या परिवार की आमदनी है उससे ऊपर की आमदनी पर 97 परसेन्ट से ज्यादा टैक्स लग जायगा। इस बात को साम्यवादी न समझें, श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता न समझें यह कैसी विडम्बना है। क्योंकि इस बजट के द्वारा वित्त मन्त्री ने बड़ी चतुराई से आमदनी पर एक सीमा बांध दी है उसके बाद कोई भी व्यक्ति सम्पत्ति को अपने यहां पर इकट्ठा नहीं कर पायेगा। साथ ही साथ यह भी आप पायेंगे कि अचल सम्पत्ति पर भी वित्त मन्त्री ने एक सीमा बांध दी है। यह गहराई से जानने की बात है, इसको जनसंघ के मित्र अच्छी तरह समझ सकते हैं इसीलिए इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। और विरोध करते हैं मंदी को लेकर। मंदी के कर का हम भी विरोध करते हैं, पेट्रोल को लेकर हम भी विरोध करते हैं। (व्यवधान) इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ वित्त मन्त्री इस बजट को प्रस्तुत करने के लिये बधाई के पात्र हैं।

माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता जी, जिनसे मैं भी कभी-कभी प्रेरणा लेता हूँ, वे एक साम्य-

बादी विचारधारा का आह्वान करने वाले हैं, उनका एक विशेष जीवन रहा है, मेरे जैसे व्यक्ति उनसे प्रेरणा लेते रहे हैं, लेकिन वह यहाँ पर कहें कि 177 करोड़ रु० का पूरा बजट वित्त मंत्री ने गरीबों पर डाल दिया है, वह सत्य से परे है। क्योंकि जो घन इम्पोर्ट ड्यूटी से आने वाला है वह गरीबों पर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। यह जो लगजरी गुड्स हैं उन पर लगे टैक्स का बोझ गरीबों पर पड़ने वाला नहीं है। इसी तरह से तमाम टैक्सों का जोड़ 144 करोड़ आता है। अब अगर 177 करोड़ में से 144 करोड़ को निकाल दें तो हम पायेंगे कि केवल 33 करोड़ का बोझ गरीबों पर पड़ता है। यह गरीबों पर नहीं डाला जाना चाहिए, यह मैं मानता हूँ। मैंने पर टैक्स लगाना गरीबों के साथ न्याय करना नहीं है। पेट्रोल पर आपने 20 पैसे बढ़ा दिये हैं, लेकिन पेट्रोल पम्प वाले ने 26 पैसे बढ़ा दिये, यह मेरे पास पची है। एक सेठ के कार के पेट्रोल पर, उसकी कार पर कर लग जाय इससे मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है। लेकिन इसमें टैक्सी वाले, स्कूटर वाले भी शामिल हैं। इसीलिये ऐसे करों का हम विरोध करते हैं। लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ बड़े-बड़े कारपोरेशन के टैक्स को किस सरलता के साथ वित्त मंत्री ने बढ़ाकर 16 करोड़ रु० की बढ़ोत्तरी की है इसको साम्यवादी न समझें, यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता।

वित्त मंत्री ने बहुत सी विशेषतायें अपना करके यहाँ पर बजट प्रस्तुत किया है जिससे देश के उन लोगों पर जो अति सर्वहारा लोग हैं, जो घास खोदकर अपना पेट पालते हैं, जो देहात के लोग हैं, उन पर बोझ न डालें। उन पर बोझ बिल्कुल नहीं पड़ा है। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि देहात के रहने वाले जमींदारों परा बोझ पड़ना चाहिये। यह मैं जरूर चाहता हूँ कि जो ब्लैक मनी का रुपया है उस पर भ्रष्टाचारी से हाथ डाला जाय, घरों की जो सम्पत्ति छिपी हुई है अगर हम उसको ऊपर लायें तो रातों रात में देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था की काया-कल्प हो

सकती है, लेकिन इसके लिए हमको सस्ती अपनानी होगी।

इसके साथ ही साथ यह भी है कि करों का बोझ शहरों तक ही सीमित नहीं रहना चाहिये। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि देहातों में सड़कें नहीं, टेलिफोन नहीं, बिजली नहीं, अस्पताल नहीं, वे तमाम सुविधायें नहीं हैं जो कि बड़े शहरों में हैं। वह सुविधायें देहातों में नहीं हैं, केवल शहरों और कस्बों में ही हैं। यह सुविधायें देहात तक जायें। इसके साथ ही साथ टैक्स को भी देहात तक जाना चाहिये। जिस किसान की आमदनी 25 हजार रु० सालाना होती है, वह टैक्स क्यों न दे? एक तरफ आप 5,000 रु० सालाना से अधिक पाने वाले व्यक्ति पर टैक्स लगाते हैं जिसका पाप केवल यह है कि वह शहर में रहता है, उस पर आप अंकुश लगाते हैं, लेकिन उधर आप लाखों की सम्पत्ति कमाने वाले जमींदारों पर कोई टैक्स न लगायें, यह तरीका मेरे जैसे इन्सान की समझ में नहीं आता। अभी मेरे मित्र श्री भंडारे ने देहातों के बारे में कुछ कहा था। 23 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद यह सत्य अपनी जगह पर टिका हुआ है कि देहात मालिकों और गुलामों में बंटे हैं। शायद कुछ ही हजार देहात ऐसे होंगे जहाँ ऐसी व्यवस्था न हो, नहीं तो ज्यादातर देहात गुलामों और मालिकों में बंटे हुए हैं। इस व्यवस्था को रोकने के लिए, देहातों में समता लाने के लिए वहाँ पर बड़े जमींदारों के ऊपर भी हमें टैक्स लगाना होगा।

इस बजट में वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने बड़ी चतुराई से अचल सम्पत्ति में अन्डर-हैंड डीलिंग को कंट्रोल किया है, जिस ब्लैक मनी को बड़े-बड़े सेठ अपने उपयोग में लाते थे उसको कंट्रोल किया है। इसके लिये हमारे वित्त मंत्री महोदय धन्यवाद के पात्र हैं। 5 लाख की सम्पत्ति को करोड़पति सेठ एक लाख की कागज में दिखाता था, जिससे हमारी स्टाम्प फीस भी मारी जाती थी और 4 लाख काले बाजार के पैसे को बड़ा भावमी अपने मौज के लिए फिर

[श्री बी० पी० मोर्य]

से इस्तेमाल करता था। इस बजट में पहली बार प्रयत्न किया गया है कि अचल सम्पत्ति में अन्डर-हैंड डीलिंग न होने पाये और देश में तमाम सम्पत्ति खुलकर ऊपर आये। वित्त मंत्री ने बड़ी चतुराई से उस पर टैक्स लगाया है।

पहले इसके कि में उत्तर प्रदेश के कुछ अंकड़े प्रस्तुत करूं, मैं कुछ प्रश्न अपने साम्यवादी मित्रों से पूछना चाहता हूं। क्या यह बजट व्यक्तिगत आमदनी पर रोक नहीं लगाता? क्या यह बजट सम्पत्ति पर रोक नहीं लगाता? क्या यह बजट बेकारी दूर करने के लिए कुछ राहत नहीं देता? क्या यह बजट छोटे बच्चों को अच्छी खुराक मिले इसके लिए व्यवस्था नहीं करता? क्या यह बजट काले बाजार के पैसे पर मजबूती से हाथ नहीं डालता? यदि इन तमाम प्रश्नों का उत्तर "हां" में है, तो किसी भी साम्यवादी व्यक्ति को इस बजट का विरोध नहीं करना चाहिये। उन्हें तो चाहिये था कि वह इस बजट का समर्थन करते।

इसके बाद मैं कुछ उत्तर प्रदेश के बारे में कहना चाहूंगा। उत्तर प्रदेश की दशा बहुत ही खराब है। हम बहुत पीछे रह गये। आजादी से पहले हम बहुत से सूबों से आगे थे, लेकिन योजनाओं के साथ हम पीछे चलते चले जा रहे हैं। अभी हमारे केरल के मित्र शिकायत कर रहे थे। उनका नम्बर तो तीसरा आता है, हमारा नम्बर बारहवां आता है। मेरे पास बहुत से आंकड़े हैं। उनको देने की मुझे आज्ञा प्रदान की जाय और थोड़ा समय भी बढ़ाया जाये। मैं प्रति व्यक्ति केन्द्रीय सहायता के बारे में बतलाना चाहता हूं। नागालैंड 790.07 रु०, जम्मू और काश्मीर 351.94 रु०, केरल में 80.70 रुपये, राजस्थान में 79.50 रु०, हरियाणा में 74.88 रुपये, असम में 135.01 रु०, उड़ीसा में 71.7१ रु०, पंजाब में 65.68 रु०, मध्य प्रदेश में 62.24 रु०, गुजरात में 57.40 रु०, बिहार में 56.69 रु० और उत्तर प्रदेश में, जिसका नम्बर है, 56.19 रुपये। ठीक इसी

प्रकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार की अडिस्टेडिक्मिन्स में जो रकमों लगता है उसमें भी उत्तर प्रदेश का नम्बर जाकर 6ठा बैठता है। हमें से पहले मध्य प्रदेश है, बिहार है, पश्चिम बंगाल है, उड़ीसा है, तमिलनाडु है। इसके प्रतिरिक्त 1960-68 तक जिस प्रकार प्रति व्यक्ति आमदनी बढ़ी है, उसको भी आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि उस में भी उत्तर प्रदेश में वह कम ही हुई है बढ़ी नहीं है। इसके बारे में अभी एक सम्मानित सदस्य भी कह रहे थे। मैं कहना चाहूंगा कि जिस समय हमारी केन्द्रीय सरकार धन एलाट करती है, उस समय फी कस, फी आदमी का हिसाब लगाकर एलाट उसको करना चाहिये। अगर यह सिद्धांत केन्द्र ने अपना लिया तब उत्तर प्रदेश को उसकी आबादी के हिसाब से अपना हिस्सा मिल सकेगा केन्द्र से, और वह अपना विकास कर सकेगा।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करो। आप पन्द्रह मिनट ले चुके हैं।

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य : मेरी मेडन स्पीच है। पांच मिनट और नहीं तो दो मिनट तो अवश्य दीजिये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में एक सीलिंग का कानून 1960 में लागू हुआ था। उसके सम्बन्ध में एक रिपोर्ट आई थी। उस रिपोर्ट को मैं पढ़ूँ तो आप देखेंगे कि किस तरह से सीलिंग के इस कानून का मजाक उड़ाया गया। इसके सम्बन्ध में रिपोर्ट में यह लिखा हुआ है :

"There appears to be a whole vicious circle operating so far as the documentation of the records of right of village lands vis-a-vis the utilisation of cultivable land is concerned. Unless drastic and very bold steps are taken this deep rooted evil cannot be eradicated".

इसी में यह भी कहा गया है कि पूर्वी जिलों में एक ऐसा जमींदार है जिसके पास कृषि क्षेत्र एकड़ जमीन है। आपने सीलिंग लगाने के लिए उसका उसके ऊपर कोई अंक नहीं हुआ।

मीकरो से उसने बीस हजार, प्रन्नीस हजार पञ्चास हजार, रुपये के रुपये लिखा लिए और इस बात उन लोगों को नया करा होता है। यह तमाम इस रिपोर्ट में आया है उत्तर प्रदेश की बुरी अवस्था की तरफ प्रान्तीय सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार को भी ध्यान देना चाहिए।

बजट में लघु उद्योगों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है, छोटे उद्योगों की ओर कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है। माननीय उप-मंत्री महोदया बैठी हैं। उनके द्वारा मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय से प्रार्थना करूंगा कि लघु उद्योगों के लिए एक विशेष व्यवस्था की जाए।

जहां तक शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स का सम्बन्ध है, शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट कमिशनर संविधान के द्वारा मनोनीत होता है। लेकिन एक साल से वह जगह खाली पड़ी हुई है, उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की गई है। इससे प्रतीत होता है कि यह सरकार शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स की समस्याओं के प्रति कितनी उदासीन हैं। यह उदासीनता इसको त्यागनी चाहिये। कोन लोग हैं जो सरकार को ताकत और शक्ति देते हैं? अति सर्वहारा समाज के लोग ही तो देते हैं। लेकिन आज तक सरकार का ध्यान उनकी ओर नहीं गया है।

मैं उन चीजों की ओर नहीं जाना चाहता कि किस तरह से दूर दराज देहातों में शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट के लोगों को वोट देने का अधिकार नहीं है, किस तरह से उनकी बहन-बेटियों की इज्जत दिन बहाड़े लूट ली जाती है और पुलिस के अधिकारी रिपोर्ट तक नहीं लिखते हैं। लेकिन उस ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिये। नक्सलाइट कहीं बाहर से इम्पोर्ट नहीं होते हैं। जब लोगों पर जुल्म पर जुल्म होते हैं तो इसी भूमि से नक्सलाइट पैदा होते हैं। अगर इस कष्ट का निवारण नहीं किया गया, अगर इस क्षोभ को रोकना नहीं गया तो गांव-गांव में आप क्रांतिकारी लीजवानों को देखेंगे, उन को देखेंगे जिन की बहन बेटियों की इज्जत उनकी आंखों के सामने लुटी है कि वह नक्सलाइट हो जायेंगे।

अब मैं सुझाव प्रेसर कर रहा हूँ।

आपने मैदा पर दस पैसे बढ़ा दिये हैं। 7.4 करोड़ रुपये लिए और 1.8 करोड़ रुपया आपने राज्य सरकारों के लिए प्राप्त करने का अनुमान लगाना है। इस तरह से आपको 9.2 करोड़ प्राप्त होगा। यह गरीब जनता के प्रति अन्याय है। इसको तुरन्त हटाया जाये...

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : मैं माननीय सदस्य को टोकना नहीं चाहती हूँ। लेकिन अभी उन्होंने कहा कि दिन बहाड़े बहन बेटियों की इज्जत लूटी जाती है। बहन होने के नाते मैं कहूंगी कि इस तरह का जनरलाइजेशन न करके कोई स्पेसिफिक शिकायतें उनके पास हों तो उनको वह सरकार के पास तुरन्त भेजें—

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : साढ़े तीन सौ से ऊपर चुनाव के बाद भेज चुका हूँ, प्रधान मंत्री को, होम मिनिस्टर को और चीफ मिनिस्टर को। ये वेग नहीं डेफिनिट केसिस हैं।

श्रीमती सुशीला रोहतगी : माननीय सदस्य की मेडन स्पीच है और हम सब की शुभकामनायें उनके साथ हैं। मैं उनको टोकना नहीं चाहती थी। लेकिन जो उन्होंने कहा है उससे दुख हुए बैंगर नहीं रहता है। मैं कहूंगी कि इस बात को वह लिखित रूप से भेजें और जो स्पेसिफिक कम्प्लेंट्स हैं उनकी पूरी डिटेल्ज दें ताकि जांच कराई जा सके।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मैं मंत्री महोदया की भावनाओं को ठेस नहीं पहुँचाना चाहता। 374 केसिस मैंने प्रधान मंत्री को, गृह मंत्री को और प्रांत के मुख्य मंत्री को चुनाव के बाद भेजे हैं। आपकी सरकार अभी तक केवल 11 केसिस पकड़ पाई है। बाकी केसिस में कुछ नहीं कर पाई है।

सभापति महोदय : अब आप समाप्त करें।

श्री बी० पी० मौर्य : मैं केवल सुझाव दूंगा।

सभापति महोदय : अब और नहीं।

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य : आप मुझे सदन से निकाल सकते हैं। मैं सुझाव जरूर दूंगा।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao.

SHRI B. P. MAURYA : I can walk out. But I will give my proposals first. I was told that I will be given more than 15 minutes. I do not know where is our whip.

सभापति महोदय : बहुत से माननीय सदस्य बोलने वाले हैं। आपके लिए जितना बक्त था, आप उससे ज्यादा ले चुके हैं। आप बीस मिनट तक बोल चुके हैं। अब आप को और टाइम नहीं दिया जा सकता है।

श्री बी० पी० मोर्य : सभापति महोदय, आप एक मिनट में मेरे सुझाव तो सुन लीजिए।

जैसा कि मैंने कहा है मंदा पर से इयूटी को समाप्त कर दिया जाये। तैयार किये हुए मोटे कपड़े पर भी इयूटी लगा दी गई है। वित्त मंत्री का यह सोचना गलत है कि मोटा कपड़ा सिला हुआ भी लक्सरी गुड्स में आता है। वित्त मंत्री ने मोटे कपड़े पर .4 पैसे की इयूटी बढ़ाई है, लेकिन देहात में .4 पैसे बढ़कर दस पैसे हो जाते हैं। इसी तरह साबुन को भी गरीब और मध्यम श्रेणी के लोग इस्तेमाल करते हैं, इसलिए उस पर से भी इयूटी को हटा देना चाहिए। खुशबूदार तेल पर लगाई गई इयूटी को भी समाप्त कर देना चाहिये।

जहां तक पेट्रोल पर लगाई गई इयूटी का सम्बन्ध है, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बेचारे टैक्सी वालों ने बड़ी जय जयकार की और वे हमारी कांग्रेस के लिए मुफ्त टैक्सी चलाते रहे। अगर पेट्रोल पर लगाई गई इयूटी को 20 पैसे से 10 पैसे कर दिया जाये, तो कम से कम हम लोगों को मुंह दिखाने का मौका मिल जायेगा।

मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूं कि बाकी बैंकों का भी राष्ट्रीयकरण कर दिया जाये, क्योंकि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में बहुत परेशानियां पैदा हो रही हैं। सरकार जिस क्षेत्र में पब्लिक

सेक्टर शुरू करे, उस में वह सेठों को न लाये। सरकार इस्पात कारखानों में सेठों को लाई है। यह समाजवाद की उसकी नीति के विपरीत कदम है।

अन्त में मैं जनसंघी दोस्तों और प्रतिक्रिया-वादियों से कहना चाहता हूं : "इत्तदाये-इष्क है रोता है क्या, आगे आगे देखिये होता है क्या"।

DR. V. K. R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : Mr. Chrirman, Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Finance Minister who belongs to the party to which I also have the honour to belong. I doing so, I hope, the House will bear with me if I were to give a brief analysis of the Budget as an instrument of economic growth combined with stability and economic justice. I may add that in doing this, I am not only speaking as a party Member but I am also speaking as an economists who has done some academic work in the field of public finance and Indian economic development.

I shall begin with a statement of our economic and social objectives. These are clear and unambiguous. I may list them as under for the purpose of this Budget discussion. Firstly, we want a rate of economic growth that will be of an accelerating character, a rate of economic growth that may make a significant dent on the problem of Indian poverty.

Secondly, we want maximisation of employment both in rural areas as well as of the educated unemployed.

Thirdly, we want expansion of opportunities for what I would call a small man, may be a small industrialist, may be a small professional of a small trader or a small agriculturist, who belongs to what may be called the small sector in the economy.

Fourthly, we want reduction to the maximum extent possible in the disparities of income and wealth with an eventual idea—I hope, I am not misinterpreting my party's policy—of having an 'effective ceiling on both income and property through fiscal measures.

Finally, all this has got to be done along with stability of prices, specially of the prices of essential commodities.

16.45 hrs.

[Mr. R. D. Bhandare in the Chair.]

These, I believe, are the five broad objectives of our economic and social policy which we have accepted and for the implementation of which the Budget can be a very important instrument.

The instrumentalities at the disposal of the budget are the resources it raises, the manner in which those resources are raised and the expenditure for which these resources are raised.

I will begin with the subject, rate of growth. How far are we going to have accelerated rate of growth? The Fourth Plan document had given a figure of Rs. 8871 crores as the Central outlay. I am dealing with the Centre because I do not have with me relevant figures as far as States are concerned. The Fourth Plan gives a figure of Rs. 8871 crores for Central schemes and Centrally-sponsored Schemes. These do not include Central assistance to States. These do not include Union Territories, but only what are called Central Schemes or Centrally sponsored Schemes, for 1969-70 to 1973-74. The Fourth Plan had said that there should be an outlay of Rs. 8871 crores. Two years of the Fourth Plan are now over. We are now in the Third Plan year. I find that the total expenditure incurred and to be incurred taking the proposals and the additions made for the current year into account, comes to the order of Rs. 4,000 crores. Actually it will be a little less than Rs. 4,000 crores. That means Rs. 4871 crores or 55% of the Fourth Plan outlay has to be implemented in the next two years, that is 1972-73 and 1973-74.

The Plan outlay this year would go up by Rs. 155 crores over last year. The next year's plan outlay will have to be stepped up over this year's budget estimate by not less than 600 crores and in the year after that, by probably something like Rs. 700 or 800 crores. If we don't do that, if we don't have this plan outlay, as suggested by the Planning Commission, how are we going to achieve the 5.5 per cent rate of growth which has been laid down as target by the Planning Commission?

In the Fourth Plan first year there was 5.5 percent rate of growth. Well, that is 1969-70. But the Finance Minister says

that he expects a 5.5 per cent rate of growth in 1970-71. Frankly I do not understand it. Either the figure given in the Economic Survey is wrong, or the analysis made all these years is wrong, or the Finance Minister has been wrongly advised.

If we take the Economic Survey it brings out that in the year 1970-71 agricultural production is supposed to increase by 5 per cent and industrial production by 4.1 per cent. The Planning Commission has made it very clear that if you want 5.5 per cent rate of growth, agricultural production should increase at the rate of 5 per cent and industrial production should be increased at the rate of 9 per cent. Only then you will get the 5.5 per cent rate of growth. So I am rather doubtful if 1970-71 is going to record a 5.5 per cent rate of growth. This year, with its additional outlay, I hope we will reach 5.5 per cent; but we must remember that it is not merely a question of investment, but it is a matter of implementing individual targets.

The target for foodgrains production in Fourth Plan year 1973-74 is 129 million tonnes. It started with 95 million tonnes and in the year 1970-71 we reached 105 million tonnes. That means we were able to increase production by 11 million tonnes in this sector which is one of our successful sectors.

In the next 3 years including 1971-72 we will have to increase production by 24 million tonnes. Can we do it unless we have appropriate investment?

Take industrial production. We must get 9 per cent rate of growth. We had 6.8 and 4.1 per cent rate of growth. What about the present year? I do not think we are going to have more than 6 or 7 per cent rate of growth. If we want to fulfil this target in the next 2 years industrial production should gear up by about 9 or 10 or 11 per cent.

Therefore, the budget allocations, I am afraid, in this year's budget have to be viewed in the context of the Fourth Plan, because the budget is our principal instrument for implementing the Plan.

Sometimes, I wonder whether there is indeed coordination between the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister or between the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission. I think it is very important

[Dr. V. K. R. Varadareja Rao]

that the Plan document and the financial budget have got to have close relationship. Unless we have a big increase in the Plan outlay, I do not think that we shall be able to fulfil even the very modest rate of 5.5 per cent of growth which has been postulated in the Fourth Plan. I am afraid, therefore, very regretfully I am not able to describe this budget as a growth-oriented budget.

Regarding the maximisation of employment, I think we have made a new departure. We have not aside Rs. 50 crores for rural employment and Rs. 25 crores for educated employment. I think that it is a good thing. I am not too sure how successful they are going to be. It will all depend upon very detailed planning in depth at the taluk and district levels and the co-operation of the State Governments, because these are not going to be implemented by the Centre but by the States. All the same, I think that it is a good thing that we have made this departure, and I welcome it. I only hope that we shall get some concrete idea in the course of either this year or the next year as to when the actual progress reporting of these schemes for employment has been. In the meanwhile, this is not going to solve our unemployment problem. Rs. 50 crores a year may give us, allowing for expenses and so on, employment for about 300,000 persons, and these 300,000 persons will be for one year only. So, Rs. 50 crores a year will only mean an additional employment of 300,000 people, but every year, people are pouring in into the labour force not in terms of hundreds of thousands but in terms of millions. Therefore, there is no other solution for the problem of unemployment than a massive increase in the rate of economic growth. What we need really is economic growth which would be 8 to 9 per cent a year. I do not think that it is an astronomical figure. Japan has achieved it; Yugoslavia has achieved it; Germany has achieved it, and the Soviet Union also has achieved it. So, I do not see why we should not be able to achieve it.

As far as the problem of small scale sector is concerned, there are Plan schemes, but mainly I think we are relying on the nationalised banking sector. There are no special schemes for them and no special incentives which this budget provides. I would only request the Finance

Minister to give the House either now or later some ideas, not just policy statements or expressions of hope, but facts and figures dealing with the small sector and the backward regions in the economy, how many small people have been helped, how much has been done in the backward regions of the country and so on.

As regards distribution, the budget has certainly made a bold attempt to carry forward what was started last year by Shrimati Indira Gandhi in her budget, when she increased the rates of duty on wealth. This has been followed up by the present Finance Minister, and I congratulate him on the bold step that he has taken in increasing these rates. I welcome the increase in the tax rates on wealth, but with one exception and that is this. I really do not understand how his officers permitted this. I find that wealth tax has to be paid on the entire wealth of the taxed individual, not deducting the exemption limit.

If a man gets Rs. 99,999, or if he has got that much of property, there is no tax. But the moment he gets Rs. 1 lakh, then there is tax on the entire sum of Rs. 1 lakh. This is something which every tyro in public finance knows is not correct. It will lead to marginal difficulties, and it will lead to inequities and it will also lead to attempts by all people round about Rs. 1 lakh or Rs. 1.20 lakhs to see that they go below Rs. 1 lakh. It will hamper savings. In the case of income-tax, what do we do? Rs. 5,000 is exempted. It is out. If a man gets Rs. 5,001, he does not pay tax on Rs. 5,001 but only on one rupee. Therefore, I hope that the Finance Minister will reconsider this proposal and see to it that the exemption of Rs. 1 lakh given in the Wealth Tax Act is made applicable to all people who pay wealth tax and not in the manner in which he has proposed it.

I should also say that the effectiveness of the wealth tax to bring about a reduction in disparity in income does not merely depend on the announcement of the fiscal measures; it depends very much more on implementation. We have had almost penal rates of income tax on personal incomes—I think the percentage is 89 of 90 on the highest margin. Yet we all know that there has not been any noticeable reduction in disparity of incomes in this

country. Therefore, simply to think that by putting more tax rates on wealth is going to bring about a socialist society and bring down the disparity is, in my opinion, not enough. I know the Finance Minister is aware of this, that he is aware of the fact that steps have to be taken to prevent tax avoidance and tax evasion.

I welcome the proposal he has made that Government has the discretion to buy property which is sold at a lower price. Only I would suggest that in order to prevent abuse of this provision, all sales of property should be publicly registered and anybody paying 8 annas or a rupee should be able to find out which property has been sold at what value so that he can bring to the notice of Government any mischief. Leaving it merely to the officials to decide whether the property should be taken over by Government or not would not, I think, serve the purpose.

I would also suggest that Government should acquire the option to take over all titles to wealth in lieu of cash whenever they feel any attempt is being made to undervalue the property or in some other method to avoid the wealth tax.

It is when we come to the other tax proposals, including what I may call omissions in the tax proposals, that one feels perturbed at the effect this budget is going to have on the economy. The budget makes hardly any attempt at taxing the increased income in the rural sector. It is not as if all the rural sector is poor,—nor does it make even an attempt to include agricultural income of an income-tax assessee to determine the rate of tax on his non-agricultural income. I am told on reliable authority that many big business leaders whose incomes run into lakhs of rupees have large agricultural incomes via grape-yards, vineyards, orchards, hybrid seed farms and the like, from which the income is very taxable but on which no tax is paid. Even if we cannot tax these agricultural incomes as such, why should we not include the agricultural income along with the non-agricultural income for determining the tax on non-agricultural income? If there are constitutional difficulties,—we have said in our election manifesto that we shall take the necessary steps to amend the Constitution to remove such difficulties standing in the way of the implementation of our promises. The people have given us the power

to do so. Therefore, I suggest the Finance Minister may kindly give an assurance that, if necessary; constitutional amendments will be put through to provide a just and equitable tax base in this country *vis-à-vis* the rural sector.

Coming to excise duties, I knew all of us are excited that so many taxes have been levied. But I do not think in this poor country we can escape taxing the poor man, the common man, if we want to mobilise resources. But in choosing the commodities or services for taxation, some attention should be paid to their impact on prices, net yield and political discontent generated therefrom. Shri J. R. D. Tata has told us only in this morning's papers that the net loss Air India would suffer would be equal to the net gain the exchequer will make by the tax on foreign travel. If that is so, it means a large number of people will be put to unnecessary hardship without any gain whatsoever to the exchequer.

I do not know if Shri Tata is right or wrong; I have not had the opportunity to examine these figures. But I do want to suggest that this is very important.

The tax on petrol and increase in railway freights are bound to send up transport costs, and if they send up transport costs, it is bound to have an effect on the price level in general. Then, the tax on coarse cloth, ready-made garments and *maidis* will result in hardship to a large number of people.

17.00 hrs.

I would be very much interested to know from the Finance Minister how much of the additions to these taxes is paid by the Government itself, for instance on Government vehicles for Government use, because it is my conviction that we have now reached a stage in our tax-structure when not an insignificant portion of the tax receipts is paid by the Government itself, with the result that expenditure goes up and we are in a vicious circle.

I would also like to take up the whole question of Government expenditure. What is the criterion of Government expenditure? For years, long before I came into this House, I have been pleading, ever since I sat on the Taxation Enquiry Commission, for an Expenditure Commission, not for a

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Retrenchment Committee, that will judge all expenditure, developmental and non-developmental, from the point of view of what I call functional expenditure. I know that carpets and nice furniture are good in drawing rooms and office rooms, but in a poor country like ours, when our taxation is impinging increasingly on the common man, it is very important for us to see that the expenditure incurred is directly functional. May be it may deprive us of some comforts and the rooms may not have all the aesthetics and beauty that we would like to have, but for the time being we can afford to ignore these considerations because the poor man cannot be taxed more and more on the things that he daily eats and consumes in order to provide non-functional expenditure.

I would also like to suggest that the tax structure itself needs to be examined. It is 15 years ago that the tax structure was examined. Since then tax receipts have gone up by 100 per cent, and we have now accepted the socialist ideology. I have no doubt in my mind as a person who has done some work on taxation that the tax structure in the country today has reached the size of an octopus, further added to by the proposals in the present Budget, that its effects on costs, on prices and on production need to be examined. I, therefore, make the serious suggestion to the Finance Minister that he may kindly consider the possibility of appointing a Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditure to study its effect on costs, prices, production and distribution and its role in implementing our declared goal of a socialist society. I do hope that this suggestion will receive proper consideration at his hands and will not be dismissed out of hand as often happens when such suggestions are made.

In a socialist society, public sector enterprises are expected increasingly to contribute their quota to resources mobilisation. They are not just there for some sort of commanding the heights of the economy. They are also there for the purpose of increasing economic services and making more and more funds available for the purpose of economic development, and yet this has not been happening. To the extent that this is not happening, it is a measure of our failure to build up socialist motivation in our economy. I would like to urge upon the

Minister to place on the Table of the House every year a special report on the working of public enterprises for a thorough discussion just as we discuss the general Budget. We are doing it as far as the Railway Budget is concerned. The capital investment in public sector enterprises is almost of the same order as the capital invested in Railways, and they have got to be proper instruments of resources mobilisation. The Finance Minister should create financial history by such a step.

This is the first time after long years when a deficit has appeared in the Revenue Budget. The overall Central deficit, inspite of increased taxation, is of the order of Rs. 200 crores and this is bound to go up because of the Bangla Desh Refugee problem.

The State Governments have an overdraft to the extent of Rs. 260 crores with the Reserve Bank and I am afraid that inspite of the appeal made by the Finance Minister it is not likely to come down. How are we going to maintain stability of prices with such massive deficit financing? I know there is no escape from deficit financing as far as we are concerned. What are we doing to counter the adverse effects of deficit financing. Has the Government got any anti-deficit financing policy? Are they going to have more fair price shops and controlled distribution of essential commodities? How do we deal with the phenomenon of parallel markets with their inevitable impact on the inflationary forces, on the economy? I think the House is entitled to request the Finance Minister to spell out in concrete terms the anti-dotal measures he has in mind for countering the effects of deficit financing. I am reminded of a Chief Minister of one of the States in this country who was very fond of eating sweets and he had diabetes. He would eat sweets and promptly taken an insulin injection. We are in that position; we want sweet—deficit financing. Along with that let us have insulin injection. I would like to know what the insulin injections are.

In conclusion the budget does not wear the new look which was expected after our massive victory at the polls and the pledges made to our people. Of course I do not think that it is a capitalist budget or pro-feudal budget or any such expressions which

have been attributed to it by our friends in the Opposition. I know the Finance Minister's is a very difficult job with many constraints. He has also had not enough time to undertake a thorough review he expected to make between the interim budget and the final budget. All the same it was my duty as a Member of this House to bring before him and this august House, my analysis and suggestions for consideration. Having done this and with the hope that he will make some response to the widely expressed opinion in the House on some of his taxation proposals, I would conclude with an expression of support to the budget.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Chairman. Sir, at the outset let me identify my area of criticism against the budget. In this House the criticism of the budget has come from two sections. There is a section which is disturbed by even minor disturbances that are likely to be caused to the *status quo* by the introduction of this budget. There is another section, a section of socialists which feels that socialist aspirations of the people are not adequately reflected in this budget. I represent this particular section of critics who look at this budget from the point of view of socialist aspirations. The Finance Minister while presenting the Budget to the House said : "the massive mandate which this Government had received from the people three months ago was a mandate for socialism, a mandate for rapid economic growth matched by increased social justice."

The very nature of the ruling party and the governmental agency that is going to implement the budget proposals is such that the socialist aspirations of the people are bound to be frustrated. They are frustrated for more than one reason. After the last elections there were expectations that socialist policy would be pursued and poverty eradicated. On the one side the Congress (R) was able to gain a massive majority ; on the other hand frightened by the big victory of the Congress (R) sections of the Congress (Q) started drifting towards the Congress (R) and the overwhelming majority that the Congress (R) had already received became more massive. While it received more support and encouragement from the bulk of its new supporters it lost its Socialist image in the entire process the monolithic of the old undivided Congress was re-created ; the

monolith consists of elements with diverse political perspectives and conflicting economic interests. Such a monolith of the Congress can never provide the organisational instrument or governmental agency required to re-structure the entire economy of the country on a socialist basis. Though the budget that has been presented here has been clothed in tattered robes of socialism, the basic driving force and the guiding principle of this budget is just welfarism. Welfarism does not believe in any structural changes in the society or in the economy. Thus it is no surprise that in the budget we do not come across any items which suggest any structural changes in our economy.

Sir, briefly I would like to describe the failures of the budget this way. This budget which lacks an integrated socialistic outlook, will miserably fail to bridge the gap between the rich and the poor. It will again fail to end the concentration of economic power, and wealth especially on the rural side, in the hands of the 'new rich.' It will create inflationary pressures and they will generate rise in prices.

Sir, the failure of the Government to generate adequate surpluses in the public sector will also create difficulties in expanding the public sector, and if the public sector, is not expanded, the rate of growth also will be affected. If the rate of growth is affected, the problem of unemployment also cannot be adequately tackled. Therefore, the programme of *garibi hatao* will also face tremendous difficulties as a result of this failure.

The tendency on the part of the tax-evaders and black money holders to pass off the non-agricultural income as agricultural income is not being checked at all. It is the greatest tragedy of our economy, that even on the urban side, those who have amassed wealth, are passing off large portion of this non-agricultural income as agricultural income, and there is no effort on the part of the Government to check this.

We are always told that if agricultural income-tax is to be introduced, that is a State subject. But when we are talking in terms of constitutional amendments, it should be possible for us to bring forward necessary changes in the Constitution and restructure the relationship between the Center and the State. For the sake of income-tax it should be possible for us to

[Prof. Madhu Bhandarkar]

combine non-agricultural income and agricultural income and a definite proportion of the total income-tax can be transferred to the State and that way the developmental activities in the State can be taken up.

This budget will also fail to check conspicuous consumption and avoid non-productive expenditure, because measures like the rigorous expenditure-tax are not being undertaken by the Government for obvious reasons.

I would like to say something about the inflationary pressures that are going to be generated due to this budget. At the very outset, there will be deficit financing to the tune of Rs. 220 crores. This inflationary pressure is bound to result in rise in prices. And when there is rise in prices, the Government will always increase its non-productive expenditure. When the non-productive expenditure is increased, developmental expenditure will be cut down. Here I may quote some relevant figures. As much as 67 per cent or two-thirds of the total expenditure of the Union Government goes into non-developmental activities.

In 1950-51, the rise in non-productive expenditure, was Rs. 291.5 crores. In 1960-61, the rise in non-productive expenditure of the Government was Rs. 541.5 crores, and according to the budget figures for 1970-71, the rise in the non-developmental expenditure is Rs. 2,159.9 crores. Such is the extent of the rise in non-productive expenditure. This will generate inflationary pressures and, therefore, there is bound to be rise in prices. Again there is no comprehensive price policy to hold the price line.

For instance, there are no concrete measures to see that remunerative prices are offered to the agriculturist. No proper balance is maintained between the industrial and agricultural prices. No definite relationship has been built up between the prices and the cost of production. There is no effect of socialisation of wholesale trade in foodgrains and other essential commodities so that the middlemen can be eliminated and replaced by co-operative agencies. To improve the image of the public sector, there is hesitation to bring the production of essential commodities in the public sector.

• The Economic Survey referred to by the

Finance Minister has clearly admitted that there is a problem of under utilised capacity of industries in the private and the public sectors. But there again, Government is refusing to go to the root of the problem, because they do not want to disturb certain sections and certain interests. If there is under-utilised capacity in private as well as the public sectors, it is because of faulty distribution of raw materials. Unless the Government is prepared to set up autonomous corporation agency which will take charge of procuring stocking and securing to the equitable distribution of raw materials, it will not be possible to ensure that this installed capacity is fully harnessed and utilised.

I am not opposed to the public sector. I want its image to improve. But I cannot shut my eyes to its failures. I may give some of the estimates about its inefficiency and losses. Prof. B. R. Shenoy's estimates are: While an average rupee invested by the private sector earns a return of seven paise, a rupee invested by the Government in its productive enterprises yields an average return of two paise. Thus, there is a loss of five paise in the return on every rupee diverted by taxes from the pockets of the people to the coffers of the Government.

For instance, Hindustan Steel, with an investment of Rs. 1100 crores, i. e. one-fourth of the total investment in the Government sector, reported a loss of Rs. 8.76 crores between April and September 1970, despite the price rise given to it in January 1970. The causes of these results are low production and under-utilisation of the installed capacity. Unless these problems are adequately tackled and administrative failures completely removed, it will not be possible to remove the defect of under-utilisation of capacity. Workers must be given a sense of participation in the management so that they will feel that they have a stake in the public sector industries. There is a Monopoly and Restrictive Trade Practices Commission functioning for the last one year, but the House will be surprised to know that up to this date, not a research assistant or investigator has been appointed. Unless these defects are eliminated, this commission will not be able to function effectively.

There is a great deal of tax evasion. I suggest some concrete steps. Non-labour income should not be allowed to pass off as agricultural income. This is the source by which tax on urban income is evaded. As far as the tax structure is concerned, it must not merely be streamlined but it must be simplified and rationalised. If this rationalisation takes place, probably tax evasion may be minimised.

When I criticise the budget, it does not mean that I am not aware of the progressive elements contained in it, which I welcome. For instance, I welcome the increase in the surtax on company profits and the increase in the wealth tax. I also welcome the abolition of development rebate from 1974, but I would put a rider on it. If entrepreneurs take up developmental activities in backward areas, in such cases the rebate may be allowed. But in other field this has to go. I also welcome the steep rise in capital gains tax. I earnestly welcome the Bill to give to Government power to acquire property at the price mentioned in the sales deed. The Finance Minister said, it should not be considered dishonourable to take dishonest person at his word. If some dishonest property holders are going to show under valuation of their property and if by putting a premium on their dishonesty something good can be done for society, it should be welcomed.

A lot of talk has been there about conspicuous consumption which has to be checked. Much has been said about the duties imposed on luxury goods. This morning, I read an article written by Mr. Minoo Masani where in he has described this budget as anti-modernist budget, because there is an impost on lipstick, perfumed hair oils, shampoos, etc. I pity his understanding of modernism. Only affluent section use lipsticks, and other luxury articles. There is no prohibition on other articles there is only a curb through new imports. Affluent sections may use lipsticks, perfumed hair oil, etc., but they should be prepared to pay more duties. The Finance Minister should be able to tell the angry fashionable modern ladies :

"I would like to unravel the natural beauty of the lips in their original form, and colour and I do not want an indelible mark of a woman to be left on man."

In addition to duties on luxury goods I suggest a severe curb on perquisites which constitute a large bulk of non-productive expenditure.

In conclusion I would say that it is a budget that lacks integrated socialist outlook. This budget is a charter of inflation that will induce rise in prices. It is a budget for the kulaks that will ensure security to the "new rural rich". Under this budget green revolution for the rich peasantry and counter-revolution for the landless peasants, the Harijans and the Adivasis.

Sir, when the country became free, a tremendous amount of energy and enthusiasm was released. But the nation's leaders frittered away this energy and enthusiasm. Again, in the last elections, tremendous energy and enthusiasm of the people were released. But I find that those who have formulated this budget have squandered away the upsurge that has been created by the mid-term poll and, therefore, the socialist hopes of the people are frustrated. There would be a vigorous socialist offensive against this budget inside this House and it would be a precursor of the intensified struggle for socialism outside.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Finance Minister, as was expected, has received his due share of bonquets as well as brickbats. Members on this side of the House have characterised his budget as a budget towards socialism and members of the other side of the House have characterised it as a gross breach of faith of the promises given to the people. I completely dissociate myself from the latter comment though I do not associate myself fully with the view that this budget is invariably going to lead to socialism. I feel that in this budget there is a potentiality of taking a modest march towards socialism. But whether we will achieve that or not will depend upon various factors.

17.22 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

We have noticed with great dismay that since independence several factors have come in the way of our progress towards a socialist Society. I will characterise them under four broad categories. The first is the huge wastage of national wealth in un-

[Shri K. N. Tripathy]

productive directions. The second is the lack of a sense of dedication and sincerity among the Persons who are guiding the administrative machineries of the country. The third is the dichotomy in all spheres of life between what is preached and what is practised. Fourthly, there is the existence of an alien feeling between those who rule the country and those who are being ruled.

So far as the first aspect is concerned, namely, huge wastage of national wealth it is a matter of regret that large chunks of money spent for national development go out of circulation each year. They find a place in the hands of a few individuals who block these and put these out of circulation. It is equally a matter of regret that Rs. 890 crores are today lying outstanding in various taxes and other dues. As has been rightly pointed out by the other side of the House, if we could have tapped even one-third of that, this budget would not have shown a deficit. A lot of money is being spent on unproductive directions and corruption is also inflicting a very heavy toll on our economy. It is being said in this country that those persons who are dedicated and sincere to their jobs have no place in the administrative machinery. They are isolated. We have often found that persons who are sincere and dedicated to their job are penalised. It is not only my view. Even the Santhanam Committee while reporting on corruption made the following statement :

"The tendency to subvert integrity in the public service instead of being isolated is growing into an organised and well planned racket."

Therefore, the first task before us would be to stop this huge wastage of national wealth and unless we can achieve it, no budget in whatever way you may prepare it will achieve the desired result.

The second stumbling block in the way of progress is the lack of a sense of dedication and sincerity on the part of those persons who are in the management of the affairs of this country. We have gathered enough experience of redtapism because of which the administrative machinery is extremely slow moving today.

The civil bureaucracy today has become the stumbling block to our progress. Even the Prime Minister had to admit in a meet-

ing on 16th November, 1969, in these words :

"The civil bureaucracy is a stumbling block in the way of the country's progress".

The persons, who are in the management of the affairs of this country, the officials, are not prepared to think and see the thing as it should be seen for the country's progress and it is no wonder because in the matter of appointment, training and all other matters we have almost acquired the British heritage.

I will cite an example. Some of these persons, who were in the administrative machinery of our country holding very key positions, have come to politics. Let us take the case of our friend, Shri B. M. Patel or Shri C. C. Desai or Shri N. Dandekar or Shri Lobo Prabhu. Which party have they accepted ? They have accepted the Swatantra Party, a party which has no faith in the goal of socialism. Am I to understand that they suddenly got convinced of the idealism of the Swatantra Party only after their retirement ? Obviously, they were wedded to these ideas. How could we expect that these persons who had no conviction of socialism, when they were running the administrative machinery exercised all their capabilities to lead the country to socialism ? Therefore, there should be a complete reorientation of our selection of the officialdom.

The third aspect is a complete dichotomy between what is preached and what is practised today. The hon. Finance Minister has levied taxes on all possible items. But, I think, the greatest levy should today be on speech making, because since independence we have developed the habit of talking. It seems, we have developed the habit of thinking that whatever we talk is not meant for us but for others.

MR. CHAIRMAN I am imposing that levy on you.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Only one minute to develop my last point.

Now we are talking of this massive mandate. Why this massive mandate ? This mandate was because for the first time the people realised that there was a set of leader-

ship which was prepared to translate into practice whatever they preached. Therefore the dichotomy should go.

The last point that I am trying to develop is the existence of an alien's feeling between those who rule the country and those who are ruled. This again is a British legacy. In the creation of this feeling the Opposition parties have played a very important role. At the time of independence we tried to destroy national property on the ground that if we could destroy some of the property, we were marching a step forward towards independence. That is why, the moment there is a agitation, we find trams and buses are being looted. This is the feeling which is also responsible to a great extent for the loss in the national undertakings.

With these words I welcome the Budget proposals and I request the hon. Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to see that these drawbacks are eradicated.

श्री शंकर बयाल सिंह (चतरा) : सभापति जी देश आज जिस मोड़ पर खड़ा है ऐसी स्थिति में वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो बजट 1971-72 का पेश किया है वह एक समाजवादी और प्रगतिशील बजट कहा जा सकता है, लेकिन फिर भी कुछ बातें ऐसी हैं जिनको कहना मैं जरूरी समझता हूँ। बजट पेश होने के बाद जब मैं अपने क्षेत्र का दौरा कर रहा था, तो वहाँ न जाने कितने लोगों ने मुझसे कहा कि क्या आपको हमने इसीलिए चुनकर भेजा था कि नमक पर, कपड़े पर, सिले हुए कपड़ों तथा अन्य सामानों पर आप कीमतें बढ़ा दें? तब मैंने उनसे जरूर कहा कि मैं दिल्ली जा रहा हूँ और आप की यह आवाज अपने वित्त मंत्री तक अवश्य पहुँचा दूंगा।

सभापति जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इसमें बहुत कुछ संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। पहली बात तो यह है कि राज्यों को केन्द्र द्वारा जो अनुदान दिये जाते हैं बहुत बड़ी मात्रा में उनका सदुपयोग नहीं होता है। राज्यों को जो पैसा जाता है उसमें से बहुत सारा पैसा उन कामों पर

खर्च नहीं होता है। खीट भात है और खर खर्च भी होता है तो उसका सदुपयोग नहीं होता है। आज के समाज की रीढ़ मध्य-वित्त परिवार है। मैं बड़े भद्र के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो टैक्स लगाए गये हैं उनसे मिडिलमैन (मध्य-वित्त परिवार) बहुत ज्यादा प्रभावित हुए हैं। आप पेट्रोल को ले ले, साबुन को ले लें, रेडीमेड कपड़ों को ले लें, ये सभी चीजें ऐसी हैं, जिनका मध्य-वित्त परिवार अधिक उपयोग करते हैं। पेट्रोल की कीमत बढ़ती है तो उसका अर्थ यह है जिनके पास कार है वे ही अफेक्टेड होते हैं बल्कि जो वे कार हैं वे भी अफेक्टेड होते हैं। बसों का किराया उसी दिन से बढ़ गया जिस दिन की बजट पेश किया गया। टैक्सी स्कूटर में रोज हम इस बात को देखते हैं। पावरोटी का दाम उसी रोज से बढ़ गया जिस दिन की बजट पेश हुआ भले ही बहुत से लोग जो कि इसका व्यवसाय करते हैं उन्होंने पहले से ही मँदा खरीद कर रख लिया हो। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि बजट जो पेश किया गया है उसमें कुछ संशोधन अपेक्षित हैं।

एक बात मैं और कहना चाहूँगा जो कि आवश्यक है। वह यह है कि टैक्स जिन चीजों पर लगाना चाहिए वे बहुत सारी वस्तुयें तो इसमें छूट गई हैं और जिन पर टैक्स नहीं लगना चाहिए उन पर टैक्स लग गया है या जिन पर लगा हुआ था उन पर और बढ़ा दिया गया है। उदाहरणस्वरूप मैं दो तीन बातें कहना चाहूँगा। एक बात तो यह है कि मृत्यु के बाद तो कर की व्यवस्था है लेकिन जन्म कर की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। होना यह चाहिए कि जन्म कर अवश्य लगाया जाये। इससे एक तो लोगों में बर्थ कंट्रोल की आदत भी बढ़ेगी और दूसरे जिसके घर में बच्चा पैदा होता है वह वैसे भी खुशी में कुछ खर्चा करता है और यदि आप साथ में जन्म कर भी लगा देंगे तो जो भी कुछ कर उसको देना पड़ेगा उसको वह खुशी-खुशी दे देगा।

[श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह]

इसी प्रकार से जहाँ तक मेरी जानकारी है लोगों को लाटरी के इनाम में जो पैसा मिलता है उस पर कोई भी कर नहीं लगता है। लाटरी के इनाम में किसी को 16 लाख, किसी को 10 लाख, किसी को 5 लाख, किसी को दो लाख और किसी को एक लाख मिल जाता है। यदि आप उसमें से कुछ राशि ले लें तो वह खुशी-खुशी दे देगा। तो ये कुछ चीजें हैं जिन पर कि कर लगना चाहिए था लेकिन लगाया नहीं गया है और जिन चीजों पर नहीं लगना चाहिए था उन पर लगाया गया है। मैं माननीय वित्त मंत्री से कहना चाहता हूँ कि जिन चीजों पर आपने कर बढ़ाया है—चाहे नमक, चाहे पेट्रोल, चाहे सूती कपड़ा और चाहे मैदा ... (व्यवधान) ...

सभापति महोदय : नमक पर कर नहीं लगाया है।

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : ठीक है। मेरे कहने का मतलब यह है कि उन चीजों पर जिनमें आदमी खुशी-खुशी कर दे दे, उसको कोई भार न लगे, कर लगाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

बजट के सन्दर्भ में मैं एक बात की ओर और ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ और वह यह है कि शिक्षा के जगत में कसावट की बहुत आवश्यकता है। आज बहुत सी अकादमियाँ हैं जैसे साहित्य अकादमी, ललित कला अकादमी, नाट्य कला अकादमी जिन पर कि बहुत सारा खर्चा होता है लेकिन उनका कार्य ठीक ढंग से नहीं चलता है। मैं चाहूँगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बात की ओर भी ध्यान दें कि शिक्षा पर हमारा जो इतना ज्यादा खर्चा हो रहा है उसका लाभ हमें क्या मिल रहा है? आप राज्यों को जो पैसा शिक्षा के लिए देते हैं उसकी कोई उपयोगिता देखने में नहीं आती है। आज आप देहातों में और कस्बों में जाकर देखें कि लोवर, और मिडिल स्कूल और हाई स्कूल इटी-फ़्टी

हालत में पड़े हुए हैं इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि जो पैसा शिक्षा के लिए दिया जाता है उसमें कम से कम एक साल अवधि ऐसी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिए कि उनके भवन बन सकें।

इसके साथ-साथ मैं यह भी कहना चाहूँगा कि शिक्षा का एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र और पुरातत्व—आर्कियालाजी—उसमें भी जो पैसा खर्चा होता है उसकी भी कोई उपयोगिता नहीं होती है। उसको ठीक से देखा भी जाता है या नहीं, इसकी भी जानकारी मुझे नहीं है। इस लिये उनमें भी ठीक ढंग से कसावट की जरूरत है।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ और वह यह कि पटना बिहार की राजधानी है। पटना की अनेकानेक समस्याएँ हैं जिनकी ओर न तो केन्द्रीय सरकार देखती है और राज्य सरकार को तो इसके लिये फुर्सत ही नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि पटना पर सरकार कुछ ध्यान दे। वहाँ की समस्याओं को देखे और उनको दूर करे। पटना म्यूजियम अभी तक स्टेट सरकार के हाथ में है। वह कला का एक जीता-जागता नमूना है जिसमें बौद्ध काल की अनेक दुर्लभ चीजें हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूँगा कि उस म्यूजियम को केन्द्रीय सरकार अपने साथ में ले ले और उसकी व्यवस्था ठीक ढंग से करे।

लेकिन इस सबके बाद मुझे एक निवेदन यह भी करना है कि जब तक भ्रष्टाचार और अफसरशाही में सुधार नहीं किया जायेगा तब तक कुछ भी नहीं हो सकेगा। समाजवाद का नारा हम लगाते रहेंगे, लेकिन नतीजा यह होगा कि देश आगे नहीं बढ़ेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का स्वागत करता हूँ।

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA (Midnapore): In this Budget, the Finance Minister proposes to raise additional sum of Rs. 177 crores by way of fresh taxation to meet the budgetary gap of Rs. 220 crores. He said

that the imposts will not disturb the general price level in the country.

But, I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to the fact that the day after the budget was presented on the floor of the House, the prices of essential commodities in the market went up by 10 percent. If you have gone to the market, Sir, you have experienced that the price level of all the essential commodities—whether taxed or non-taxed—have gone up.

We all know, it is not a new phenomenon. Just after presentation of Budget every year we see that the prices of all essential commodities go up. There would not have been any hesitation to support the Finance Minister's proposal if he had the machinery to control price levels that increase day to day in the country.

What the people want today is this. They want stabilisation of prices, better standard of living and solution of the unemployment problem.

If Government can solve this problem and stabilise the prices of commodities in the country, probably, nobody would have objected to the new taxation measures which would be for the development and growth of the country. If the people feel that this new taxation is for the improvement of their living standards, if the people feel that the country is growing fast, if they see that the industries are coming up, if they see that their earning and wages are going up, if they see that roads are being constructed and irrigation projects taken up, probably, they would not have objected to the Budget proposals so much. But what the people see today is that the unemployment problem is growing day by day.

The Finance Minister has set apart Rs. 75 crores for solving the unemployment problem, that is, for the 'crash programme' in the rural areas.

I do not think that this amount is sufficient to solve unemployment problem that is growing up day by day.

In West Bengal the problem is very acute. We all know that in West Bengal some of the industries are gradually closing down; some of them have declared lock-outs. Number of them have not been able to expand their factories.

In this way, the problem of unemployment is growing day by day.

This must be stopped particularly in West Bengal. All these problem have cropped up because the raw materials, namely iron and steel which are most essential for the growth and development of industries in West Bengal are not being made available to them. West Bengal requires more than one lakh tonnes of iron and steel and they have requested the Government of India to supply this quantity, but unfortunately, only a meagre quantity, that is, only 10 percent of the total requirements, has been supplied to West Bengal. Government should see that the West Bengal industries which are gradually dying day by day are revived.

Everyone of us is aware that there is uneasiness in the State of West Bengal. Everybody in this House knows that there is the Naxalite movement. The Finance Minister should know wherefrom the Naxalite movement has come. Who are those people who are going towards this movement? It is the young educated persons are heading towards this movement, because they are frustrated and they are not getting any employment anywhere. That is why today they have diverted their minds to the Naxalite movement. I would, therefore, request the Finance Minister to allot more money for West Bengal so that the industries in West Bengal could grow up and avenues for employment could be created in all those parts.

Sir, I come from an area which is inhabited by tribal people and the constituency which I represent here is also inhabited by tribal people. This is most undeveloped. The Naxalites, especially the young Naxalites, are inciting the tribal people to join this movement. You know, Sir, that these tribal people are illiterate masses, and they have no work and they are poor and are easily susceptible, therefore, to these influences. Therefore, I would request that the Central Government should allot more money for the development of these areas particularly the areas where the Naxalites have infiltrated, namely the inaccessible areas or the tribal areas. There are no roads there, and nobody, can go into those places. Even when the police raids this place, they cannot move from place to place for want of proper roads. Therefore, once again, I would request the Finance Minister to allot more money for road development in these areas.

Then, we talk of the welfare of the

[Shri Subodh Handsa]

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We have many safeguards for the upliftment of these people. The Central Government allots money for the upliftment of these people. But what happens is that the State Governments do not utilise the money for that purpose but they divert the money for other purposes, and thus the implementation of the programmes for the upliftment of the tribal people suffers. I would request that the upliftment of the tribal people should be taken over by the Central Government.

In 1960, there was a commission on Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas to look into the progress made as a result of the development works and the money allotted by the Central Government for the upliftment of those people. A number of recommendations were made by that commission. But we find that although they have been accepted by Government, they have not been fully implemented so far. I would, therefore, request the Central Government to set up another Commission for the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Areas to see how far the Scheduled Tribes have developed since 1960 after the acceptance of the recommendations of the Dhebar Commission's report.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : We all know how the nation marched against mountainous hurdles since the advent of democracy till this date. The real starting point of our socialistic programme commenced when our hon. Prime Minister took a very courageous and bold step of crossing all these hurdles and bringing about a consolidated party and strengthening it and committing it to certain declared programmes and policies in the interest of the people, and declaring that under no circumstances there will be any retreat from the implementation of those policies and programmes. Hence at the very outset, I want to congratulate our well-experienced, well-learned, capable, administrative giant, Shri Chavan, for presenting to us a very valuable budget. Of course, this budget has invited for certain healthy reasons and otherwise, unhealthy criticism from opposition corners. Of course, there is some cause for dissatisfaction in certain proposals, but they are not of such great seriousness as to warrant belittling the great importance of the bill that he has placed before us.

To take one example, our opposition friends have levelled their criticism and said that the Bill has not touched a major section of the population, the agriculturists, the rich among the agriculturists and so on. I want to ask this question. Who are the real consumers? Are they the big producers of cosmetics? These Tatas and Birlas and their followers, the big business houses and their agents, are the people who have amassed money, by means fair and otherwise, who are trading in black money and are avoiding many of the taxes. Then a few officials who have got the capacity to pay are there. These belong to the privileged class. They cannot level any criticism against the Bill. Consequently, it is only the agriculturists, the middle class or lower middle class and the poorer sections of the people who are affected by these imposts on petrol, maida and so on. It is they who have to pay; it is the agriculturists who will feel the pinch of the taxes by reason of enhanced prices for their implements etc.

This Bill takes money from the people and it is again to be given to the people. That is the programme of socialism that we are committed to. So far as the industrialists are concerned, in fact they may be jubilant over these; they are happy about tax evasion.

So far as the agricultural sector is concerned, I have my own opinion, not from a personal point of view, not from the point of the interest of our party, but much of the criticism against us made by the Opposition on the ground that it is against the national interest or the interest of the down-trodden people is misplaced because we have already committed ourselves to the people to implement certain programmes and policies for the benefit of the people. There is a saying in Kannada which means this: 'people who without giving a promise about doing this or that, fulfil these promises are the great men and show greatness.' We do not belong to that category. 'But having given promises to the people about satisfying needs, having committed ourselves to fulfil their hopes and aspirations, if we implement these promises, we belong to the middle category, that is persons with the human quality.' We are such people. We the ruling party have promised certain things to our people. We are now fulfilling them.

As for the Opposition, they have their own amorphous organisations, and amorphous principles; they have no slogans or programmes; their criticism is only for criticism's sake. When Mr. Piloo Mody and others speak on the other side, they speak for the rich people and the vested interests. Why not people like Shri Morarji Desai voluntarily surrender all their wealth and personal property here and now for the sake of our socialist policies and programmes? They only talk and criticise.

We are self-sufficient in food today, but by 1981 we would require not less than 160 million tonnes of foodgrains. Our present production is 105 million tonnes. Another 60 million tonnes will have to be produced. Unless this is achieved, we will go down, and the Finance Minister has to take careful note of this.

Tax is to be levied on a person who gets some benefit from the Government and is able to earn more money. What is the benefit that the agriculturists get? We are not able to provide them irrigation facilities, we have not linked the Ganga with the Kaveri.

Our DMK friend stated that Mysore is not giving water from the Kaveri to Tamil Nadu. It could have been raised more relevantly at the time of the Finance Bill or the Demands of the Irrigation Ministry.

So, we have to take the responsibility of the Opposition and raise questions relating to tax evasion, increase in taxes etc., both in our Party and inside the House. I am sure the Finance Minister will give his attention to these things.

People criticise the taxiwallas and scooterwallas for cheap popularity. We know their difficulties, how they are hit by the increase in petrol prices, but the petrol dealers are collecting two paise extra over the tax for what is called service purposes. They should be dealt with mercilessly and drastically according to law. May I appeal to the Finance Minister to take drastic action against this kind of agencies who are amassing money at the cost of others. Take for example cigarettes. A manufacturer might have spent five paise on one cigarette and he will hoard ten lakhs of such cigarettes and after the announcement he will sell that old stock at ten paise each and thus become a millionaire or

lakhier overnight. The smoker is silent. I do not know why the finger should be pointed out at the Finance Minister or the Finance Bill. The cigarette people use bidi. Even in America there is great demand for bidi. Bidi should be exported. Let our cottage industry develop; let our poor people be encouraged. Thereby our socialism will develop; socialist economy will develop and stabilise. Secondly we shall get foreign exchange also. The other Members should not speak only for the sake of argument. There is nothing which adversely affects the industrialist or the businessman. Tax evasion. What is it? Rs. 122 crores is known evasion. Is the tax evader agriculturist or consumer or poor officials? It is only big business houses. Bureaucrats and bigmen who pose themselves as big persons use dictionaries and bombastic words and they come with fine argument and they will say things here for the sake of cheap popularity. What is the unknown tax evasion in this country? If some agency is to be set up, you will find it is Rs. 400 crores. Why not they come forward and say: we have got this money and we shall surrender it. I appeal to them to surrender Rs. 400 crores which is black money with them so that there will be no need for deficit financing. We shall encourage them; we shall give them impetus and ask them to start some more industries and give them more money. But they are not doing it.

I have this appeal to make to our Finance Minister. Our agriculture can no more be run on the old bullocks. We have to mechanise and unless we do that agriculture will not improve; there is no escape from it. We do not need big bulky tractors worth Rs. 99,000 or Rs. 50,000. We have got three plants which can produce power tillers in the country. It is a small one. I have received representation from people all over the country saying that the tax that can be collected from this levy will be very little. If all the small tractor owners who are going to purchase power tillers are taxed we feel that it will be a little unjust; it will be a hindrance to the progress of our agriculture and it will spoil the incentive which we want to give for production. We feel that this aspect should be considered.

18.00 hrs.

To the D.M.K. Member I say that the

[Shri N. Shivappa]

1974 agreement gives ample right to the Mysore State to construct all the projects within 1974.

Nobody on earth can stop the project and there is no necessity to send it for arbitration.

With these words, I thank the Chair for the opportunity given to me to speak on the budget.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Shivpujan Shastri.

SHRI SHIVPUJAN SHASTRI (Bhawan-
ganj) rose—

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will speak to-
morrow.

18.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven
of the Clock on Wednesday, June 9, 1971/
Jyaishta 19, 1893 (Saka).*

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

*Wednesday, June 9, 1971/Jyaistha 19,
1893 (SAKA)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Export of Jute Goods

*362. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of jute goods in 1970 is slumped to an all time low ;

(b) the measures being taken to increase the export earnings ; and

(c) the target of export during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The measures taken to maximize exports include following :—

(i) increasing area under cultivation and yield of raw jute and mesta

(ii) raising production of jute goods from an average monthly output of 90,000 tons to 110,000 tons.

(iii) reducing domestic consumption of sacking

(iv) products development and diversification

(v) export promotional efforts and

(vi) restraint on speculative activities in hessian

(c) Export target has been stepped up to 7.4 tonne value at Rs. 250 crores approximately.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : The Minister has accepted in his reply that the export has been the lowest in the year 1970. In the backdrop of the happenings in Bangladesh, I think this is the time when we should rejuvenate our export. Now so many workers are thrown out of employment because of the closure of jute mills. On the 1st of June the Minister stated that efforts are being made to reopen the mills to help the poor workers and on the 2nd June six more jute mills have closed down. May I know what he is going to do to get the closed mills reopened ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : In West Bengal there are a number of jute mills which are very much out-dated and old. Even though we would be happy if the mills started working and the labour get employment, the main problem in West Bengal is the modernisation of the jute mills. In that I have not been getting the necessary or expected co-operation from the jute mill owners. Though there is provision for financing it and some funds have been utilized for that, they have not taken appreciable steps to modernise their mills. So far as the mills referred to in this

question are concerned I will look into each individual case myself and see what can be done. If finance is necessary, we will see that the Industrial Finance Corporation helps them. But the real problem in West Bengal is that the jute mills are very much outdated and some of them obsolete.

SHRI N. K. SANGHI : May I know whether the Minister would lay down responsibility in the Ministry on those who had not gone ahead with the purchase of raw jute from Thailand, which has resulted in great loss to this country? Would he also ensure that the opening of new jute mills will be only in Bengal and not outside because of its export potentiality.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : We had a proposal to purchase jute from Thailand since our internal production was short by 7 lakhs to 8 lakhs tons. But the prices prevailing in Thailand were exorbitant and so that deal was not economical. Though we had asked the STC to make these purchases, because of the high prices prevailing there we did not make these purchases. About the mills in Bengal there was a discussion in this House only two days back and a number of hon. Members have asked for diversification of industry. So, in fairness to the States new industries and mills should be opened in the backward States of Bihar, Orissa, Tripura and Andhra. Therefore, I cannot give this assurance that no new mills would be opened or started in any other State except Bengal.

श्री आर. बी. बड़ै : मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि अभी ईस्ट बंगाल से जो शरणार्थी आये हैं उन में से कितने ऐसे वर्कर्स हैं जो जूट मिल में काम कर सकते हैं, इसका सरकार ने कुछ अन्दाजा लगाया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी इतनी जल्दी कैसे पता लगाया जा सकता है ।

SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : May I know from the hon. Minister whether we purchase finished jute products from foreign countries and, if so, to what extent ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : To the best of my knowledge, we do not purchase finished products. Perhaps, there may be some negligible purchases here and there.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : माननीय मन्त्री जी ने अभी बताया कि जूट मिलों की कंडीशन बहुत खराब है, मशीनें बहुत पुरानी हैं इस कारण मिलें बन्द हैं । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुए कि पाकिस्तान और भारत में जहाँ तक एक्सपोर्ट का प्रश्न है, बड़ा कम्पटीशन है, मन्त्री जी क्या प्रबन्ध करेंगे उन मिलों के बारे में जिनकी मशीनें खराब हैं, जिनसे अपने एक्सपोर्ट को बढ़ाया जा सके ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to that.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a fact that next year is going to be a better year for jute exports. At least that is our expectation. The indigenous production of jute this year would be more as compared to last year. On taking advantage of the situation I will only say that we are trying to recapture the US market which we lost as a result of competition from Pakistan, because Pakistan mills are very modern mills. Their quality of jute was also good and we were almost at the point of losing the world market. But the time has come when we should take advantage of the situation and regain the markets, especially when there are signs of improvement in the world market, so far as jute is concerned.

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी : मैं मन्त्री जी पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जितना रा जूट है वह सब इस्तेमाल में आ रहा है ? या मिलें बन्द होने की वजह से वह जूट वैसे ही पड़ा हुआ है ?

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : मेरे खयाल में इस्तेमाल में आता होगा । ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जूट पड़ा रह जाता होगा । यहाँ पर भी इंडिजिनस श्रोके से जूट की काफी अपूर्त है ।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In the statement it is stated that one of the measures taken to maximise exports is to increase the area under the cultivation of raw jute. May I know from the Minister whether recently the Government has decided to ask the raw jute cultivators to increase their cultivation by about 25 per cent and, if so, in view of the fact that the anticipated jute crop this year is going to be a very good one, what measures will the government take to guard against a glut of raw jute which may lead to a serious fall in prices and thereby harm the interests of the cultivators.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Till now we have experienced shortage of jute. The trends of the world jute market show that there would not be a glut of jute in the world market. In fact, we will have a bigger demand from the market. We will see to it that there is no glut and the growers do not suffer. As the hon. Member knows, we have set up the Jute Corporation and it will be the main function of the Jute Corporation to make purchase of jute. So, whenever there is any fall in price of jute the Corporation will enter the market and make purchases from the jute growers.

Drop in Indian Share of Tea Trade in British Market

*365. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the causes for a drop of 16 per cent Indian share of tea trade in the British market in the past 30 years ;

(b) whether African share of tea has increased from 3.8 to 21.2 per cent under similar conditions ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The decline in India's share of tea in the British market is due to the gradual

inroads made by Ceylon, Africa and other teas.

(b) The share of African teas in the British market has gone up from 4.6% in 1940 to 21.3% in 1970.

(c) (i) Emergence of African countries as new tea producing countries and their steady increase in production with a much lower cost of production compared to India ;

(ii) African tea is cheaper than Indian Tea.

(iii) Because of low internal consumption in East African countries, they are exporting as much as they can irrespective of any price consideration. On the other hand high internal consumption in India which accounts for 50% of the total crop makes Indian tea dearer.

(iv) The seasonal pattern of production in India as against year round production in East Africa together with advantages of a shorter lead.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : The hon. Minister has evaded the real question. He has accepted that India's share of tea in the British market has declined but he has not mentioned the percentage. My question was whether there is a drop of 16 per cent in the share of Indian tea in the British market in the past few years and he has evaded the question by simply saying that there is a decline. Nor has he mentioned in his reply what steps he is going to take to rectify the position. He has simply referred to the inroads made by Ceylon, African and other teas. Our tea used to have a very good market in the world and we used to earn quite a big amount of foreign exchange which we badly need for building up our economy. Now this Ministry is not doing what it should do to compete with other countries in the world tea market. He has not said anything about them.

MR. SPEAKER : Let him come to the question.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Why is it that the Ministry has not taken any measures to compete with the other countries in the world tea market so that the decline in our share can be checked ? It is not as if remedies are not there to this situation. The remedies are there but the Government have not taken them. Will the Minister tell us what he has done to increase the production of tea in our country? He has mentioned here that internal consumption of tea has increased. It is good. But what steps has he taken to increase production of tea for export ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : The question is specifically about the export to UK. We have said that there is keen competition from African tea where the cost of production is low and the internal consumption is also low : so, they are in a better position to export. The only method to counter this is to reduce the cost of our tea production and to make promotional programmes. We are making real headway in our promotional programmes and, at the same time, to reduce the cost of production we are allowing liberal grants for replantation and improved methods of production.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : My second question is with regard to the measures for competing in world market. Yesterday he said that in the export of textiles we are being handicapped because of the British moves. Here again, today in tea we are finding that because of British moves our export of tea is also declining. People will think that this Ministry has taken up the job of liquidating foreign trade. We need foreign exchange so much and in textiles, tea, everything, our exports are declining. What is the Ministry doing to compete with other countries ? Will the Minister tell us what measures have been taken regarding it ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : The performance of the Foreign Trade Ministry, if you will permit me to say, this year has been perhaps a record one. We had increased our exports more than our target ; that is, instead of 7 per cent we reached

8½ per cent. Therefore, it is not fair to say that we are liquidating foreign trade.

About tea, the hon. Member may care to go through the papers if he has any. Year before last was a very bad year for tea. Last year was a much better year. As you know, there is an organisation, called the FAO, which looks into world contracts of tea. Of course, we have lost some percentage of the market in the UK. But, as my colleague pointed out, this is mainly because of cheaper variety of tea coming from African countries and also from Ceylon. But the export of tea from our country this year has been better. There is every reason to say that our performance has been satisfactory.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : United Kingdom is a small country. So, may I suggest to the Government that if they are contemplating to explore the possibilities of exporting our tea to the other countries, probably there would be lesser competition from African and other tea producing nations ? I would like to know if the Government have any specific programme to explore the possibilities of exporting tea to countries other than the United Kingdom.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Today we export a good quantity of tea to USA. Recently, in the new trade pact we have a provision for exporting tea to USSR. We are exporting tea to a number of countries. UK is one of the buyers—of course, it is the main buyer—of our tea.

MR. SPEAKER : The question relates to the British market only.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : In view of the fact that the African countries as well as Ceylon are having keen competition with our country, may I know whether Government can initiate discussions with these countries to have a consortium of tea producing countries so that they may not cut at each other and also hit the trade ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is too farfetched a question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They want to form cartels, a monopoly.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : There is a committee set up by the FAO which

regularises export and also the quantity of export from each country. Recently, we had a meeting of this committee in India and some decisions have been taken. As you know, two years back a decision was taken to withdraw 90 million lbs. of tea in the world market because there was a glut in the market of tea. This year, I say, the allotment is not unfavourable to us.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या यह सच है कि ब्रिटेन के बाजार में चाय का सारा व्यापार मुट्ठी भर लोगों के हाथ में केन्द्रित है और उस की नीलामी इस ढंग से की जाती है कि भारत को उस का उचित हिस्सा नहीं मिलता ? क्या मंत्रालय ने इस दृष्टिकोण पर भी विचार किया है ?

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : यह बात सही है और इसकी कहानी 110 वर्ष पुरानी है। विलायत के कुछ लोगों के हाथ में यह चीज दे दी गई थी। हाल ही में हम लोगों ने यह निर्णय किया है कि चाय की पैकेजिंग हम करेंगे। आप जानते हैं कि यहां से बल्क में चाय भेजी जाती है। लन्दन में उन के पैकेट बना कर बेचे जाते हैं। इस से हमें बहुत नुकसान होता है हम ने एक कारपोरेशन बनाने का विचार किया है और यह पैकेजिंग हम अपने यहां करेंगे। इस से विलायत के बाजार में जिन लोगों के हाथ में यह काम है उन की मोनोपोली नहीं रहेगी।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : When are you going to do it ? For the last two years we are hearing it.

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have not been here for two years.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Is the Minister aware of the fact that there have been consistent complaints about the quality of tea that has been exported ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have not received any complaint as regards the quality. As the hon. Member knows, we have pre-shipment inspection and we have strengthened that organisation. So far as

the quality of our tea is concerned, we have not received any complaint from the UK.

Declaration of Birth Anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar as Public Holiday

* 368. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several organisations in the country have demanded public holiday on the birth Anniversary of Late Dr. B. R. Ambedkar ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not declaring this as a public holiday ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (**SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA**) : (a) and (b). The period of our struggle for national revival and freedom produced men and women of eminence in diverse fields of politics, art, literature, religion, etc. Dr. B. R. Ambedkar was one of them. Government feel that a more creative and constructive way of honouring the memory of these great men and women should be found rather than declaring public holidays. In our country the number of such holidays is already large, even though, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the number of public holidays was reduced from 23 to 16 in 1960. Government also feel that when our country ought to make every effort to develop and to face the present difficulties, increasing public holidays would not be the best way of honouring the great men of the past or of promoting national interests.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Before I put my question I may make it clear that my questions are not invariably meant for Central Government employees. Always the hon. Minister gets the idea that I ask only about Central Government employees. I may clarify that it should cover all employees, whether working in the public sector or in the private sector. The Pay Commission does not apply to the private sector. That should be clear.

Now I wish to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that for the last so many years two demands have been made by the Republican Party and those

who believe in Dr. Ambedkar and hold him in high esteem, not because he championed the cause of harijans but also because he championed the cause of parliamentary democracy. The two demands were to have a portrait of Dr. Ambedkar in the Central Hall and to declare his birthday as a public holiday. Public holiday means actually showing respect to someone so that his creation and work could be popularised among the people on that particular day. I would like to know why none of the demands has been conceded by Government.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There is no doubt about Dr. Ambedkar's eminence as a constitutional lawyer and as a great public man of this country. But, as I said in my answer, declaring public holidays is really not the best and the fittest way of honouring the memory of a great man like Dr. Ambedkar. A lot of requests have come to the Government from time to time from various organisations that Dr. Ambedkar's memory should be honoured by declaring a public holiday. But for the reasons stated by me in my answer, it has not been possible to accede to that request. As a matter of fact, except for Mahatma Gandhi's birthday, there is no national leader whose birthday has been included in the list of public holidays.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Apart from not declaring a public holiday in the larger national interest, I would like to know what other measures have been taken to have a proper memorial for Dr. Ambedkar in the country.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Question is specifically about declaring a holiday. As regards honouring Dr. Ambedkar many statues have come up all around the country and a number of institutions have been named after him. The Government always gives importance to the contribution that he has made in our national life.

SHRI K. G. DESHMUKH : May I know whether the Maharashtra Government has made a request to the Central Government for declaring the birth anniversary of Dr. Ambedkar as a public holiday ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Yes, Sir. The Maharashtra Government did make a representation in this respect supporting other organisations.

SHRI SANJEEVI RAO : We are having the maximum number of public holidays. Is the Government contemplating to reduce the number of public holidays.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I stated, in pursuance of the recommendations of the Second Pay Commission, the number of public holidays was reduced from 23 to 16 in 1960. We are awaiting the recommendations of the Third Pay Commission which is still working and we will give due consideration to whatever recommendations they make.

Export drive for Automobile Ancillary

*369. **SHRI P. GANGADEB :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are working out a proposal for a dynamic export drive in respect of automobile ancillary to achieve the target of Rs. 100 crores annually ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to achieve the same ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to raise the exports of automobile ancillaries from Rs. 7.00 crores in 1970-71 to Rs. 10.00 crores in 1971-72.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

In addition to the existing export assistance including advance and replenishment licences, compensatory support, duty drawbacks, customs bonding, freight reductions - etc. the recently established Trade Development Authority has been entrusted with the task of developing both production and export of automobile

ancillaries. The Trade Development Authority is engaged in the following activities :

- (a) Identifying the specific items of automobile ancillaries with comparative advantage and promoting export to both the original equipment and spare part markets ;
- (b) Locating international long-term buyers of ancillaries both as original equipment and as spare parts, and put them in touch with competent Indian manufacturers for start up of negotiations and conclusion of contracts ;
- (c) Locating the specific areas of capacity constraints and processing proposals for expansion or creation of capacity for export production.

Considerable work has since been done in this direction and a number of enquiries received from international firms for a range of ancillaries are at different stages of processing.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : The reply to para 'b' of the statement is not satisfactory. May I know the countries from where these enquiries have been received and how long will it take to process them ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA: The main countries to which we export these ancillaries are the developing countries. Recently, we have received enquiries from countries like Japan, Western Europe and U.K. also. The orders are being processed and, I believe, the automobile ancillary industry will be in a position to meet the demand.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know the time taken for processing these applications since their receipt ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Till recently, a lot of complaints were received that we take a long time to take a decision on giving export licences. In the last Import-Export licensing policy issued by the Government, a time-table has been fixed. My suggestion to the C. C. I & E is that any decision on

the issue of a licence should be taken within three months' time, either reject it or accept it. So, we are having a time-table for it. I think, we will be able to process them in three months' time.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know the type of ancillaries for which there is demand from international market ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : The items of export include fuel injection equipment and parts, elements for spark plugs, piston assemblies and parts, radiators, brake and clutch linings, shock absorbers, leaf springs, engine valves, bus bodies and electrical equipments for automobiles.

प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया तथा अन्य समाचार एजेंसियों का एक निगम में परिवर्तित किया जाना

* 370 श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अखिल भारतीय श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि प्रेस ट्रस्ट आफ इण्डिया, यूनाइटेड न्यूज आफ इण्डिया और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार, समाचार भारती जैसी समाचार एजेंसियों को एक निगम के रूप में बदल दिया जाये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त निगम के कब तक बनाये जाने की आशा है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्यपथी) : (क) सरकार को भारतीय श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ के 15वें वार्षिक अधिवेशन में पारित प्रस्ताव की एक प्रति मिली है, जिसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार से यह अनुरोध किया गया है कि बह पी. टी. आई. तथा यू. एन. आई. के प्रबन्ध को एक सांविधिक निगम को हस्तान्तरित करने के लिए कदम

उठाये। हिन्दुस्तान समाचार तथा समाचार भारती समाचार एजेंसियों के बारे में कोई विशिष्ट सुझाव नहीं है।

(ख) मामला विचाराधीन है।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : इस सदन में कई बार इस सवाल को उठाया जा चुका है। समाचार भारती के मैनेजर और अन्य समाचार एजेंसियों के मैनेजर लोग श्रमजीवी पत्रकार लोगों को किस तरह से तंग करते हैं यह सर्व विदित है। जब चाहे उनको वे लोग निकाल देते हैं और उनकी कोई सुनवाई नहीं होती है। ऐसी अवस्था में मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कब तक यह निगम बना दिया जाएगा ?

श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी : माननीय सदस्य ने समाचार भारती और हिन्दुस्तान समाचार के बारे में सवाल पूछा है। लेकिन यह सवाल पी. टी. आई और यू. एन. आई के बारे में है। उसके लिए मुझे एक बात कहनी है। ये जो न्यूज एजेंसियाँ हैं ये सब इंडिपेंडेंट एजेंसियाँ हैं। उनके ऊपर सरकार का ऐसा हाथ नहीं है कि सरकार यह कह सके कि तुम ऐसा करो या ऐसा न करो।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल करना नहीं चाहते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पांडे जी को मालूम नहीं है कि वह दूसरा सवाल पूछ सकते हैं। अगर पता होता तो जरूर पूछते।

श्री राम सूरत प्रसाद : मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि यह प्रश्न विचाराधीन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसको कब तक विचाराधीन रखा जाएगा ? कब तक इस पर अंतिम निर्णय ले लिया जाएगा ताकि लोगों का शीघ्र कल्याण हो सके।

श्रीमती नन्दिनी सतपथी : इस में से वह सवाल नहीं उठता है जो पहले माननीय सदस्य ने उठाया है। जहाँ तक पी. टी. आई. और यू. एन. आई. के लिए कारपोरेशन बनाने की बात है, इसके बारे में मैंने कहा है कि यह अंडर कंसिडरेशन है और हम जल्दी से जल्दी कोशिश करेंगे इसके लिए कुछ करने की।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह जल्दी कब समाप्त होगी ? जल्दी की क्या कुछ सीमा बांधी गई है ? हर बार यही आश्वासन दिया जाता है कि जल्दी हो जाएगा। इस तरह से कैसे गाड़ी चलेगी ? जल्दी की कोई सीमा तो होनी चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये। आपने मौका खो दिया है। बाद में खयाल आ गया आपको।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : खयाल दिलवाया गया है इनको।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It appears from the statement of the hon Minister that the Government have still to agree to convert the PTI and other news agencies into a Corporation. I would like to know whether several irregularities, misappropriation and other charges have been brought to her notice. These have been brought against the PTI management and the management of Samachar Bharti. I want to know about this. If so, before this decision should be finally taken what steps have been taken by the Government to investigate into those charges ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Just now I don't have the information about the charges brought against PTI or UNI or any other news agency. But, as the hon Member has said some charges have been brought against these news agencies We are definitely looking into it to see what Government can do in the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We asked this in this very house when Mr. Gujral

was the Minister dealing with this Ministry. We referred to certain charges and discussed in Parliament then. Are all these washed away or expunged? We have been told that charges have been framed against the PTI management. Now the Minister says she has not received.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have not said I have not received. I said I do not have the information with me but if there are any charges definitely we will look into them and see what Government can do in the matter.

SHRI A.N. VIDYALANKAR : Is it not—fact that these are not independent because these agencies are controlled by the newspaper editors who are under the big industrialists?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Yes, Sir. We know that some of the big newspapers are share-holders and directors in these news agencies.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : May I know from the Minister whether it is a fact that the Members of the Board of Directors consisting of mainly the tycoons of the news-papers are only looking after the welfare of their papers and whether it is also a fact that the subscription of the PTI is prohibitive for small and medium news-papers?

MR. SPEAKER : You need not give information; you may just ask a question.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I could not follow the second part.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I asked whether the subscription of PTI is prohibitive for small and medium news-papers.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Just now I do not have information as to what is the subscription for small and medium news-papers.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : PTI and UNI have monopoly in the matters of news coverage and they don't give correct news. This vitiates the view of the people of the

country. I would like to know whether we could take immediate steps to convert them into independent Corporation controlled by eminent journalists etc. so that the people are fed with objective, reliable and correct news.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This question of converting them into statutory corporation is under the consideration of the Government. That is what I said in the beginning. While taking this into consideration, we will certainly keep in mind the suggestion made by the hon. Member.

विश्व की मंडी में बड़े इंजीनियरिंग ठेके प्राप्त करने में भारतीय सार्वो की असफलता

*371. श्री प्रदल बिहारी बाजपेयी : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इंजीनियरिंग निर्यात विकास परिषद् ने एक रिपोर्ट में उल्लेख किया है कि विश्व प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण अधिकांश मामलों में भारतीय वाणिज्यिक फर्म बड़े इंजीनियरिंग ठेके प्राप्त करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं ;

(ख) क्या उक्त परिषद् ने यह भी उल्लेख किया है कि विश्व की मंडियों में इंजीनियरिंग ठेके प्राप्त करने के लिये प्रतिस्पर्धा करने हेतु यह आवश्यक है कि इंजीनियरिंग संगठनों, सलाहकार विशेषज्ञों और राज्य व्यापार निगम में समन्वय हो ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एल. एन. सिन्हा) :
(क) से (ग) . एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विचारण

(क) जी नहीं। भारतीय निर्यात सदन, विश्व प्रतिस्पर्धा के बाद भी, विश्वव्यापी निविदाओं के लिए बोली देकर भारी मूल्य की बहुत सी संविदाएं और आघोपान्त (टर्न की) परियोजनाएं प्राप्त करने में सफल रहे हैं।

(ख) और (ग) . भारी मूल्य की संविदाओं और परियोजनाओं में भाग लेने के लिए पहली शर्त यह है कि निर्यात सदन तथा अनेक संगठनों, जैसे कि निर्माताओं, पूर्तिकर्ताओं इंजीनियरी-परामर्शको और सरकारी तथा गैर-सरकारी दोनों क्षेत्रों की वित्तीय संस्थाओं के बीच समन्वय हो और ऐसा होने के कारण भारी मूल्य की संविदाओं के प्रस्तावों पर शीघ्रतापूर्वक विचार किया जाता है और आवश्यक सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराई जाती हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या मंत्री महोदय ने इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट डेवलपमेंट कोसिल की रिपोर्ट पढ़ी है, जिस में यह कहा गया है कि हमें फिलिपाइन्स और सूडान में चीनी की मिलें खोलने के बारे में अवसर मिला था, लेकिन हम ने उसे खो दिया ? इसी तरह के और भी तथ्य उस रिपोर्ट में दिये गये हैं। क्या मंत्री महोदय ने वह रिपोर्ट नहीं देखी है ? अगर देखी है, तो विवरण के (क) में दिये गये "जी नहीं" का क्या मतलब है ?

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : इस 'जी नहीं' का तात्पर्य उस रिपोर्ट से नहीं है माननीय सदस्य ने पूछा है कि क्या विश्व प्रतिस्पर्धा के कारण भारतीय वाणिज्यिक फर्म अधिकांश मामलों में बड़े इंजीनियरिंग ठेके प्राप्त करने की स्थिति में नहीं हैं। उस के जवाब में "नहीं" कहा गया है। हमारे इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट

बढ़ रहा है और गवर्नमेंट इस सम्बन्ध में सब सुविधायें देती रही है। अगर इस में कुछ कठिनाइयां हैं, तो हम देखेंगे कि उस की खास वजह क्या है। माननीय सदस्य को यह जान कर खुशी होगी कि पहले हम 41 करोड़ के इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स का एक्सपोर्ट करते थे, जो कि अब बढ़ कर 115 करोड़ का हो गया है। माननीय सदस्य को यह जान कर भी खुशी होगी कि हमारे इंजीनियरिंग गुड्स जापान, जर्मनी, विलायत और अमरीका आदि देशों में भी जाते हैं। इस के अलावा हम कुछ जायंट वेन्चर्स भी कर रहे हैं, जिस में हम खास तौर से अफ्रीकी देशों और अन्य देशों में उन के साथ मिल कर बड़े बड़े कारखाने लगाना चाहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट डेवलपमेंट कोसिल ने कहा है कि जो ग्लोबल टेंडर होते हैं, जो विश्व के पैमाने पर टेंडर मगाये जाते हैं, उन में छोटे छोटे उद्योग वाले प्रतियोगिता नहीं कर सकते, इस लिए इस के लिए एक कानसर्टम होना चाहिए, जिस में छोटे उद्योगों का भी प्रतिनिधित्व हो और जो विश्व की प्रतियोगिता में ठहर सकें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार ने इस मुद्दा पर विचार किया है।

श्री एल. एन. मिश्र : यह सही है कि काम्पटीशन, प्रतियोगिता, काफी है, खास तौर से टेक्नीकल नो-हाऊ और डिजाइन्स में। और पूंजी का भी अभाव है। हम इन तीनों समस्याओं को देख रहे हैं। इंजीनियरिंग एक्सपोर्ट प्रमोशन कोसिल के साथ बातचीत चल रही है कि आर्थिक - फ़िनांशल और टेक्नीकल एसिस्टेंस आदि क्या सुविधायें दी जायें, ताकि हम बाहर के देशों में कम्पिट कर सकें और वहाँ हमारा माल बेचा जा सके।

**Setting up of Public Agency at Calcutta
for Weighing and Measuring
Export Cargo**

*373. **SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :**
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Licensed Measures Organisation, which has been doing weighing and measuring export cargo such as tea and gunnies, has recently been closed down ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the closure and whether Government's prior approval was given ;

(c) whether such weighing and measuring operations are essential in the interests of the country's foreign trade ; and

(d) if so, whether Government have set up a suitable public agency to do this work ?

**THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN
TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) :** (a) to
(d). A statement is laid on the Table of
the House.

Statement

(a) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(b) and (d). Due to recurring losses incurred for the following reasons :—

- (i) Withdrawal of measurement of jute carpet backing cloth by the shipping companies ; and
- (ii) frequent cancellation of the firm's services by stevedores/steamer agents to facilitate expeditious loading of cargoes.

At a Tripartite meeting held by the Union Ministry of Labour, Employment and Rehabilitation held in May, 1971, a settlement for resuming the work of the organisation was arrived at under Section 12(3) of Industrial Dispute Act, 1947 which *inter alia* contained proposal for reorganisation including the staff.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In reply to part (c) the answer given is yes, by which I understand that the Minister agrees that the weighing and measuring operations are essential in the interest of the country's foreign trade. If this is so, I want to know why the Government has not taken any steps to ensure that in all the major ports of our country some organisation is set up preferably in the public sector to ensure that proper weighing and measuring of export cargoes is done, instead of leaving it as in Calcutta, to some private agency ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Private agencies are slowly disappearing and in Calcutta also it will disappear.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I would like to know whether the Calcutta Licensed Measures Organisation is functioning as agents of the two chambers of commerce, Bengal Chamber of Commerce and Indian Chamber of Commerce and Government have nothing to do with it. I want to know whether it is a fact that exporters are not under any compulsion to have their cargo weighed and measured with the result that under-invoicing and over-invoicing is going on. I want to know what steps the Government is thinking of, to plug these loopholes. What steps are taken to see that these weighing and measuring operations are carried out by a public organisation at these ports ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : Under-invoicing and over-invoicing relates to Ministry of Finance. So far as the taking over of the cargo relating to foreign trade is concerned, we have got an organisation. But it had not been effectively functioning. We want to strengthen that organisation at all ports including Calcutta. At the moment it is in private hands and there have been lot of complaints against that.

SHRI ERASMO DE SEQUEIRA : Many of these export contracts specify that the final payment shall be made on the out-turn report not only at the Indian port but at the port of destination. Just now, the hon. Minister has said that he intends to have intensive checking at our port of embarkation. May I also ask him whether any arrangements are proposed whereby the outturn report at the port of destination

will also be supervised by the Indian weighing organisation ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : To begin with, we are having only pre-shipment checking or inspection. What the hon. Member has said is a suggestion, and if it is necessary, we shall into look it.

Tea chests lying in Warehouses of Calcutta Port Commission

***376. SHRI DASARATHA DEB :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that some 35,000 chests containing tea worth about Rs. 12 crores have been lying in the public warehouses of Calcutta Port Commission since January, 1971 ;

(b) whether Government have any plan to take over all private warehouses in Calcutta ;

(c) whether Government are considering a plan to guarantee the minimum quota of chests for the public warehouses ; and

(d) if so, the salient features of the plan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) Consequent on the declaration of closure of Public Tea Warehouses in Calcutta by Messrs Balmer Lawrie and Co., on 19th January, 1971 a total of 3.80 lakhs Tea chests worth about Rs. 13.5 crores was locked up. Closure was however lifted from 30th April, 1971. The current stock of Tea in Public warehouses is reported to be about 2.3 lakhs chests.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : In early February, the hon. Minister for Foreign Trade, Shri L. N. Mishra himself said that he was seized of the situation. How is it that even after four months, the matter has not been settled ? May I also know what

steps are being taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : The Balmer Lawrie Warehousing Corporation have decided to close down, and we want to take over, and we are in correspondence with the Ministry of Transport. The real problem is to take over all these people who were engaged in this warehousing organisation. We are impressing upon the Ministry of Transport that those who were working in this organisation should not have their services dispensed with but they should be provided with jobs, because they have got experience of the job and also because of the difficult situation in regard to getting experienced men in this field in Calcutta.

Changes in Administrative set-up of Government

***380. SHRI D. D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken in pursuance of the Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission in regard to speeding up the disposal of cases and the redressal of public grievances, making the administration more responsive to the people's needs and aspiration and for checking corruption ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : Government hope that the progressive implementation of the recommendations of the ARC will improve public administration, of which the quick disposal of cases, the redressal of public grievances and responsiveness to popular needs are important aspects. A major step in the direction of redressing public grievances and checking corruption was the introduction of a bill in Parliament to setting up the institution of Lokpal and Lokayuktas at the Centre. This bill was based on the decisions taken by the Government on the report of the Commission on 'Problems of redress of citizens' grievances.'

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Are Government aware that during the last two consecutive

years, there has been a shortfall in implementing the Plan targets? This has been the result of delays at Government level. What steps have been taken to see that things are expedited? In view of the increase in the Plan targets and Plan inputs, what sort of steps are being contemplated to see that the cases in hand are disposed of quickly?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The shortfall in Plan expenditure, to which reference has been made by the hon. Member, is due to a variety of reasons. But so far as the delay in Government decisions is concerned, every effort is made to see that decisions are taken as expeditiously as possible. As I said earlier, the various recommendations of the ARC as contained in their reports would as a whole make the Government more efficient and would result in quick disposal of cases.

As regards the specific schemes that can be taken for quicker disposal of cases, it is very difficult to enumerate all of them. As a matter of fact, the whole process of Government, their procedures, their method of work, delegation of powers etc. are involved, about which there is always a continuous thinking. Efforts are made through various orders and practices to see that the disposal of cases and particularly where policy decisions are concerned, is expedited.

SHRI D. D. DESAI : Since Government have not proposed any reduction in expenditure in the budget, will Government consider reduction in time so that the work could be undertaken within half the time or within some sort of targetted time? Have Government anything of that kind in view, that is, reducing the total time for disposal of the outstanding cases by setting some sort of time-limit, whether it be three days or one week or fifteen days or something of that nature?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are procedures and certain procedures also contemplate some time-limit, whether it be for sanction of a licence or for disposal of a case at a particular level in the Secretariat. So, wherever possible, some time-limit is always laid down, and an

effort is made to see that cases are disposed of expeditiously, but where a lot of consultation between different Ministries is involved, it does take some time to dispose of cases, but there also inter-Ministerial committees have been set up and they sit together and discuss the important cases and try to expedite them instead of the file being sent round and long notings being made. What I mean to say is that this question of expeditious disposal of Government work is continuously under review and it is always before the Government how these procedures can be improved,

SHRI N. K. SINHA : The hon. Minister has referred to the institutions of Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt. What progress has been made in the States with regard to these institutions because the actual implementation of most of our Plans takes place in the States and I do not think that much progress is being made there?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : I am not aware of which States have taken steps for establishing institutions of this nature. But so far as our own Lok Pal and Lok Ayukt Bill is concerned, that Bill was passed by Lok Sabha and it was pending in the Rajya Sabha, but when the Lok Sabha was dissolved, that Bill lapsed. The Government propose to re-introduce the Bill at a suitable opportunity.

श्री अचल सिंह : क्या मंत्री महोदय बतायेगे कि ऐसा भी कोई फैसला उन्होंने किया है कि खर्च में कुछ कमी की जाय?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : खर्च में कमी करने की एक ऐसी समस्या है जो कि सरकार के समक्ष निरन्तर रहती है। जहाँ कहीं भी खर्च ज्यादा होता हो या फिजूल होता हो उस को कम करने की कोशिश की जाती है लेकिन सरकार की कार्यवाहियाँ और गतिविधियाँ इतनी बढ़ गई हैं कि ज्यादा खर्च कम करना सहज ही संभव प्रतीत नहीं होता।

श्री आर. बी. बड़ै : मैं मंत्री जी से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि प्रशासन सुधार आयोग की रिपोर्ट आए काफी साल हो गए और फाइलों में सिर्फ रेड फ्लेग और ग्रीन फ्लेग लगाने के और कुछ नहीं हुआ, तो यह रेड फ्लेग और ग्रीन फ्लेग लगाने के बाद भी अगर यह रेड टैपिज्म समाप्त नहीं होता है। तो जैसा कि प्रशासन सुधार आयोग ने कहा है कि पेन-लाइज करना चाहिए वैसा कुछ भी किया है क्या ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : यह स्पष्ट नहीं है कि आयोग की किस सिफारिश की ओर सदस्य महोदय ध्यान आकर्षित कर रहे हैं।

श्री आर. बी. बड़ै : रेड टैपिज्म।

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : जहाँ तक रेड टैपिज्म का प्रश्न है वह केवल एक सिफारिश, आदेश या कार्यवाही से खत्म होने वाली नहीं है। रेड टैपिज्म तो सारे ही सरकार की प्रक्रिया से और सारे ही काम करने के तरीके से संबंधित है जिस को सुधारने और जिस को सफल बनाने की हमेशा कोशिश की जाती है।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Apart from normal administrative delays, the delay in responding to public grievances is due to delay in taking responsibility of decisions. Has Government come to any decision as to fixing up responsibility for implementing decisions at the Secretary level and so on ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : He probably wants to know at what level the decisions or recommendations of the Commission are being implemented,

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : No, fixing up responsibility on the officer concerned to implement decisions.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : In the governmental hierarchy, cases are disposed

of at various levels. Many cases do not go to the Secretary at all. I think it is a misconception some hon. members have that every case goes through the Secretary or Minister. That is not so. There is substantial delegation of power in regard to secretariat work; officers at various levels dispose of various cases. So it is not possible to say who is responsible for delay, but whoever is responsible to dispose of cases at a particular level is certainly responsible if there is delay.

Democratic set-up for Chandigarh Municipal Administration

*381. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing Municipal Administration on democratic lines in Chandigarh ; and

(b) if not, whether Government propose to introduce at least some democratic element in the Chandigarh Municipal Administration ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). It is not considered advisable at this stage to introduce an elected body to look after civic affairs in Chandigarh.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : The Minister has not assigned any reason. Is it not advisable to listen to the representatives of enlightened people living in Chandigarh, instead of denying them participation in municipal administration ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is no question of having a municipal body in Chandigarh. One reason is that the status of Chandigarh as a Union Territory is itself a transitional arrangement. As the House knows, certain decisions have been taken with regard to the future of Chandigarh. The entire expenditure is borne by the Central Government. It comes to almost Rs. 100 per capita per annum for civic amenities. If there were to be a municipal body, it would have to levy municipal taxes ; otherwise, there is little point in having such a body if the Centre is to continue to bear all the expenses. As

matters stand, an assurance was given by the erstwhile Punjab Government that no municipal taxes would be imposed for a period of 25 years in the interest of the speedy development of the town. These are the main reasons which have prompted us to take this decision.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : Does the Minister feel the time is ripe now to reconsider the whole position and revise the present status of Chandigarh so far as municipal administration is concerned.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The matter has also been gone into thrice, twice in the Home Minister's Advisory Committee and once in the Chief Commissioner's Advisory Committee. On all these occasions, the ultimate decision was not to proceed with it.

Closure of Tea gardens in Darjeeling area (West Bengal)

*382. **SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of tea gardens have been closed down in Darjeeling area, West Bengal ;

(b) if so, their number and the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Government are providing short-term capital to these tea gardens for reopening them ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no scheme under consideration for providing short-term capital to reopen the closed tea garden.

Statement

(a) and (b). Three tea gardens in Darjeeling were closed down during the 5 years

ending 1969. One tea garden was closed down due to uneconomic working ; another tea garden was requisitioned for defence purposes and the third garden which was closed down due to uneconomic working had been resumed by the West Bengal Government under the Estates Acquisition Act.

SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Is it a fact that a large number of tea gardens have been closed in the Darjeeling hill area ? If so, what is the number, what are the causes for the closure and what remedial measures have been taken to reopen them ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : As I stated in the main answer, three gardens have been closed, the main reason in the case of two being uneconomic working and in the other case, it was taken over for defence purposes. There is no proposal at the moment to open any of them.

Per Capita Development expenditure in States during Fourth Plan

*378. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) how would the per capita development expenditure in States vary during the Fourth Plan ; and

(b) the comparative figures during the earlier Plan periods ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating per capita plan outlays during the Fourth Plan period and comparative figures of per capita expenditure during the earlier periods, is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(In Rupees)

State	Annual Annual Annual Fourth						
	First Plan	Second Plan	Third Plan	Plan 1966-7	Plan 1967-8	Plan 1968-9	Plan 1969-74
1. Andhra Pradesh	33	52	91	23	16	18	94
2. Assam	29	57	103	19	22	19	161
3. Bihar	25	40	67	14	13	12	89
4. Gujarat	58	76	108	25	27	32	165
5. Haryana	—	—	—	25	29	36	214
6. Jammu and Kashmir	39	77	166	45	52	55	586
7. Kerala	31	49	101	23	25	25	117
8. Madhya Pradesh	34	48	84	15	14	15	93
9. Maharashtra	37	57	103	26	26	31	174
10. Mysore	46	62	100	21	23	25	116
11. Nagaland	—	—	280	130	136	132	903
12. Orissa	56	54	120	22	22	17	99
13. Punjab	104	87	126	24	34	32	191
14. Rajasthan	39	53	97	21	16	19	111
15. Tamil Nadu	12	57	98	22	24	24	129
16. Uttar Pradesh	25	32	72	18	18	17	103
17. West Bengal	54	48	80	13	12	13	69
<i>All States average.</i>	39	51	91	20	20	21	119

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : After some steps had already been taken by the Planning Commission to help the weaker States, are there any other proposals for the same purpose? Earlier, it was decided that 10 per cent of the total that would be made available to the States would be for the weaker States? What is the position now? Is the Planning Commission thinking of any further measures in this direction?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The NDC has taken this aspect into consideration. According to the decision taken in 1968, the pool from the Fourth Plan was provided for the requirements of Assam, Jammu and

Kashmir and Nagaland. As for the other States, some criteria have been laid down by the NDC; 60 per cent amount goes on the basis of population, 10 per cent goes on the basis of tax effort, 10 per cent for such States whose per capita average income is lower than the national average and 10 per cent for continuing schemes which are spill-over schemes. So this care has been taken. It is for the States to try to mobilise their own resources in their own areas.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Has any special request been made by the Government of Bihar for help in a special way?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : Requests are being made by all States, even those whose per capita average income is more than the national average. The question is, having regard to various problems of various States, to what extent the Central pool could be allocated. For this purpose, the criteria have been laid down after consulting all Chief Ministers. It is their decision. That is the only decision having regard to the present set up of the country.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Indo-Soviet agreement for exporting Coir Products to U.S.S.R.

***361. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between India and Soviet Union recently for exporting coir products to the Soviet Union ;

(b) the salient points of the agreement ; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to increase the export of coir products to the Soviet Union ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L.N. MISHRA) : (a) and (b). No agreement as such between Government of India and Government of USSR has been signed specifically for exporting coir products to the USSR. However, in the Long Term Trade Agreement signed between the two Governments in December 1970 "Coir Goods" is one of the items for export from India to USSR.

(c) Exports of coir goods to USSR have been progressing satisfactorily and there has been no need to adopt special measures for increasing exports of these goods to the USSR.

S.T.C. Units in States for Liaison with Exporters

***363. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has decided to set up units in the States to maintain liaison with the exporters of the States ;

(b) if so, when the scheme will be put into action ; and

(c) the share of various States for exports per year through the State Trading Corporation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No shares have been fixed.

सरकार द्वारा विभिन्न वस्तुओं के आयात
और निर्यात व्यापार का अपने हाथ
में लिया जाना

*** 364. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा :** क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन वस्तुओं के क्या नाम हैं जिनका आयात और निर्यात व्यापार सरकार ने अब अपने हाथ में लिया है; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान सरकार का विचार किन वस्तुओं के आयात और निर्यात व्यापार को अपने अधिकार में लेने का है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्री (श्री एस. एन. मिश्र) :

(क) उन मर्चों की एक सूची सभा पटल पर रखी जाती है जिन का आयात तथा निर्यात

राज्य सभिकरतों के माध्यम से मार्गीकृत किया गया है। [प्रश्नसंख्या में रक्त हो गयी। देखिये संख्या LT-359/71]

(ख) नयी मर्दों के मार्गीकरण के विषय में विनिश्चय सामान्यतः प्रत्येक वर्ष की आयात व्यापार नियंत्रण नीति निर्धारित करते समय किये जाते हैं तथा उसके साथ घोषित किए जाते हैं।

**Alleged entry by Armed men in
Gurdwara Sisganj, Delhi**

***366. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether 35 armed men forcibly entered into the Gurdwara Sisganj, Delhi on the 6th May, 1971 after overpowering the armed Sewadar at the gate ;

(b) if so, the facts of the case ; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). According to the Delhi Administration, 41 persons including some women and a child locked themselves inside Gurdwara Sisganj on 6th May, 1971, after forcibly evicting the Sewadars from the Gurdwara. A case under the appropriate provisions of law was registered by the Police on the report of the Secretary of the then Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee, Delhi. The Police arrested them on 20th May, 1971 and produced them before a Magistrate. Action is being taken under the relevant provisions of the law.

Crisis in Cigarette Industry

***367. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the U. K. Tobacco importers are enjoying special privileges due to the devaluation of the rupee ;

(b) whether Government are aware that Indian Cigarette Industry is facing a serious crisis due to the privileges enjoyed by the foreign tobacco importers ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to save the industry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Demand for Indian ready-made Garments
in U.S.A. and Western European
Countries**

***372. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian ready-made garments are very popular in the U.S.A. and in Western European countries ;

(b) if so, the amount of foreign exchange earned during the last year ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to popularise these garments in more countries and encourage for the expansion and modernisation of the Indian garments industry ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Our garments are gaining popularity in USA and West European markets.

(b) Rs. 187.4 lakhs.

(c) Exhibitions, fairs and fashions shows are being arranged in foreign countries and due publicity is being given to promote exports. Most of the garments manufacturing units are in small-scale sector. Imports of machinery is being arranged on hire-purchase basis through National Small Industries Corporation. The

industry has been allowed the facility of import of special varieties of fabrics for use in making of garments for exports. The provision of manufacture-in-bond for exports would facilitate expanded export production.

**Fixation of rates of Government
Advertisements to News-papers**

*374. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy followed for giving advertisements to news-papers and periodicals ;

(b) the criteria laid down for fixing rates ; and

(c) the machinery which reviews the rates from time to time and the extent of discretionary powers exercised by it in disposing of requests for enhanced rates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) News-papers/periodicals have full freedom to fix their own advertisement tariffs but the Director of Advertising and Visual Publicity makes use of only those news-papers/periodicals whose rates are found acceptable from the point of view of publicity requirements.

(c) Advertisement rates may be revised from time to time by the D.A.V.P. at the request of the publisher or otherwise, on the basis of a sizeable change in effective circulation.

Statement

The consideration kept in view while releasing advertisements to news-papers are to secure the widest possible coverage within the limited funds available by a judicious process of selection of news-papers and periodicals so as to reach the class of readership required to be catered for and the masses in different walks of life. Subject to

this general consideration, it is the policy of Government to make increasing use of medium and small news-papers for Government advertisement.

2. While selecting news-papers and periodicals for the release of Government advertisements the following factors are taken into account :—

- (i) Effective circulation (normally, papers having a paid circulation of below 1000 are not used) ;
- (ii) Regularity in publication (a period of six months of uninterrupted publication is essential) ;
- (iii) Class of readership ;
- (iv) Adherence to accepted standards of journalistic ethics ;
- (v) Other factors such as production standards, the language and areas intended to be covered within the available funds ; and
- (vi) Advertisements rates which are considered suitable and acceptable for Government publicity requirements.

3. Advertisements are withheld from such news-papers and periodicals which habitually indulge in virulent propaganda inciting communal passions or preaching violence, or offend socially accepted conventions of public decency and morals thus undermining the basic national interests. The political affiliation of a news-paper is, however, not taken into consideration while releasing advertisements.

**Allocation of Foreign Exchange
to Calcutta News-papers**

*375, SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated amount of foreign exchange made available to the newspapers published from Calcutta separately during the last three years for the import of printing and composing machinery ; and

(b) whether Government are having any proposal to cut down the foreign exchange expenditure of the monopolistic news-papers in order to give encouragement the small news-papers so as to enable them to compete with the big news-papers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) A statement containing the requisite information is laid on the

Table of the House.

(b) Foreign exchange for import of equipment from abroad is granted to big newspapers including those belonging to the large common ownership units, only for the purpose of replacement of worn-out machinery and in order only to maintain and not to augment the productive capacity of the machinery which are to be replaced. The demands of all small and medium newspapers for foreign exchange have been met in full every year.

Statement

Year	Total value (Rs.)	Big		Medium		Small	
		Value (Rs.)	Percentage	Value (Rs.)	Percentage	Value (Rs.)	Percentage
1968-69	39,80,897	35,05,880	88.07	3,39,517	8.53	1,35,500	3.40
1969-70	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
1970-71	10,44,970	2,80,463	26.84	Nil	Nil	7,64,507	73.16

Demand by Bihar Government for C. R. P. Battalions

*877 SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in April, 1971 the Bihar Government had asked the Central Government for more Battalions of the C. R. P. for combating the activities of Naxalites in the State ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. However in April, 1971 the Bihar Government asked for two additional Battalions of C. R. P., in connection with their programme of imparting refresher training to their Armed Police to improve their professional efficiency.

The State Government have asked the Centre from time to time for the deputation of the C. R. P., Units in aid to civil power

and the C. R. P. force has been made available to the extent possible.

Memorandum by M. Ps. for formation of a separated state for Telangana

*379. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any memorandum was submitted to the Prime Minister by the Telangana Praja Samiti Members of Parliament urging immediate decision for the formation of a separate State for Telangana; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A deputation of Telangana Praja Samiti Members of Parliament met the Prime Minister but did not give any memorandum.

(b) Does not arise.

T. V. For States Bordering Pakistan

*383. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to instal TV Stations in the Border States to counter Pakistan's slanderous TV propaganda ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this respect ; and

(c) the period likely to be taken in the implementation of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) to (c) . Of the TV stations in Pakistan the one whose programmes spill over into India is located at Lahore. Its programmes can be viewed in certain areas of Punjab and J&K. The question of setting up of TV Stations in the Punjab is under Government's consideration.

Revision of prices of Rayon Yarn and Woollen Fabrics

*384. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised the price of rayon yarn and woollen fabrics ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the industry to the new prices : and

(c) whether the matter has been discussed by the representatives of the industry with Government and, if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) There is no statutory control on the prices of rayon yarn and woollen fabrics. Hence the question of revising the prices by Government does not arise.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Conference of Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors of North-Eastern States and Union Territories

*385. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors of the North-Eastern States and the United Territories was held recently to discuss effective steps to co-ordinate their security arrangements and development programmes ; and

(b) if so, the main points discussed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b) . No such conference has been held. However, P.M. met the Governor of Assam and Nagaland and the Lt. Governors of Manipur and Tripura on 22nd November, 1970 to discuss matter connected with the north-eastern region in the context of the Government's decision to grant statehood to Manipur, Tripura and Meghalaya.

T. V. and Documentary Films on recent Influx of Refugees from East Bengal

*386. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Television and Documentary films of the refugees, coming from East Bengal after the out-break of freedom struggle, have been taken ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. TV news films on the subject were taken by the Delhi Television Centre. TV films were also obtained from the stringer cameraman stationed at Calcutta and from VISNEWS service.

Newsreel coverages are being made in the form of lead items in the weekly editions of Indian News Review released

by the Films Division since April 9, 1971. Films Division is now preparing a documentary film on the subject.

(b) Does not arise.

Satellite Channels to Strengthen Telecommunication net-work.

*387 SHRI TEJA SINGH SWAT-TANTRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether India will set up 77 Satellite Channels in 1971 to strengthen the telecommunication net-work ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). On the basis of traffic forecast, a total of 77 Satellite Channels will be required during 1971-72. However, taking into account the equipment available and already installed, it is expected that about 50 channels will be working by the end of 1971-72. Action is being taken for obtaining additional equipment for providing channels which may be required in excess of 50.

2. Since the commencement of operations through the Satellite Earth Station at Arvi with effect from the 26th February, 1971, 26 Satellite Channels have already been installed and are working with the following countries :

Australia	...	1
Bahrain	...	1
Japan	...	2
Kenya	...	1
Kuwait	...	1
Malaysia	...	1
Singapore	...	1
Switzerland	...	1
United Kingdom	...	12
U. S. A.	...	4
West Germany	...	1

The quality of telecommunication services, particularly telephone service, provided through the satellite telecommunication net-work is of a high standard and is available for all the twenty-four hours, at the existing rates.

Increase in Promotion Quota of I.A.S. officers from State Civil Services

*388. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to increase the promotion quota of I. A. S. from 25 per cent to 50 per cent for the Officers belonging to the State Civil Services ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration has recommended that in order to provide greater opportunities for the advancement of talented persons who are not already in Class I, the quota of vacancies in Class I to be filled by promotion may be increased upto a maximum of 40 per cent. This recommendation covers the Indian Administrative Service also. The recommendation is under examination.

Film Industry of West Bengal

*389. SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI . Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the condition of film industry in West Bengal is fast deteriorating and the number of films producing units is also decreasing ; and

(b) if so, the measures Government propose to take to save the film industry of West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The condition of the film industry in West Bengal has been deteriorating since independence as partition of the country deprived the film industry located in Calcutta of the sizeable market in East Pakistan. But since 1969-70, there has been no significant change in the number of film producing units.

(b) The State Government appointed a Film Enquiry Committee under Justice K. C. Sen in 1962 and another *ad hoc* Committee headed by Shri R. Gupta in 1966 to suggest ways and means to arrest the deterioration in the film industry in West Bengal. In June 1969, the State Government constituted a State Film Consultative Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.N. Sircar, to suggest methods for implementing the recommendations of the two previous committees. The Sircar committee has given a report suggesting various measures for improvement in the film industry in West Bengal. The report is now under consideration of the State Government.

Indo-U. A. R. Annual Trade Plan

*390. **SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :**
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the items which India imports from the United Arab Republic under the Annual Trade plan, ending in June, 1971 ;

(b) whether the United Arab Republic has been asking for diversification of imports from that country ; and

(c) if so, the proposals made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) India imports mainly raw cotton, rice and rock phosphate from the U. A. R. under the present Indo-UAR Trade Arrangements.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The U. A. R. Government have been suggesting imports into India straight-away from the U.A.R. of additional items like television sets, refrigerators, air-conditioners etc., the import of which is banned. They have also offered crude oil but only for export after 1972.

E. C. A. F. E. Conference at Manila

1627. **SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India attended the conference of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East held in Manila on the 20th April, 1971 ;

(b) whether India put forward proposals at the Conference ;

(c) If so, the number out of them which were accepted ; and

(d) what were the subjects discussed at the Conference and the decisions arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The 27th Annual Session of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) was held at Manila (Philippines) from 20th to 30th April, 1971. The Indian Delegation to this meeting was led by the Minister of Foreign Trade. A copy of the Agenda adopted at the Session is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See. No LT-360/71*].

2. In pursuance of the directives of the Council of Ministers contained in the Kabul Declaration, attention was directed towards the need to carry forward the schemes for regional cooperation, and particularly, those relating to the Asian Clearing

Union and the Trade Expansion Programme through the adoption of suitable time-table for action. Efforts were also made to further the projects in other supporting fields, particularly export promotion, industrialisation, and transport and communications.

3. The main points urged by the Indian Delegation were the following :-

- (i) The imperative need to combine economic growth with social justice.
- (ii) The need to arrest the declining trend in intra-regional trade and to stimulate trade expansion between ECAFE developing countries through the early adoption of a mutually beneficial programme of trade expansion supplemented by other facilitation measures in accordance with the Kabul Declaration.
- (iii) Expeditious follow-up action on the recommendations of the Preparatory Committee for the establishment of an Asian Clearing Union.
- (iv) The need to evolve multi-national schemes for export credit reinsurance and export credit refinancing with the active involvement of the Asian Development Bank.
- (v) Strengthening and expansion of the scope of the ECAFE Trade Promotion Centre so as to enable it to function as (a) a co-ordinating unit for collection and dissemination of commercial information on a continuing basis and (b) as an effective promotional agency to assist and supplement export efforts of ECAFE developing countries. In particular, it was urged that the Centre should assist developing countries in this region to take the fullest advantage of the generalised scheme of preferences, avail of opportunities arising from untying of aid, and prepare for participation in any scheme for intra-regional trade expansion.

(vi) The need to give attention to the problem of increasing freight costs, and in this connection, to convene a meeting of the Working Party on Shipping and Ocean Freight Rates in 1971.

(vii) The need to give greater attention to commodity problems and in particular, the formulation of suitable commodity arrangements.

4. These suggestions of the the Indian Delegation have been fully reflected in the report of the Commission. The decisions arrived at the Session are incorporated in the Resolutions adopted by the Commission. A set of copies of the Resolutions adopted at the Manila Session has been placed in the Parliament Library.

5. An agreement to establish a Pepper Community was also signed by India, Indonesia and Malaysia at the time of this session in Manila.

गोआ को ऋण

1628. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा गोआ को कितना ऋण दिया गया ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान कुल कितनी राशि का ब्याज बना ;

(ग) राज्य सरकार द्वारा वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए कितना ऋण मांगा गया है ; और

(घ) इस पर लिए जाने वाले ब्याज की दर क्या है ?

यू. मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कुल्लुचन्द्र बन्त) : (क) स्वीकृत किये गए निम्न प्रकार के :-

1968-69 रु. 6,27,06,700

1969-70 रु. 5,08,58,500

1970-71 रु. 6,67,75,000

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 तथा 1969-70 के दौरान स्वीकृत किये गये ऋणों पर कुल 92,54,276 रुपये का ब्याज बना । वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान स्वीकृत किये गये ऋण पर अभी तक कोई ब्याज देय नहीं हुआ है ।

(ग) रु. 7,37, 72,000

(घ) 5½ प्रतिशत प्रतिवर्ष, जिसमें मूलधन तथा ब्याज की समय पर भ्रदायगी करने के लिए ½ प्रतिशत छूट है ।

National Plan for Geo-Dynamics Projects

16.9. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) the salient features of national plan for geo-dynamics Projects discussed at the recent two-day conference of Scientists held in New Delhi during April, 1971 ; and

(b) the areas chosen for studying the movements taking place in the interior of the earth ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The Indian National Committee for Co-operation with the International Union of Geodesy and Geophysics held a panel discussion on the 2nd and 3rd April, 1971 to consider India's participation in an international Geodynamics project which is being organised to

study the solid earth. The following working Groups were set up to deal with different aspects of the project.

Subject	Coordinator
(i) Seismology	Dr. A.N. Tandon
(ii) Laboratory studies on Physical properties	Dr. S. Balakrishna
(iii) Palaeomagnetism	Dr. R.K. Verma
(iv) Petrology, Minerology and Geochronology	Dr. A. P. Subramaniam
(v) Surveys	Shri J. Chatterjee

उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले का विकास

1630. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या योजना मंत्री गढ़वाल जिले को पिछड़ा क्षेत्र घोषित करने और वहां मद्य निषेध लागू करने के बारे में 14 अप्रैल, 1970 के अतारांकित प्रश्न संख्या 6255 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के पहाड़ी जिलों में सर्वाधिक पिछड़े पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन चारिया) : सभा पटल पर एक विवरण रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्रवाई निम्न प्रकार है :-

(1) पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिला उन 8 पहाड़ी जिलों में से एक है जिन्हें त्वरित विकास के लिए अपेक्षाकृत पिछड़ा घोषित किया गया है ।

इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए सतत प्रयास की आवश्यकता को ध्यान में रखते हुए चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान राज्य की पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिए स्वीकृत समग्र केन्द्रीय सहायता के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय सहायता एक उच्चार सिद्धान्त के आधार पर दी जा रही है 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में तथा 50 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में जब कि सामान्य सिद्धान्त के अनुसार 30 प्रतिशत सहायता अनुदान तथा 70 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में दी जाती है। साथ ही प्रत्येक वर्ष की वार्षिक योजना के अन्तर्गत

पहाड़ी क्षेत्र की योजना के लिए व्यय व्यवस्था की गई है अतः इसका व्यपवर्तन नहीं किया जायेगा।

राज्य की चौथी योजना में पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के लिए 65.05 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई जिसमें 6.94 करोड़ रुपये पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के लिए है। इस परिव्यय का विकास की मुख्य भदों के अनुसार ब्योरा तथा चौथी योजना के प्रथम दो वर्ष 1969—71 के व्यय की प्रगति यहाँ नीचे दर्शायी गई है -

पौड़ी गढ़वाल का परिव्यय तथा व्यय

(लाख रुपयों में)

विकास की मुख्य भद	चौथी योजना का परिव्यय	1969-70 का व्यय	1970-71 का प्रत्याशित व्यय
1. कृषि तथा सम्बद्ध कार्यक्रम	254.340	27.350	32.432
2. सहकारिता तथा सामुदायिक विकास	24.810	6 283	5.126
3. सिंचाई तथा बिजली	66 710	16.020	50.680
4. उद्योग तथा खनन	17.790	1 421	1.500
5. परिवहन तथा संचार	178.040	33.296	50.954
6. समाज सेवाएं	151.970	38.910	27.110
7. विविध	0.480	0.018	0.064
जोड़ :	694.140	123.298	167.866

(2) इस जिले को उन केन्द्र प्रयोजित स्कीमों से भी लाभ होगा जो चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान पिछड़े वर्गों के कल्याण के लिए कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं :

(3) वित्तीय तथा ऋणदात्री संस्थाओं के नए मध्यम तथा छोटे उद्योगों के लिए रियायती बित्त प्राप्त करने हेतु पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले का वयव एक पिछड़े जिले के रूप में किया गया है।

(4) राज्य सरकार को जा रही है कि वह प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण तथा विकास एवं अवस्थापना सम्बन्धी सुविधाएँ जुटाने के लिए पीड़ी गढ़वाल के लिए एक जिला योजना तैयार करे। इस हेतु एक निर्देश समिति के तत्वावधान में एक सचन सर्वेक्षण की बात पर विचार किया जा रहा है। इस समिति के अध्यक्ष योजना आयोग के एक सदस्य है तथा राज्य योजना एवं वित्त सचिव और राज्य कृषि आयुक्त, योजना आयोग के सलाहकार (उद्योग तथा खनिज) तथा सम्बन्धित सलाहकार (कार्यक्रम प्रशासन) सदस्य हैं।

(5) इस जिले को ग्राम बेरोजगारी के तूफानी कार्यक्रम से भी लाभ होगा जिसे सारे देश में 50 करोड़ रुपये प्रति वर्ष की व्यवस्था करके चलाया गया है।

(6) हाल ही में एक ग्राम बिजली करण निगम की स्थापना की गई है। यह निगम पीड़ी गढ़वाल जिले जैसे पिछड़े हुए क्षेत्रों में ग्राम बिजली करण कार्यक्रमों के लिए राज्य बिजली बोर्डों को रियायती शर्तों पर धन दे रहा है।

Exports of Cashewnuts

1631. SHRI K; LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by Government to boost the export of Cashewnuts ;

(b) the foreign exchange earned as a result of the export of Cashewnuts during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) what are Government's plan to increase the export of Cashewnuts ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (c). For export of Cashew Kernels, we are mostly dependent on imported nuts. As a long term measure, therefore, the Ministry Food and Agriculture is taking steps to increase indigenous production. Simultaneously, we are trying to explore new markets for which various promotional measures, such as participation in Trade Fairs, sending out delegations and arranging special promotional measures, are being undertaken. The State Trading Corporation has also been asked to promote the exports of Cashew Kernels, specially to non-traditional markets,

(b) Exports of cashewnuts during 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 were of the order of Rs. 60.92 crores, Rs. 57.42 crores and Rs. 52.03 crores respectively bringing the net foreign exchange earning to Rs. 29.54 crores during 1968-69, Rs. 29.82 crores during 1969-70 and Rs. 22.78 crores during 1970-71.

नैनीताल में लगाये जाने वाले उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर का अन्य स्थान पर लगाया जाना

1632. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उच्च शक्ति वाले ट्रांसमीटर को जिसे पहले नैनीताल के निकट लगाया जाना था अब किसी अन्य स्थान पर स्थापित किया जा रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस स्थान का क्या नाम है और इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). यह ट्रांसमीटर अब नजीबाबाद में लगाया जायेगा। तथापि, दो स्टूडियो अल्मोड़ा और पीड़ी में लगाए जायेंगे। ट्रांसमीटर लगाने के लिए नजीबाबाद का चयन कुमायूँ गढ़वाल प्रदेश के अधिक से अधिक क्षेत्र में प्रभावी ढंग से प्रसारण

करने की इसकी उपयोगिता की देखते हुए किया गया था।

**Non-Utilisation of Funds
allocated to Tripura**

1633. SHRI DASARATHA DEB ;
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tripura
did not utilise the sum allocated for the
year 1970-71 under different head of develop-
ment ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for such savings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) The Government of
Tripura have reported that the Plan Outlay
for 1970-71 could not be fully utilised under
several heads of development ;

(b) The information is being collected
from the Government of Tripura and will
be laid on the Table of the House as early
as possible

**Supply of Andaman Timber to Official
of Grih Mantralaya**

1634. SARI HUKAM CHAND
KACHWAI : Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some superior type of
timber was supplied to some high officials
of the Grih Mantralaya by the Andamans
Administration ;

(b) whether the same was brought to
Delhi by train by a teacher who came as
as escort to school children for youth mela
held in Delhi in the year 1970;

(c) Whether the timber was offered to
the officials as gift or it was on payment
basis;

(d) whether similar type of timber is
available to general public in Andamans on
the same rate as was offered to above
officials; and

(e) if not, whether it attracts any action
under the Conduct Rules of Government
Servants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). Small
amounts of wood were sold to two officers
of the Ministry of Home Affairs on pay-
ment at the rates it is available to the
general public in the Andmans. In one
case, the quantity of wood was 0.066 cu. m.,
costing Rs. 48 05. In the second case, the
quantity of wood sold was 0.083 cu. m. and
0.032 cu. m. at a total cost of Rs. 108.55 p.
The wood was sold in the month of
October, 1969. Payment was made by these
officers by cheque and the amounts were
adjusted in Government accounts. The
wood was brought to New Delhi by some
officials who were coming here. Neither
these officials nor the Government were put
to any loss or expenditure on this account.

(e) Does not arise.

**Effect of Speculative Activities on Jute
Industry**

1635. THRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI ;
SHIRI IMDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been any spurt in
speculative activities in the raw Jute market
on account of the fall of jute exports from
East Pakistan after March 25, 1971 as a
result of disturbed conditions in that
country; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to
ensure that the interests of jute industry
in India may not be adversely affected by
these speculative activities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI
A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The prices
of raw jute have been fluctuating. The
price of the variety jute, commonly known
as Assam Bottom had risen from Rs. 148.70
per quintal on 25th March to Rs. 166.11 per
quintal on 17th April. The prices declined
there after the ranged between Rs. 151.38 to
Rs. 162.0 per quintal,

(b) Crop of jute and mesta in 1971-72 is expected to be very good. With increased availability during the next crop season, violent spurt in jute prices is not anticipated. Constant watch is being kept on prices and such measures as may be necessary will be taken from time to time.

Brain Drain to U.S.A.

1637. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Science Foundation of the United States of America in a report published recently has stated Indians account for 22 per cent of the total brain drain to the United States of America from developing countries ;

(b) whether the measures so far taken by Government to arrest the brain drain have proved ineffective ; and

(c) if so, further steps Government propose to take in this connection ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING, AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Scientists' Pool Scheme has already helped over 3,000 persons to return and settle down in India. However, the increase in percentage of immigrants to the United States in recent years appears to be due to the new U.S. Immigration Act.

(c) Some of the measures already taken to facilitate the return of Indian Scientists, Engineers etc. are given in the Statement attached. In addition a proposal for creation of supernumerary posts for absorption of brilliant Indian Scientists in India, so that they may not have to go abroad for lack of employment opportunities in the country, is under consideration.

Statement

(A) The following steps have been taken to facilitate return of scientific and technical personnel to India :

(i) Creation of a Scientists' Pool to provide for temporary placement

of well-qualified Indian scientists and technologists returning from abroad.

(ii) Creation of supernumerary posts in approved scientific institutions to which temporary appointments can be made quickly from among the scientists working and studying abroad.

(iii) The Union Public Service Commission and most of the State Public Service Commissions have agreed to treat Indian scientists and technologists whose particulars appear in National Register as 'Personal Contact' candidates for all posts advertised by them. The Union Public Service Commission have also made arrangements for interviewing Indian scientists and technologists abroad for posts in India.

(iv) Maintenance of a Special Section of the National Register of Scientific and Technical Personnel for enrolment of Indian scientists and technologists abroad and for the circulation of their names to all Ministers, Departments of Government of India, State Governments, Union and State Public Service Commissions, Universities, Public Sector Industries and large private sector establishments. The names of such personnel are published in the monthly Technical Manpower Bulletin (CSIR) which is distributed free to about 3000 organisations all over India.

(v) Provision for payment of travel grant to scientists, who, on their selection for appointment in research institutions in India, undertake to serve those institutions for a minimum period of three years.

(B) Some of the measures taken to improve employment opportunities for scientists and engineers are given below :—

(1) Scientists are given merit promotion and advance increments under the Merit Promotion Scheme.

- (2) Merit of scientists from senior Scientific Assistant onwards to the level of Scientist 'C' (Rs. 700-1250) is assessed once in five years for promotion to the next higher post.

- (3) Fellowships are provided in the National Laboratories/Institutes and outside research institutions and Universities to encourage scientific talent in the the country.

- (4) Grant-in-aid to Scientists to carry out research.

Increased Central Assistance to West Bengal

1638. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the *per capita* plan outlay and the Central assistance for West Bengal during the Fourth Plan is the lowest of all the States of India ; and

(b) if so, whether in view of the growing unemployment and other economic problems of that State, Government are contemplating an increased allocation for West Bengal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) West Bengal has the lowest *per capita* outlay for the Fourth Plan. Its *per capita* Central Assistance is, however, not the lowest in the country.

(b) Central assistance being pre-determined according to the formula accepted by the Committee of Chief Ministers set up by the National Development Council an increase in the size of the State's Plan would be dependent largely on the efforts of the State to marshal its own resources for financing the Plan programmes. The Central assistance for West Bengal during the Fourth Plan was estimated at Rs. 221 crores.

consisting of the following components :

	(Rs. crores)
(i) 60% on the basis of population	159.21
(ii) State Income (10%)	Nil
(iii) Tax effort (10%)	19.50
(iv) Irrigation and Power (10%)	6.44
(v) Special problems (10%)	35.85
	221.00

It may be observed from the above figures that West Bengal did not get any Central assistance under the criterion (ii) mentioned above of the *per capita* income of West Bengal was higher than the National average (Rs. 498 as against Rs. 422).

As an increase in the Plan outlay would depend on the State Governments' capacity to raise its own resources, the State Government has been enabled to channel its additional resources during the Fourth Plan for developmental purposes by providing a special accommodation of Rs. 73 crores to cover its pre-assessed non-Plan gap. In this context, it may be noted that the State's own resources during the Third Plan were Rs. 145 crore against which the State's resources during the Fourth Plan have been estimated at only Rs. 101.5 crores. If efforts are made to raise more State's resources, it may be possible to increase the Plan outlay of the State during the Fourth Plan period. It may be added that the Central Government have provided special assistance outside the Plan for the following schemes for West Bengal's accelerated development :

(i) Calcutta Metropolitan Development District Programme	Rs. 8 crores
(ii) Irrigation Projects (Kangsabati Rs. 2 crores and Minor Irrigation Projects Rs. 170 crores)	Rs. 3.70 crores

As the development of the State depends very much on the total investment made during any period of time, it may be mentioned that the investment in West Bengal of Central industrial projects during the Fourth Five Year Plan is estimated to be Rs. 112.2 crores. During the past 18 years (1951 to 1969) an amount of Rs. 466 crores had been invested in the State on Central Industrial Projects. This gives a *per capita* investment in Central Industrial Projects of Rs. 128 for West Bengal against the national average of only Rs. 57.

Over and above the above schemes, the following special projects to be financed entirely by the Centre have already been started in West Bengal which will have a favourable impact on the unemployment situation :

(i) *Small Farmers' Development Agency :*

Darjeeling, Hooghly and West Dinajpur have been selected under the above scheme with a provision of Rs. 1.5 crores per district during the Plan period.

(ii) *Rural Works Programme :*

One project covering the district of Purulia and another project covering certain areas of the two districts of Bankura and Midnapur have been selected with a provision of Rs. 1.5 crores for each project during the Plan period.

(iii) *Marginal Farmers' and Landless Labourers :*

Purulia and Bankura districts have been selected with a provision of Re. 1 crore per district.

(iv) *Provision of concessional finance by financial institutions :*

The district of Purulia, Darjeeling and Bankura have been selected for the scheme of providing concessional finance by financial institutions for starting new industries and expanding existing industries. The district of Purulia has been selected under the

scheme of providing 10% grant for the establishment of industrial units costing not more than Rs. 50 lakhs per unit.

(v) *Crash Programme for Rural Unemployment :*

The Crash Programme for solving rural unemployment has also been initiated in the State covering all the districts at the rate of Rs. 10 lakhs per year per district.

Survey Conducted by Allahabad University
Employment Information and Guidance
Bureau regarding Selection of IAS
Candidates

1639. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH :
SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the survey conducted by the Allahabad University Employment Information and Guidance Bureau stating that all the officers selected for I.A.S. had scored poor marks in General Knowledge ;

(b) if so, the main features of the survey made ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the 'Determinants of I. A. S. Success Survey' conducted in 1969-70 by the University Employment, Information and Guidance Bureau of the University of Allahabad. The survey was undertaken to make a study of factors which are important determinants of success at the Indian Administrative Service examination. The Bureau addressed in all 92 officers, appointed to the Indian Administrative Service on the basis of the examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in the year 1968 and obtained a response from 60. The data thus collected was analysed with a view to enquiring into the family and educational background of the successful

candidates, the determinants of success at the competitive examination and the role of University education in this context. One of the conclusions drawn in this survey is that General Knowledge has a poor weightage in the examination but there is nothing disturbing about it.

Government are of the view that it would not be appropriate to draw any general conclusions from the limited data collected by the aforesaid Bureau in respect of only some of the successful candidates in one year's examination alone and that a more detailed study will have to be conducted to draw valid conclusions on the aspects covered by this survey.

Slow Progress of Work in C.S.I.R.

**1640. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY:
SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-
JHUNWALA :**

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether, due to constant change from the purview of one Ministry to another, the work in the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has slowed down to a great extent ;

(b) since when meeting of the governing body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research or meeting of Directors of various Laboratories has not been held ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a). No, Sir. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) functions as an autonomous organisation and its link with the administrative Ministry is only nominal.

(b) and (c). The Conference of Directors of the National Laboratories/Institutes was held on 4th-5th July, 1970 and the Governing Body of the CSIR last met on 24th July, 1970. Steps to hold the next meeting of the Governing Body of the CSIR are on hand. The possibility of holding the

Directors' Conference before the meeting of the Governing Body is also being explored.

Leave Travel Concession to Central Government Employees

1641. SHRI M RAM GOPAL REDDY:
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state : .

(a) whether a leave travel concession scheme is in force for the benefit of the Central Government employees ;

(b) if so, the main features and objectives of this scheme ; and

(c) how far those objectives have been achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

The Leave Travel Concession Scheme was introduced on 11th October, 1956 for the benefit of the Central Government employees and its salient features are as follows :-

(a) All regular employees who have put in one year's service are entitled to the travel concession *once* in a block of two calendar years, commencing from 1956-57 for journeys to their home-town and back ;

(b) The concession is admissible not only to Government servants but also to their wives, legitimate and step children residing with and wholly dependent on them, but not to parents, sisters, brothers, etc.

(c) The concession is available only when the Government servant proceeds on regular leave for not less than 15 days and is not admissible to railway employees, members of Defence services and those who are eligible for any other form of travel concessions ;

(d) For the first 400 kms of outward and return journey, the actual fare has to be borne by the Government servant. In respect of Class IV Staff, they will have to bear the actual fare of the first 160 kms each way. For the rest of the distance the Government servant is to be reimbursed in full by Government, the actual fares of the class of accommodation to which he is entitled.

(e) Industrial and Work-charged Staff entitled to regular leave are also entitled to this concession with effect from the block (calendar) years 1960-61 ;

(f) The concession was extended for journeys between places connected by rail/ partly connected by rail and partly connected by road/steamer and not connected by rail. In respect of places not connected by rail, a Government servant may travel by steamer/air where an alternative means of travel is either not available or is more expensive. In such cases, he will bear the same proportion of cost as in the case of rail journeys and the extent of reimbursement would be what would have been admissible had he travelled by rail in the entitled class or 100% of actual expenses whichever is less. The same scale is applied for journeys by private car (whether the car belongs to Government servant or not) the cost of propulsion being borne by Government servant ;

(g) In case where the Government servant is unable to avail of the leave travel concession in a particular block he is allowed to carry it forward and avail of it in the first calendar year of the next block ;

(h) If the family of the Government servant remains at the home-town, the Government servant alone is eligible to avail of the Leave Travel Concession *once* a year ;

(i) Persons whose home-towns are within a distance of 160 Kms in the case of class IV staff and 400 Kms in the cases of others are not entitled to this concession.

The main objective behind the present Leave Travel Concession is to afford some financial assistance to Government servants coming from far off places to

enable them to maintain their domestic and social ties with their places of origin and also to give an all India character to the Central services. The fact that persons from all parts of the country join the Central Services which carry all India transfer liability and the fact that Central Government servants working at distant places from their home-towns do avail of the concession, establish that the scheme has gone a long way in achieving its objectives.

Per Capita Income and Expenditure and Gross National Product

1642. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* income and expenditure and Gross National Product of India as on 1948 and 1970 ; and

(b) whether any improvement has been noticed in this regard ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The figures of *per capita* national income and gross national product for the years 1948 and 1970 are not available. The estimates for 1954-55 and 1969-70 prepared according to revised series at constant (1960-61) prices are given in the enclosed statement.

The estimates for *per capita* expenditure for the years 1948 and 1970 are also not available. The average *per capita* consumer expenditure of households according to National Sample Surveys (NSS) for the years 1954-55 (8th Round of NSS) and 1964-65 (19th Round of NSS) are given in the enclosed statement,

(b) The increase in *per capita* national income in 1969-70 over 1954-55 was 24 per cent at constant (1960-61) prices. The increase in *per capita* expenditure cannot be estimated from the NSS figures as they are based on current prices.

Statement

1. *Per capita* national income at constant (1960-61) prices*

1954-55 (Rs.)	1969-70 (Rs.)	Percentage increase in 1969-70 over 1954-55
274.7	339.4	24

2. Gross national product at constant (1960-61) prices.

1954-55 (Rs. crores)	1969-70 (Rs. crores)
11,107	19,173

3. *Per capita* consumer expenditure of households at current prices based on National Sample Survey.

	1954-55 (Rs.)	1964-65 (Rs.)
Rural	182.01	323.89
Urban	300.40	441.37

Influx of Population from Rural to Urban Areas

1643. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the latest census indicates steady increase in the influx of population from the rural to urban areas ;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of creating more market towns/market areas with the amenities of a town to check this unhealthy influx ; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken or proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

MOHSIN) : (a) The data of the 1971 Census are yet to be fully processed. Hence the information on migration trends is not yet available.

(b) and (c). In view of (a) above do not arise.

Grant of Indian Citizenship

1644. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons (foreigners) granted Indian citizenship during the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) the number of such Indian Personnel who discontinued their Indian citizenship and settled in foreign countries during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) (a). According to the information available, 2448 persons were granted Indian citizenship during the year ended 31st December 1970.

(b) There is no provision in the Citizenship Act, 1955, requiring Indian citizens to report to Government on their acquisition of foreign citizenship. The information is, therefore, not available.

Financial Assistance for Handloom Industry in Kerala

1645. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a). whether the Kerala Government have approached the Centre for financial assistance to stabilise the handloom industry in that State ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

*These estimates relate to the revised series of national product and related aggregates published by the C.S.O.

(b) Financial assistance for the development of the handloom industry in Kerala is being given as part of the block loans and grants given to the State Government for annual plans of the State. A request for extension of refinancing facilities to Kerala Handloom Finance Corporation was also received from the State Government but it was not found possible to accede to it.

Decision to participate in Algiers Fair

1646. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has decided to participate in the Algiers Fair to be held in August, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the items to be displayed at the Fair ; and

(c) the total expenditure involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Engineering Goods, textiles of all kinds, chemicals and pharmaceuticals, leather manufactures, handicrafts and handlooms food stuffs, coir articles etc., are categories of goods that would be exhibited. A list of important items is attached.

(c) The estimated expenditure involved will be Rs. 4.60 lakhs. including Rs. 3.80 lakhs in foreign exchange.

Statement

List of articles being procured for display in the Algerian International Trade Fair, August 27th to September 12, 1971.

1. Diesel Engines of all types.
2. Agricultural Machinery and pump-sets.
3. Sewing machines and Fans.
4. Typewriters.
5. Refrigerators.

6. Air-conditioners.

7. Radios, Transistors, Sound-equipments.

8. Telecommunication equipment.

9. Automobile accessories.

10. Watches and Clocks.

11. Electrical goods and appliances.

12. Jute products.

13. Hardware items.

14. Plastic goods.

15. Steel tubes.

16. Stainless steel products.

17. Surgical instruments.

18. Consumer goods.

19. Chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

20. Coir products.

21. All types of textiles.

22. Hosiery items.

23. Ready-made garments.

24. Handloom products.

25. Leather goods.

26. Tobacco manufactures.

27. Spices.

28. Aggarbatties and incense sticks.

29. Harna Powder.

30. Handicrafts items etc.

Report of Madan Kishore Commission

1647. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had appointed a commission, called Madan Kishore Commission, to inquire into the grievances of the Extra-Departmental employees in the Posts and Telegraphs Department ;

(b) whether the Commission has submitted its report to Government ;

(c) if so, the main findings of the Commission thereon ; and

(d) if the reply to part (b) above be in the negative, the reason for the inordinate delay in submitting the report ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) Yes. A one-man committee headed by Shri Madan Kishore, retired Member, P & T Board was set up in October '70 to examine among other things the basis for remunerating the services of the Extra Departmental Agents.

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Committee was required to submit its report within one year from the date of its formation. As such report is expected only by October '71.

Extention of Indo-Japan Trade Agreement for Export of Iron ore

1648. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a report in the Economic Times, Bombay in its issue dated the 27th April, 1971 entitled "Iron Ore Export : Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation faces mounting losses" ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ;

(c) whether a move is about for the extension of the eight years' agreement with Japan for the export of iron ore ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) As had already been pointed out on the 16th December, 1970, in reply to Unstarred Question No. 4896 by the Hon'ble Member, the main factor affecting the economics of iron ore exports is the

transport cost involved in the procurement of the ore from areas far away from the sea ports.

(c) and (d). The particular long-term contract referred to covers the exports of lumpy iron ore from Bailadila *viz* Visakhapatnam Port. Deliveries against this contract during 1970-71 constitute only about one-fourth of the total iron ore exports of about 12 million tonnes by the M. M. T. C.. This contract runs till April, 1980. Hence, the question of its extension does not arise at this stage.

Small and Medium Newspapers

1649. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 72 on the 1st April, 1971 regarding monopolies in Newspapers Industry and state :

(a) the positive steps taken by Government during the last three years to foster the growth of small and medium newspapers ; and

(b) the outcome of the steps so far taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is laid on the Table of the House setting out the steps taken so far by the Ministry to foster the growth of small and medium newspapers.

Statement

Government is fully alive to the danger of concentration of ownership in the newspaper industry which may result in regimentation of thought and opinion and is anxious to prevent such developments as far as practicable. Towards this end, the following steps have been taken :

(i) The Press Registrar makes an annual review of the ownership of newspapers and periodicals,

and studies the development of common ownership units and publishes them in a publication called "Press in India", so that the public may become aware of the facts relating to the ownership of newspapers.

- (ii) Under the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956 framed under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, it is obligatory for newspapers to publish annually in the first issue after the last day of February information, *inter alia*, relating to the individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total share capital. Failure to comply with this statutory obligation is an offence under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 which is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500/-.
- (iii) Under the newsprint Allocation Policy, additional newsprint is not issued to a group or chain of newspapers for bringing out a fresh publication.
- (iv) On the recommendation of the Diwakar Committee, of the total annual foreign exchange made available for printing and composing machinery 50% is allotted to small newspapers (up to 15,000 circulation), 35% to medium newspapers (circulation 15,000—50,000) and only 15% is allotted to big newspapers (circulation over 50,000).
- (v) Government's advertisement policy aims at staggering and releasing advertisements to newspapers in suitable rotation in order to ensure the use of as many papers as possible so that papers with a big circulation do not get a large share of Government's advertisements. It is the policy of Government to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly

those published in Indian languages.

- (vi) With a view to obtaining first-hand and detailed factual information regarding the methods of unfair competition and/or restrictive practices, if any, adopted by the larger newspapers to suppress, weaken and eliminate the smaller ones about which there are often complaints, a sub-committee, set-up by the Press Council, invited specific information and instances by a letter addressed to newspapers and periodicals in all languages having a paid circulation of 5,000 copies and above. In reply, only ten dailies and four weeklies mentioned specific cases of what they considered restrictive practices indulged in by bigger papers. The Council is currently pursuing the enquiry by collecting further information regarding instances of restrictive practices.
- (vii) Government are considering the question of setting up a Newspaper Finance Corporation to give financial assistance to small and medium newspapers and not to big newspapers, to help the healthy growth of the former.
- (viii) (a) Government are of the view that but for the steps taken by the Government so far as growth of big chain newspapers would have been more than what it has been. It is not, however, possible to estimate the extent to which steps already taken by Government have been effective. Government believe that the best way to check the growth of big chain newspapers is to foster the growth of small and medium newspapers which are managed on healthy lines and follow an enlightened editorial policy keeping the national interests in view. Government are confident that the steps already taken and the further steps to be taken in the matter will effectively foster the growth

of small and medium newspapers and thereby check the growth of big chain newspapers.

- (viii) (b) As recommended by the Diwakar Committee on Small Newspapers, Government have started a slow speed news bulletin over the All India Radio which purveys important news; particularly for use by small and medium newspapers who, due to financial reasons, are not in a position to subscribe to the service of news agencies.

A departmental study of the ownership pattern of the companies publishing newspapers has been instituted by the Department of Company Affairs.

Crimes committed in Union Territories

1650. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the figures of each type of crime committed during the years from 1968-69 to 1970-71, year-wise and Union Territory-wise ; and

(b) the share of political murders and other murders in the total crimes committed in each Union Territory from 1968-69 to 1970-71, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from various Union Territories and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Foreign Exchange earned through Cotton Trade

1651. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the total foreign exchange earned through cotton trade during the year ending September, 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Exports of cotton inclusive of soft and hard waste during the cotton year September, 1969—August, 1970 amounted to Rs. 1654 lakhs. Exports for September, 1970 are of the order of Rs. 136.19 lakhs.

Supply of Experimental Satellite by U.S.A.

1652. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the United States of America has agreed to supply "Experimental Satellite" (ATS-F) for TV programmes via satellite ; and

(b) how much time is likely to be taken in the first experiment ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). An agreement has been concluded between India and U. S. A., which will enable India to utilise, for a period of one year around 1974, NASA's HTS-F Satellite.

Communal Riots in Various States

1653. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the places State-wise, where Communal riots broke out during the years 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): A statement, containing information for the period January 1970 to May 1971 is attached.

<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Name of Place</i>	<i>Statement</i>
Assam	(a) Lakhipur (District Goalpara) (b) Badarpur (District Cachar)	
Gujarat	(a) Dholka (District Ahmedabad) (b) Ahmedabad City (c) Baroda (d) Talala (District Junagarh) (e) Petlad (District Kaira) (f) Godhra (District Panchmahal)	
Mysore	(a) Chamarajanagar (District Mysore) (b) Akki-Alur (District Dharwar)	
Bihar	(a) Chaibasa (b) Patratu (c) Khirma-Pathera (District Darbhanga)	
Kerala	Palghat	
Madhya Pradesh	(a) Bhilai	
Maharashtra	(b) Burhanpur Bombay	
Uttar Pradesh	(a) Aligarh (b) Pilibhit (c) Moradabad	
West Bengal	Jaisal (District West Dinajpur).	

Information is not complete. Full information is awaited for State Governments.

Information in respect of States of Jammu & Kashmir, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Orissa and Rajasthan and Union Territories of Delhi and Dadra and Nagar Haveli is awaited. No. riots took place in the remaining States and Union Territories in the period January 1970 to May 1971.

Earnings from Commercial Advertisements

1654. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :
Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) The details of All India Radio earnings during the current year from the commercial advertisements service.

(b) whether there are plans to widen advertising service and, if so, the salient features thereof; and

(c) the additional revenue expected from this project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND,

BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Gross Earnings for the period January to April, 1971 were of the order of Rs 1, 24, 63, 000.

(b) and (c). Commercial Service has so far been introduced at 18 Vividh Bharati centres. It will be extended to the remaining ten centres according to a phased programme. Market surveys for this purpose are being conducted. It is not possible at this stage to indicate the revenue which will be earned from these ten centres.

Steps to improve Competitiveness of Textile goods

1655. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether export of Indian textile goods is yielding placed to Japan and Hong-Kong in the same area of competition;

(b) Whether Government have analysed the causes that have been impeding the growth of competitiveness of Indian textile goods in the foreign countries; and

(c) The steps proposed to be taken to improve the competitiveness of the Indian textile goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Inadequate availability and high prices of domestic cotton coupled with high cost of conversion due to out-dated machinery in Textile Industry have affected adversely competitiveness in foreign markets. The steps taken include:—

- (i) Regulating stringently stocks, credit control and other trading facilities to arrest rise in prices of cotton.
- (ii) Arranging import of large quantity of foreign cotton.
- (iii) Allotment of foreign cotton to exporting mills.

(iv) Modernisation of exporting mills by arranging soft loans and allowing import of machinery.

Setting Up of Atomic Power Plant

1656. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government have approved the setting up of an atomic power plant in Madras;

(b) the extent to which this plant will be independent of foreign supplies of material and know-how;

(c) whether Government have envisaged setting up of an Atomic power plants which will be wholly indigenous; and

(d) The programme of setting up such plants in other states ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Madras Atomic Power Station is being built entirely by our scientists and engineers and will have an indigenous content of about 80%. The station is based on design and engineering know-how acquired from Canada in connection with the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station.

(c) Efforts are continuing to increase the indigenous content of Nuclear Power Station.

(d) The Profile for development of Atomic Energy during the current decade envisages the addition by 1980 of 1700 MW installed nuclear power, apart from the stations currently under construction. New Nuclear power stations are proposed to be set up in North, west and south India. Their precise locations can be decided only after the site selection committee appointed by the Department submits its report.

Export of Engineering Goods

1658. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :**
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH
MALIK :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to boost the export of Engineering goods during the year 1971-72 ;

(b) if so, the main features of the proposal ; and

(c) the extra foreign exchange likely to be earned as a result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). Annual Plan for export of engineering goods for 1971-72 has been fixed at Rs. 165 crores as against actual export of Rs. 115.20 crores during 1970-71 which envisages an additional earning of Rs. 50 crores in foreign exchange.

Government have a number of continuing schemes to help exporters to increase production and their marketing capabilities. A statement of some of such schemes in force is attached.

Statement

SCHEME FOR BUILD UP OF EXPORT PRODUCTION AND EXPORT CAPABILITY

1. The Scheme to increase export production include—

(a) Provision of imported raw material to registered exporters under a replenishment licencing scheme.

(b) Supply of indigenous raw material like steel and aluminium on priority.

(c) A system of 'On Account' import licences to registered manufacturers/exporters, having a minimum export performance of Rs. 10/- lakhs or more during the year

1969-70 in respect of non-traditional goods. Alongwith this facility the facilities of advance and imprest licences enable securing of raw materials for export production.

(d) A provision of preferential treatment to export oriented units in the matter of licensing of expanded capacity, improvement in installed capacity and also for imports from preferred sources.

(e) The grant of licences to export oriented units for import of machinery required for expansion, modernisation, diversification of production facilities as well as for research and development, against specially allocated foreign exchange.

(f) Organising of bulk imports of certain raw materials by public sector agencies. The Industrial Raw Material Assistance Centre of STC and similar cells of other agencies nominated for bulk imports will enable registered exporters to obtain supplies off-the-shelf as and when they are required, on surrender of replenishment licence.

(g) Foreign collaboration in the case of export oriented units will be accorded special consideration. The existing agreements providing for restrictions on export franchise are expected to be suitably revised when due for renewal. Foreign collaboration in trading activities can also be considered on merits, if such collaboration is for export.

(h) A provision has been made for grant of import facilities to eligible merchandising export houses to facilitate production according to export needs.

(i) Units in the small scale sector who export more than 25% or more of their production are made eligible to receive allocation from free foreign exchange areas for their import needs.

(j) Recently established Trade Development Authority has been entrusted with the task of promoting export production and overseas marketing of certain selected commodities, in the first instance. This organisation has already undertaken valuable work in this direction.

2. For increasing export marketing capabilities important schemes in force are as under :—

(a) Compensatory support is allowed on exports of selected product to develop marketing competence and to neutralise the disadvantages inherent in the present stage of development of the economy.

(b) Trade agreements provide for export of non-traditional goods.

(c) Under a scheme of assistance from the M.D.F. financial assistance is provided to exporters for export activities like market surveys sales-teams, publicity, participation in exhibition and fairs etc. This assistance is given to recognised export houses and other approved organisations.

(d) Tax relief and concessions are provided on expenditure connect with exports like overseas publicity, foreign office(s) abroad, support of technical know-how and other services.

(e) Drawback of customs and Central Excise duties as also concessional railways freight is allowed on a number of export products.

(f) A scheme of registration of contracts insulates the registered exporters against disadvantageous changes in the pattern of assistance subsequent to their dates of contracts.

(g) Export finance is made available at a concessional rate of 7%. E.C.G.C. cover is available for different export requirements. The IDBI participates alongwith other approved commercial banks in the provision of deferred payment facilities.

3. Several priority industries have been selected and placed under export obligation. *Ad-hoc* obligations have also been placed on a number of units.

4. In process quality control has been introduced in several industries.

5. A wholly owned subsidiary of the State Trading Corporation has been set up

to specialise in exports of large ventures and turnkey projects by participating in global tenders in the field of :

(a) Railway systems—rolling stock, locomotives, track and signalling equipments ;

(b) Public utilities ;

(c) Castings and Forgings, ancillary equipment for big International manufacturing concerns such as Automobile Industry etc.

(d) Complete Industrial Plants and Projects.

Eradication of Poverty in India

1659. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF ;
SHRI B. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any study on the basic causes of growing poverty of the people in our country ;

(b) if so, the findings thereon ; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to eradicate poverty in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Economic conditions in the country are under constant study of the Government. In the four year period from 1966-67 to 1969-70, the index number of *per capita* national product (1960-61=100) has risen from 100.5 to 110.8. This should indicate improvement in the economic condition of the country. The Government, however, recognise that, on account of vast disparities of income and wealth, large numbers do not share in the benefits of development. The Government, therefore, take the view that poverty has to be eradicated by vigorously pursuing both sustained growth and greater equality of income and wealth.

(c) The eradication of poverty is necessarily a long-term problem. The

Government are seeking a basic solution to this problem by promoting growth with social justice through appropriate development strategy, institutional charge and economic and social policies. Besides general policies, some measures directed specifically to the improvement of the lot of the poor have been initiated or thought out in recent years. Some of the important ones are listed below :—

1. special package schemes for small and marginal farmers and agricultural workers and programmes of animal husbandry to support their economy ;
2. crash programme for rural employment ;
3. encouragement to States for speedier enactment and implementation of land reform measures aimed at completing the abolition of intermediary rights, reducing rents, providing security of tenure, lowering ceilings, restricting exemptions and distributing the surplus land ;
4. attention to improvement of rural housing, allotment of building sites to landless workers, conferment of homestead rights and grant of assistance to building habitable dwellings ;
5. emphasis on the need to extend the new technology in agriculture to dry farming areas, other new areas and to new crops ;
6. administration of forestry schemes to benefit contiguous rural areas and forest labourers and dwellers ;
7. increased emphasis on welfare and development of backward classes and areas ;
8. nationalisation of banking, promotion of new financial institution, schemes and procedures and re-orientation of banking and credit policies to extend credit facilities

for productive purposes to classes and areas that have been neglected in the past ;

9. added emphasis on clearance and improvement of slums and rehabilitation of slum dwellers ;
10. redistributive taxation and pursuit of other socio-economic measures to reduce disparities ;
11. long-term programmes of rehabilitation and development on a viable basis of individual rural industries ;
12. vigorous promotion of family planning ;
13. the provision in the 1971-72 Budget for the benefit of the educated unemployed ;
14. encouragement of industrial activities in backward areas ; and
15. reappraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan, to be undertaken shortly, to determine, among others, what further measures could be undertaken to benefit the poor.

Percentage of Imports through Public Sector

1660. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the percentage of import handled by the public sector in 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : A statement showing the items canalised through public sector agencies from 1967-68 to 1969-70 is attached. Calculation of the exact figures of importation through public sector agencies during various past years would involve an amount of labour which may not be commensurate with the results achieved.

Statement

- I. List of items canalised for imports during 1967-68.

1. Artificial Silk Yarn and Thread

2. Mercury

3. Rock Phosphate, Phosphate Mineral

4. Muriate of Potash (Potassium Chloride)

5. Sulphate of Ammonia.

II. List of fresh items canalised for imports during 1968-69.

1. 35, mm Raw Stock, (whether black or white or colour) excluding Sound Negative.

2. X Ray Film

3. Sodium Nitrate (Chilean Nitrate).

4. Sulphate of Potash

5. Wool Raw and Wool hops including wool waste, Shoddy wool or woollen rags.

6. All Synthetic non-cellulose fibres including polyster fibre.

III. List of further items canalised for imports during 1969-70

1. Copra

2. Hops

3. Mutton Tallow

4. Soyabean oil

5. Palm oil

6. Nylon Yarn and thread other than Industrial Nylon yarn.

7. Ammonium Nitrate (technical grade)

8. Cresylic Acid

9. Non-processed elemental/non-refined recovered sulphur

10. Titanium Dioxide

11. Cork wood.

Remarks by U.P.S.C. on Government failure to intimate vacancies in advance

1661. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
 SHRI P. GANGADEB:
 SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission has criticised Government on its failure to inform in advance about the exact number of vacancies, to avoid delay on the part of the Union Public Service Commission in the declaration of results of the competitive examinations ;

(b) whether it has also pointed out certain other lapses ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) In their 20th Annual Report the Union Public Service Commission have observed that 'in spite of the instructions of the Ministry of Home Affairs in this behalf, which were reiterated in July 1967, March, 1969 and October, 1969, cases continue to occur where the Ministries / Departments do not intimate their requirements, even approximately for being notified for the information of prospective candidates', and that 'on certain occasions, even the declaration of the result had to be delayed owing to non-receipt of information regarding the exact number of the vacancies from some of the Ministries/Departments concerned.'

(b) Some of the more important observations of the Commission in this regard in the 20th Report, are—

(i) Competitive examinations should be held regularly, as failure to do so detracts from proper maintenance of the efficiency of the administration ;

- (ii) The recruitment pattern to the Services/posts should follow closely the methods prescribed in the Recruitment Rules. In certain cases there had been low intake of direct recruits, thus creating imbalance in cadre structure. In the case of Engineering Services, lower intake had affected adversely employment opportunities of Engineering Graduates.

(c) As observed by the Commission itself, instructions have already been issued from time to time in this matter. The attention of the Ministries/Departments is being drawn again to the observations of the Commission so that there is no repetition of such lapses in future.

Recovery of Chinese made Arms from Refugees coming from East Bengal

1662. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA
SHRI P. GANGADEB

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Chinese made arms particularly revolvers and other type of arms have been recovered from the refugees crossing into India from East Bengal ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to see that Chinese arms do not go in the hands of bad elements in India and that no disorder is created in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Adequate vigilance is being exercised by Government over the sale, receipt and possession of illicit arms of local or foreign origin.

Disabilities suffered by P and T Employees participating in 1968 Strike

1663. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the P and T employees, who participated in the strike of 1968, are still suffering from some disabilities in the matter of promotions because of certain orders ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to remove the same ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The disabilities in the matter of promotions of strikers were removed by the general orders issued by the Department of Personnel on 3-3-70. These orders have been made applicable in toto to P and T employees also.

(b) The question does not arise.

Changes in Structure and Functioning of Administrative Machinery

1664. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Confederation of Officers Association has welcomed and demanded immediate implementation of Government's proposal to accelerate changes in this structure and functioning of the administrative apparatus in order to expedite decision making delegation of powers and responsibilities and streamlining Financial procedure; and

(b) If so, Government's reaction there to ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government's policy as announced by the president in his address to Parliament on March 23, 1971 is to accelerate changes

in the structure and functioning of administrative apparatus, expedite decision making, ensure effective delegation of powers and responsibilities and streamline financial procedures. Every effort is being made by the Government to achieve these objectives as expeditiously as possible.

आकाशवाणी के हिन्दी समाचार सैक्शन

1665. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पान्डे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) आकाशवाणी के अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी समाचार सैक्शनों में क्रमशः उप-निदेशकों, सम्पादकों और सम्वाददाताओं की संख्या कितनी-कितनी है; और

(ख) हिन्दी सैक्शन को अंग्रेजी सैक्शन के समान स्थान देने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सदन की मेज पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

(क) समाचार सेवा प्रभाग की हिन्दी यूनिट में काम करने वाले सम्पादकीय कर्मचारी इस प्रकार हैं :—

समाचार सम्पादक	3
सहायक समाचार सम्पादक	8
उप सम्पादक	6
समाचार प्रवाचक-अनुवादक (स्केल : 235-530 रुपए)	8
अनुवादक (स्केल : 425-770 रुपए)	2

अनुवादक 5
(स्केल : 235-530 रुपए)

संवाददाता 2
(मुख्यालय)

रिपोर्टर 1
(प्रादेशिक बुलेटिन के लिए)

इस प्रकार की अंग्रेजी यूनिट कोई नहीं है। जनरल न्यूज रूम के सम्पादकीय कर्मचारी जो नीचे दिए गए हैं, अंग्रेजी तथा अन्य सभी भाषाओं सम्बन्धी कार्य करते हैं :—

मुख्य समाचार सम्पादक 1

समाचार सम्पादक 15

सहायक समाचार सम्पादक 34

सीनियर संवाददाता 2
(रिपोर्टिंग यूनिट में)

संवाददाता 7
(रिपोर्टिंग यूनिट में)

जनरल न्यूज रूम में कार्य करने वाले
उप सम्पादक 4

टिप्पणी :—किसी भी भाषा के लिए कोई अलग उप-निदेशक नहीं है, क्योंकि योजना बनाने और और देख रेख करने के स्तर पर कार्य का आवंटन कार्यात्मक आधार पर होता है, भाषा के आधार पर नहीं ।

(ख) क्योंकि इस प्रकार की कोई अंग्रेजी यूनिट नहीं है, इसलिए हिन्दी यूनिट की अंग्रेजी यूनिट के समान स्थान देने का प्रश्न नहीं उठता । हिन्दी यूनिट में सम्पादकीय कर्मचारियों की जो संख्या है वह सारा हिन्दी कार्य करने के लिए पर्याप्त है ।

समाचार भारती में वित्तीय अनियमितताएं

1666. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या समाचार भारती एक सहकारी न्यूज एजेंसी है और यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि इसके कार्य में कुछ वित्तीय अनियमितताएं पाई गई हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मुख्य अनियमितताएं क्या हैं।

(ग) क्या अखिल भारतीय श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ ने मांग की है कि उक्त एजेंसी द्वारा की गई अनियमितताओं की जांच करने के लिए एक जांच समिति की स्थापना की जानी चाहिये; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) से (घ). कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956 की धारा 617 के अर्थान्तर्गत समाचार भारती लिमिटेड एक सरकारी कम्पनी है, क्योंकि इसके अधिकांश शेयर (राज्य) सरकारों द्वारा लिये हुए हैं लेकिन यह एक स्वतन्त्र समाचार एजेंसी है और इसके संचालन पर सरकार का कोई नियंत्रण नहीं है। सरकार को ऐसे अभ्यावेदन, जिनमें भारतीय श्रमजीवी पत्रकार संघ का अभ्यावेदन भी शामिल है, प्राप्त हुए हैं जिनमें वित्तीय अनियमितताओं का आरोप लगाया गया है और इसके मामलों की जांच करने का निवेदन किया गया है। कम्पनी कार्य विभाग (कम्पनी विधि बोर्ड) ने हाल ही में कम्पनी अधिनियम, 1956

की धारा 209 (4) के अन्तर्गत कम्पनी की लेखा पुस्तकों की जांच करवाई। कम्पनी अधिनियम के उल्लंघन के कुछ मामले तथा अन्य अनियमितताएं ध्यान में आई हैं और दिल्ली में कम्पनियों के रजिस्ट्रार को यह सलाह दी गई है कि वह कम्पनी के साथ इस मामले को उठाए।

प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा समाचार पत्रों को वक्तव्यों, समाचारों आदि के अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी संस्करण दिया जाना

1667. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पाण्डे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रेस सूचना कार्यालय द्वारा समाचारपत्रों को भेजे जाने वाले वक्तव्य, समाचार आदि 90 प्रतिशत अंग्रेजी में होते हैं और 10 प्रतिशत हिन्दी में होते हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का उक्त सामग्री को हिन्दी तथा अंग्रेजी दोनों भाषाओं में एक साथ भेजने का प्रबन्ध करने का विचार है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नहीं। अंग्रेजी में जारी किए जाने वाले सभी रिलीजों के 90 प्रतिशत रिलीज हिन्दी में भी जारी किए जाते हैं।

(ख) इन रिलीजों में से बहुत से रिलीज पहले ही साथ-साथ उपलब्ध किए जा रहे हैं और इनकी संख्या बढ़ाने के लिए निरन्तर प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

Radio Station in Haryana

1668. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the time by which Radio Station in Haryana will be set up; and

(b) the financial implications thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) During 1973-74.

(b) Rs. 54. 72 lakhs approximately.

I. A. S. Posts in Union Territory Cadre

1669. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of posts of various categories in the Union Territory cadre of Indian Administrative Service;

(b) The number of selection Grade posts in that cadre;

(c) The number of vacancies in the Selection Grade of the U. T. Grade of I. A. S. and reasons why these vacancies have not yet been filled up ; and

(d) The steps, if any, being taken to fill up these vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Eleven

(c) and (d). According to the present calculations, there are two vacancies and these vacancies will be filled up when Cadre Officers with requisite merit and sufficient seniority become available.

Statement

The number of posts of various categories included in the authorised strength of the I. A. S. Cadre of the Union territories and North East Frontier Agency is as follows :—

1. Senior posts in the Union territories	72
2. Central Deputation Reserve @ 40% of 1 above	29
3. Posts to be filled by promotion and selection under rule 8 of the I. A. S. (Recruitment) Rules, 1954 @ 25% of 1 and 2 above.	25
4. Posts to be filled by Direct Recruitment 1 plus 2 minus 3 above	76
5. Deputation Reserve @ 20% of 4 above	36*
6. Leave Reserve @ 5% of 4 above	4
7. Junior posts @ 20.60% of 4 above	16
8. Training Reserve @ 10.59% of 4 above.	8
Direct Recruitment posts	140
Promotion posts	25
Total Authorised Strength	165

*Includes 21 posts in excess of 20% of 4 above.

Show-rooms/Sales Depots in Foreign Countries to popularise Indian Products

1670. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have opened and show-rooms/sales depots in U. S. A., Canada, England and Germany for the popularisation of Indian products ; and

(b) if so, when they were opened and profits or loss made by each one of them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). As regards Showrooms, we opened one in New York in June, 1949 which was closed on 1-1-65 since it was considered that the initial objective for which it was set up had been

achieved. As the showroom was opened with the object of creating interest abroad in our products through visual publicity and trade information and no retail sale was allowed through the showroom, the question of profit and loss does not arise.

As regards Sales Depots and their profit and loss account, a Statement is attached.

Statement

Sales Depots in Foreign Countries :

1. U. S. A.	Date of opening	Profit and loss
By H. H. E. C.		
(i) Sona Shop, New York	June, 1965	1965-66 (+) Rs. 0.63 Lakhs 1966-67 (+) Rs. 3.29 „ 1967-68 (+) Rs. 4.53 „ 1968-69 (+) Rs. 8.92 „ 1969-70 (+) Rs. 1.65 „ 1970-71 (+) Rs. 4.09 „
(ii) Sona Shop, Boston.	July, 1968	1968-69 (+) Rs. 1.32 „ 1969-70 (+) Rs. 0.61 „ 1970-71 (+) Rs. 0.40 „
2. Canada		(In Canadian \$)
By S. T. C.		
(i) Bonded Warehouse-cum-Sales Depot, Montreal.	1965	1967-68 (+) \$ 0.08 Lakhs 1968-69 (+) \$ 0.24 „ 1969-70 (—) \$ 0.30 „
(It was later on converted into STC of India (Canada) Ltd. with effect from 13-4-66. Its retail operations closed in April, 1970 and whole-sale business in Handicrafts and Hand-loom discontinued in December, 1970.		
3. England	No	Does not arise.
4. Germany		Does not arise.
By H. H. E. C.		Nett expenditure (Rs.)
(i) Carpet Warehousing Depot, Hamburg.	April, 1965.	1965-66 0.67 Lakhs 1966-67 0.87 „ 1967-68 1.21 „ 1968-69 0.68 „ 1969-70 0.80 „ 1970-71 2.86 „
(The carpet warehousing depot was opened for providing facilities to a consortium of leading Indian Carpet exporters for sorting their carpets in West Germany for sale to West Germany buyers, for which it receives a commission from the members of the consortium. Details of the nett expenditure incurred are given.)		

Mass fast by All India Radio Technical Employees

1671. **SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical employees of All India Radio went on a mass fast on the 29th December, 1970 demanding implementation of the recommendations of the Betterment Committee ;

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendations of the Betterment Committee ; and

(c) the recommendations which have since been implemented and the reasons for those which have not so far been implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) They staged a demonstration in front of the house of the former Minister of State.

(b) The recommendations of the Departmental Committee (referred to as Betterment Committee) broadly fall under the following two categories :-

- (i) Re-designation of posts and revision of recruitment rules.
 - (ii) Improvement of pay scales of technical employees of All India Radio.
- (c) (i) The recommendation to integrate and redesignate certain technical posts has been accepted and steps are under way to implement this decision in consultation with other Departments of Government of India.
- (ii) The question of improvement of pay scales will have to await the recommendations of the pay Commission.

Complaints regarding unhappy atmosphere created by Hippies

1672. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding the unhappy atmosphere created by the Hippies in the Capital and in other important cities ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Meeting of High Power Review Committee on Telangana

1673. **SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the High Power Review Committee on Telangana had met recently under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister ;

(b) whether any report has been submitted by the Andhra Pradesh Government with regard to the progress made in accordance with 8-point Development Programme suggested by the Prime Minister ; and

(c) whether any decision has been taken with regard to the integration of service of both the regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). At the last Review meeting held on 11th May 1971, the implementation of the eight-point programme was reviewed in the light of the information furnished by the Andhra Pradesh Government. The progress made in the integration of services is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1072 on 2-6-1971. The State Government have been advised to expedite action on the pending cases.

Use of Regional Languages as Media for U.P.S.C. Examinations

1674. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the decision of Government to allow the use of regional languages besides English as the media for Union Public Service Commission examinations is being implemented by the Union Public Service Commission ; and

(b) if not, when this decision will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). A beginning in the use of regional languages was made in 1969, when candidates appearing at the Combined Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service etc. were given the option to write their answers in two of the compulsory subjects—Essay and General Knowledge—in any of the languages mentioned in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution, besides English.

Further, Hindi has been permitted as an alternative medium, besides English, for writing the Essay and General Knowledge papers at the Assistants' Grade Examination conducted since 1964 ; also at the Stenographers' Examination to be conducted in 1971 the candidates will have the option to answer the General Knowledge paper and to take shorthand tests, either in Hindi or in English.

The question of extending the option to use the regional languages to other subjects in the Combined Competitive Examination for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service etc. and to other examinations is under consideration in the light of the experience gained.

Procurement of Pakistani Raw Jute

1675. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Indian jute mill-owners and traders have been procuring Pakistani raw jute from across the border in the chaotic situation prevailing since the Bangla Desh events began ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make arrangements to purchase directly, available stocks, from the Bangla Desh jute growers ;

(c) whether Indian cultivators are being asked to step up sowing of jute acreage by 25 per cent over last year's level ;

(d) whether there is likely to be a glut of raw jute next season, leading to fall in prices for the growers ; and

(e) if so, Government's reaction in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) It has come to the notice of the Government that some Jute Mills have been purchasing jute coming from East Bengal through their own purchasing agents at various points on the borders.

(b) No, Sir. The State Trading Corporation is in constant touch with Industry regarding this matter.

(c) Vigorous efforts are being made for increasing raw jute production by expansion of area and improving yields per hectare.

(d) No, Sir. In view of the present situation in East Bengal the production of jute goods in India is being increased and this will require total domestic production of raw jute and mesta.

(e) Does not arise.

Boosting Indian Jute Exports

1676. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether competition of Pakistani Jute Manufactures with the Indian Jute

goods in the overseas markets has considerably diminished due to the recent events in Bangla Desh ;

(b) whether Pakistani output of both jute goods and raw jute has been drastically affected by the war situation there ; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken to utilise this opportunity to boost Indian Jute exports abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The Ministry of Agriculture in consultation with the State Governments concerned have taken steps to increase the production of jute and mesta in 1971-72. As regards the jute goods, the industry has also planned increased production from a monthly average of 90,000 tonnes to 110,000 tonnes.

MMTC Officers' visits Abroad

1677. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) how many Officers of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation have undertaken trips abroad during 1970-71, to which countries, the expenses incurred and how they compare with figures of the previous two years ; and

(b) the business procured by them as a result of their foreign visits ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Five officers of the MMTC went abroad on business trips in 1970-71. The countries visited were Czechoslovakia, Poland, Hungary, Bulgaria, USSR, Switzerland, France, the U.K., Belgium, Japan, Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Republic of Korea, Canada and the U.S.A. An expenditure of approximately Rs. 1,06,000 (inclusive of Rs. 31,000 in foreign exchange) was incurred on these

trips in 1970-71 as compared with Rs. 1,85,000 and Rs. 1,58,000 in 1969-70 and 1968-69, respectively.

(b) As a result of these business trips in 1970-71, export orders of the value of approximately Rs. 16.5 crores were secured.

Export Sales of Small Entrepreneurs and self-employed through S.T.C.

1678. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State Trading Corporation has been successful in organizing export sales of small entrepreneurs and self-employed persons ;

(b) the nature and manner of assistance actually offered ;

(c) in how many cases they have helped and what are the items exported ; and

(d) how much profit the State Trading Corporation is making on such deals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation is assisting them on the following lines :

(i) exploring possibilities of exporting their products to various countries ;

(ii) helping them with credit facilities ;

(iii) helping them in product development and arranging attractive packing ;

(iv) assisting them in the matter of shipping ; and

(v) helping them in marketing their products abroad.

(c) The Corporation is assisting a large number of entrepreneurs and self-

employed persons in exporting their products.
The items exported are as follows :

Fresh fruits, vegetables, drugs and pharmaceuticals, sanitary bath room fittings, duplicators, cycle parts, human hair products, tea chests, cotton wool, fountain pens, punching machines, pressure machines, pressure stoves, spectacle frames, sports goods, leather footwear, footwear components, leather and leather goods, woolen and mixed knitwear, woolen rumals and shawls etc.

(d) The Corporation charges a nominal service charge depending upon a number of factors like international prices and internal costs.

Free trade zone in Haldia Port Area

1679. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to develop Haldia area in West Bengal as a free trade zone; and

(b) if so, what economic benefit are expected from this measure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Suggestions have been received by Government for the setting up of Free Trade Zones at various ports including Haldia. Government consider that it might be advantageous to watch the progress of the Free Trade Zone at Kandla for some more time before setting up other Free Trade Zones.

Airconditioned warehouses for Rubber Stocks

1680. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government will build air conditioned warehouses for keeping rubber stock for more than two years ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Rubber Board has been asked recently to submit a detailed scheme for having the scientific warehouses for storing rubber.

Setting up of new post Offices in Tripura

1681. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of petitions waiting for consideration for starting new post offices in Tripura ;

(b) whether with heavy influx of Displaced Persons in Tripura, extension of Postal Services in rural areas of Tripura has become long over due ; and

(c) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) As on 31-5-71, twenty representations are pending consideration for opening of new post offices in Tripura. Of these, 13 are for opening of extra departmental branch post offices and 2 for departmental sub post offices.

(b) and (c). No proposal has so far been received from any quarter for extension of postal facilities in Tripura due to heavy influx of displaced persons.

Separate P & T Circle for Tripura

1682. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to absence of easy communications, it has become difficult for the Post and Telegraphs Department, Tripura to function under the Assam Circle with the Head-Quarter at Shillong ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to start a separate Circle for Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Increase in charges for Telephone Holders in Tripura

1683. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the annual rental and other charges fixed for Telephone holders in Tripura ;

(b) whether the charges have been increased recently ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to bring it down to former rate ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) Rentals and call charges of telephone connections depend upon whether the exchange falls under the category of Measured Rate System or Flat Rate System. There are no charges fixed exclusively for Tripura and only a uniform rate is applied for all measured rate exchanges other than Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras *i. e.* Rs. 300/- per annum within the "local area". In such systems 150 local calls in a quarter are allowed free of charge, next 600 calls charged at 15 P. per call and thereafter at 20 P. per call. In respect of flat rate exchanges providing 24 hours service, a rental of Rs. 340/- per annum is charged and for local calls in such systems no separate charge is leviable.

(b) and (c). The rentals for telephones were last revised in 1969 and they are still current. However, in this year's budget proposals it has been proposed to increase the flat rate rental from Rs. 340/- per annum to Rs. 400/- per annum and the measured rate rental in each system of less than 10,000 lines equipped capacity, from 300 per annum to 320/- per annum.

Telephone Service with Foreign Countries via Satellite

1698. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries with which India has a direct telephone service via satellite upto May, 1971 ; and

(b) the names of countries under consideration with which India is going to have the same service in future ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Australia, Bahrain, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait Malaysia, Singapore, Switzerland, UK, USA and West Germany.

(b) the countries which are being considered are :—

Belgium, Canada, France, Indonesia, Italy, Hongkong, Lebanon and Thailand. Four countries out of these eight will be selected depending on co-ordination and traffic demands.

Recommendations by U. P. S. C. Regarding Emoluments and Service Conditions of its Members

1685. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Union Public Service Commission had complained to the centre against the non-acceptance of its recommendations regarding emoluments and service conditions of its members;

(b) if so, what were the recommendations; and

(c) The reasons for non-acceptance of the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) . The recommendations made by the commission were :—

- (i) The emoluments of the Chairman and the Members of the Commission should appropriately be placed on par with those of Chief Justice and Judges of a High Court respectively and such parity should be maintained in assigning positions in the Warrant of Precedence also.
- (ii) Pension should be admissible to all 'non-official' members and should not be restricted only to those who have completed three years of service as members; and additional pension should be allowed to 'official' members for the service rendered as such in the Commission as in the case of Judges of the High Court and Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
- (iii) The condition of service of Members of the Commission should be regulated by suitable Parliamentary legislation instead of through the regulation-making procedure.

The recommendations were carefully considered but Government were not able to accept them for the following reasons—

Emoluments : The Chairman of the U. P. S. C. is entitled to a pay of Rs. 3,500 and the other members to a pay of Rs. 3,000 per month. Besides, an officer of the Indian Civil Service or an officer who at the date of his appointment to the Commission is in the service of the Government of India and is entitled, under the rules applicable to him immediately before his appointment, to receive pay at pre-1931 rates, is entitled in addition to a personal pay of Rs. 500 per month on appointment to the Commission. In view of financial stringency it is the general policy of Government to avoid, as far as possible, upward revisions of higher salaries, and it was therefore decided that the question of enhancement of the salaries of the Chairman

and Members of the Commission need not be taken up for the time being.

Pension : A member of the Commission who at the date of his appointment as such was not in the service of the Central or a State Government, a local body or any other body wholly or substantially owned or controlled by Government is entitled to, on his ceasing to hold office as such member to pension at the following rates, namely :—

- (i) In the case of the Chairman Rs. 6,600 per annum if he has completed six years of service; and
- (ii) In the case of a member Rs. 6,000 per annum if he has completed six years of service.

Entitlement to pension is subject to the condition that the member concerned should have completed not less than three years of service for pension as such member and that where the service rendered is for a period of three years or more but less than six years the amount of pension shall be determined in accordance with the formula, namely, that completed years of service for pension shall be multiplied by the amount of the maximum pension admissible and shall be divided by six.

The commission's suggestions for removal of minimum qualifying service of three years for non-official members and for grant of additional pension to official members could not be accepted in view of the principles applicable to the grant of pensions in general and other relevant considerations relating to conditions of service in the commission as compared to the conditions in other bodies.

Regulation of Conditions of Service by Parliamentary Legislation Instead of Through Regulation Making Procedure : Article 318 of the Constitution empowers the President to make regulations as to the conditions of service of Members of the Commission. The U.P.S.C. (Members) Regulations, 1969, were accordingly notified on October 11, 1969.

Firing on Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police, Howrah

1686. **SHRI R. KADANAPALLI :**
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any arrests were made in connection with firing on the Deputy Superintendent of Railway Police, Howrah on the 10th April, 1971; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the culprits ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have intimated that four persons have been arrested and investigation of the case is in progress.

Conversions to Christianity

1687. **SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Adivasis, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes State-wise converted into Christianity during 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The information is not readily available. While, at the census, information has been collected in regard to the members of the Scheduled Tribes, who are Christians, informations has not been collected regarding conversions in 1970 of members of Scheduled Castes or Tribes as Christians.

Report of Netaji Enquiry Commission

1688. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the enquiry has been completed by the Netaji Enquiry Commission ;

(b) if so, the findings thereof ; and

(c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be completed and the report laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The tenure of the Commission is being extended upto the 31st December, 1971 and the Commission is expected to complete its inquiry and make its report by that date.

Celling on Quota Licences to Importers

1689. **SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently any ceiling was fixed on quota licences to importers in the country; and

(b) if so, what is the ceiling ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A ceiling of Rs. four lakhs has been fixed for a quota licence to be issued to an established importer for the period April 1971-March, 1972. This restriction does not however, apply to quota licences in respect of books, drugs and medicines and rubber contraceptives.

Foreign Trips by Chairman of S.T.C.

1690. **SHRI D.D. DESAI :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign trips made by Shri P.L. Tandon, Chairman, State Trading Corporation, during 1970, names of the countries visited, purpose for which visits were made and cost to Government including air-fair and foreign exchange involved ; and

(b) the benefits that accrued from these trips in terms of export business ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) During 1970, Shri P.L. Tandon, Chairman of the State Trading Corporation, made one private visit abroad and one official trip connected with S.T.C.'s export business. During the latter trip he visited Kenya, Tanzania, Zambia, Malawi, Uganda, Congo, Nigeria, France, the Federal Republic of Germany, Belgium, Holland, the U.K. and the U.S.S.R. The purpose of the visit to these countries was to study their economies and the present and future role of their State trading institutions with a view to evolving an operational strategy for STC and its foreign offices. The cost of the trip was Rs. 25,364/- made up of air fare amounting to Rs. 16,409/- and foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 8,954.90.

(b) This trip resulted in the building up of direct contacts with buying agencies in the countries visited, which are expected to help in building up exports of Indian goods to those countries.

गलत व्यक्तियों को मनीआर्डर का दिया जाना

1691. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) समस्त देश में 1970 में सरकार की जानकारी में लाये गये ऐसे मामलों की संख्या क्या है जिनमें गलत व्यक्तियों को मनीआर्डर दिये गये और इन मनीआर्डरों की धनराशि कितनी है;

(ख) प्रेषक व्यक्तियों को कुल कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया गया है और कुल कितने मामले विचाराधीन हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध कार्यवाही की गई है और इस कार्यवाही का व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) से (ग)—सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और यथा समय सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

पोस्टकार्ड पर राजसहायता देने से हानि

1692. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत वर्षों में पोस्ट कार्डों पर राजसहायता देने के कारण सरकार को भारी हानि उठानी पड़ी है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में क्रमशः कितनी हानि हुई है; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) अन्तर्देशीय पोस्टकार्डों पर अनुमानित हानि इस प्रकार है :

1969-70	7.01 करोड़ रुपये
1970-71	10.20 करोड़ रुपये

(ग) हानि के बावजूद सरकार इस समय पोस्टकार्डों की दरों में संशोधन करने पर विचार नहीं कर रही है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश में बंध पार-पत्र लेकर आये पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रियों की यात्रा

1693. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय . क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1969 से बंध पार-पत्र लेकर पाकिस्तान के कितने राष्ट्रिक उत्तर प्रदेश में आये हैं;

(ख) उपर्युक्त अवधि में बीसा की अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले ही कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक पाकिस्तान को लौट गये थे;

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को, जो छिप गये थे, पाकिस्तान भेजा गया है; और

(घ) कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध निगरानी सम्बन्धी नोटिस जारी किये गये हैं और इस समय अनुमानतः कितने व्यक्ति छिपे हुए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहसिन) :

(क) से (घ) . सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और समा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Disturbances in Mysore over implementation of Mahajan Commission Report

1694. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there were serious disturbances in certain parts of Karnatak in Mysore State over implementation of the Mahajan Commission report ;

(b) whether Government had sent the Central Reserve Police in the disturbed areas without consulting the State Government ; and

(c) whether the State Chief Minister protested to Government against interference in the State autonomy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) There were disturbances in some northern districts of Mysore in December, 1970.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As a normal precautionary measure, some army officers were detailed by the Southern Command to establish liaison with the civil officials at the State and the district levels. The position was explained to the Chief Minister, Mysore, who had written to the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister.

Intelligence report about Hijacking of I. A. C. Plane

1695. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had definite information through its Intelligence agencies about Pakistan's hijacking of the Indian Airlines plane and that the Central executive agencies ignored these reports ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) what steps were taken by Government to check the hijacking and what was the reason for its failure to have an effective check ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The entire matter is being inquired into by a Committee set up for the purpose.

Decline in export of Oilcake

1696. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Economic Times of 9th April, 1971 regarding export of oilcake ;

(b) if so, whether country is losing foreign exchange as a result of decline in the quantum of oilcake exports ; and

(c) if so, what is the amount of loss ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian shipper has been facing great difficulty in booking export orders for U. K. and Western Europe because of high freight rate and frequent changes in the rate. The matter was taken up with the India U. K. Conference Lines. So far no final decision has been taken. The Government is fully conscious of the problem and the matter is receiving urgent consideration.

Posting of husband and wife at one station

during the years 1967-68, 1968-69, and 1969-70 :-

(Figures in Rs. lakhs)

1697. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state whether Government have issued orders or instructions that in cases where the husband and wife are Central Government employees, both of them should, as far as practicable, posted in the same town ?

1967-68 1968-69 1969-70

1. U.K.	10.2	14.6	18.4
2. Belgium	11.1	11.97	12.7
3. U.S.A.	2.2	3.1	5.6
4. U.A.R.	2.2	3.1	2.9
5. Australia	9.8	11.5	12.3

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : No, Sir. Each case is decided on merits by the competent authorities keeping in view the administrative requirements.

Branches of Tea Board opened Aboard

1698. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Marketing Development Officers stationed abroad, for opening Tea Board branches ;

(b) the names of countries where they are stationed ;

(c) the total expenses incurred for opening these branches ; and

(d) the net result of this export promotion of tea in 1969-1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). There are five Directors of Tea Promotion stationed in United Kingdom, Belgium, U. S. A., U.A.R. and Australia entrusted with undertaking promotion of Indian tea.

(c) The following expenditure was incurred on the functioning of these five offices of the Director of Tea Promotion

(d) It is difficult to assess the effectiveness of export promotion in terms of export figures in-as-much as exports in a given year fluctuate due to variation in imports resulting from normal economic process of stocking and destocking and also other short term market conditions like production and supplies from other countries. However, as a result of promotion undertaken by Tea Board's five overseas offices, increasing awareness about the quality of Indian Tea was noticed during 1969-70 among foreign packers and tea distributors which led to the marketing of a number of pure and predominantly Indian tea blends. In U. A. R. Indian tea in consumer packets were imported for the first time in November, 1969. Consequent on their decision to increase the percentage of Indian tea from 45% to 75% in the blend Messrs. J. Lyons and Company redesigned and renamed their established 'Quick Brew' as 'Quick Brew Indian Blend' in U. K. in December, 1969. Similarly in U. S. A. two reputed firms of food distributors marketed a pack of hundred percent Indian tea bags and a brand of Instant tea manufactured and exported from India. Sales of a number of pure Indian packs marketed by the local packers on the continent of Europe continued with the active advertising support by the Tea Board. In Australia Tea Board's publicity continued to aim at increasing the awareness of Indian tea.

Popularising Use of Hindi Names by Government Departments

1699. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have issued any instructions to their various Departments for popularising the use of their

Hindi names in official correspondence ; and

(b) if so, what are the instructions and the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a). Yes, Sir. Such instructions have been issued from time to time.

(b) A set of instructions issued so far is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-361/71*]. In the very nature of things, it is not possible to make any quantitative assessment of progress in this behalf.

Aid to Mauritius for Broadcasting Facilities and Film Industry

1700. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has agreed to aid Mauritius in expanding its film industry and broadcasting facilities ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). All India Radio is supplying to Mauritius Broadcasting Corporation different types of broadcast/TV programmes. An officer of Hindi Unit of M.B.C. is to be given training in AIR. An officer has been deputed as an Adviser to M.B.C. In regard to film industry, the following proposals are being examined by the appropriate Ministries concerned :

(1) Setting up of studio and film laboratories in Mauritius by Indian businessmen ;

(2) Joint film production schemes ;

(3) Training of personnel from Mauritius in film techniques ;

(4) Increasing the export of Indian feature films to Mauritius ; and

(5) Sub-titling of Indian films in French for exhibition in Mauritius.

F.A.O. Meeting on Quantum of Tea for World Market

1701. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any meeting was held by the representatives of leading Tea producing countries in Rome in April, 1971 under the auspices of the Food and Agriculture Organisation to decide on the quantum of tea that should be placed in the world market during the year ; and

(b) if so, the decision arrived at ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A.C. GEORGE) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) It was decided at the meeting that there should be a 15 month quota period running from 1st January, 1971 to 31st March, 1972. For the calendar year 1971, the Global export quota would be 594.8 thousand metric tonnes being the same as agreed at Mauritius for the 1970 arrangement. The quota for the full 15 months period would be decided at a review session of the group to be held about the second half of September, 1971.

श्रीगंगानगर में रेलवे डाक सेवा का कार्यालय

1702. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीगंगानगर में रेलवे डाक सेवा का कार्यालय न होने से डाक के वितरण में भारी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है ;

(ख) क्या रेलवे डाक सेवा का कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्तावगत 10 वर्षों से विचाराधीन

(ग) क्या रेलवे डाक सेवा के कार्यालय के लिए सामान एक बार श्रीगंगानगर लाया गया था परन्तु बाद में उसको वापिस कर दिया गया था ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो वहाँ रेलवे डाक सेवा का कार्यालय न खोले जाने के क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):
(क) जी नहीं। डाक का वितरण श्रीगंगानगर में छंटाई डाक कार्यालय के खुलने पर निर्भर नहीं करता।

(ख) जी हाँ। छंटाई डाक कार्यालय खोले जाने की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। उपयुक्त स्थान उपलब्ध न होने के कारण इस कार्यालय ने अभी काम शुरू नहीं किया।

(ग) जी हाँ।

(घ) रेलवे स्टेशन के पास उपयुक्त इमारत उपलब्ध न होने के कारण छंटाई डाक कार्यालय खोले जाने का काम रुका पड़ा है।

श्री गंगानगर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना

1703. श्री पन्नालाल बारूवाल : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या श्रीगंगानगर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र की स्थापना के लिए कोई सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने निर्णय लिया है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) रेडियो स्टेशन गंगानगर जिले में सूरतगढ़ में स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है।

**Delay in Construction of School Building
in P. and T. Colony, Patna**

1704. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction work for a School building in the P and T Colony Kidwaipuri, Patna for which the foundation stone was laid by the then Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Communications, Shri Satya Narayan Sinha, has not yet been started despite sanction of Project Estimates and detailed estimates ;

(b) if so, the reasons for this delay ; and

(c) when the construction work will commence and the School building completed ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) Yes, construction work has still to start.

(b) There are several procedural requirements between the stage of making a proposal and commencement of the building work at site, viz.; preparation of preliminary drawings, framing of preliminary estimates, according of administrative approval and expenditure sanction and preparation of working/detailed drawings, detailed estimate, calling of tenders etc., after due publicity, which consume time. Being within Circle's powers of sanction, project and preliminary estimates were sanctioned by the PMG, Patna, in December, 1970. Detailed estimate is sanctioned by Superintending Engineer, who has finalised the same. Notice inviting tenders is under compilation. Therefore, there has not been inordinate delay.

(c) The work is likely to commence by July, 1971 and is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

Misutilisation of Post Cards by big Businessmen

1705. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Post Cards are being used by the Big Businessmen for advertisement, sending communications in printed forms prepagating the business interests and thereby misutilising the Cards which are otherwise meant for poor public to use it as the cheapest means of communication ;

(b) whether the Posts and Telegraphs Trade Unions have proposed to charge more to printed Post Cards or allow manuscript only and thereby save the uncalled for loss to the Department ; and

(c) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Postcards are being used by businessmen for sending printed communications.

(b) No such suggestion appears to have been received from the Trade Unions. However, similar suggestions have been received from other sources.

(c) The suggestion to ban printed communications on postcards was examined in the past but the Law Ministry was of the view that an attempt to ban printed communication was likely to adversely attract the provisions of the Constitution.

The question whether a differential rate could be adopted for postcards bearing printed communications is currently under consideration of the Government.

Direct Dialling System between Dausa and Gangapur (Rajasthan)

RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS

be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under their consideration the scheme to link through Direct Dial System the cities of Dausa and Gangapur of Jaipur Division of Rajasthan ; and

(b) if so, when this scheme is going to take a practical shape ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). No Dausa and Gangapur are at present manual exchanges of 200 lines each with very little trunk traffic between them.

New Telephone Exchanges and Post Offices in Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur

1707. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a scheme to instal new Telephone Exchanges and to open new Post Offices in 1971-72 in the Districts of Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur in Rajasthan ;

(b) if so, the places where these new Exchanges and Post Offices are going to be started ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative ; the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. During 1971-72 two new exchanges and 10 new Post Offices are expected to be opened in Jaipur District and 1 exchange and 10 post offices in Sawai Madhopur District.

The exchanges are to be opened at Dudo and Paota in Jaipur District and Toda Bhim in Sawai Madhopur District.

The names of places where post offices are likely to be opened in the above two Districts during 1971-72 will depend on the scrutiny and approval of the proposals received, which conform to the departmental standards prescribed for opening of post offices.

Decline in Export of Tea to Australia

1709. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's tea export to Australia had fallen sharply during 1970 ; and

(b) if so, by how much and the reasons for this fall ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There has been a small decline in export of tea from India to Australia in 1970.

(b) The export of tea to Australia in 1970 declined by about five percent from 3.9 m.kg. in 1969 to 3.7 m.kg. in 1970. The decline was due to usual fluctuations in International trade.

Exprt of Inferior Quality Goods

1710. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to say :

(a) whether we are exporting goods with inferior quality, as the producers are scuttling the quality control ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government intend to take to ensure standard quality for goods exported ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Adequate steps to ensure export of quality goods have been undertaken by the Government through a comprehensive programme of quality control and pre shipment inspection of major commodities prior to their exports, under the Export (quality Control and Inspection) Act, 1963.

Another change to Officers of Central and State Governments to Compete in I.A.S. Examination

1711. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission recommended for giving one chance of competing at the regular I.A.S. Examination to the Officers of the State Civil Services who have completed six years of service and are below 35 years of age, even though they have already availed themselves of two chances at the regular I.A.S. Examination ; and

(b) whether Government propose to give one chance of competing at the regular I.A.S. Examination to all talented persons employed in Government Services (Central and State), Universities and elsewhere who have completed one year or two years of service and are below 35 years of age ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration has recommended that everyone who has completed six years of service in Government and is less than 35 years of age may be given one and only one chance to sit for the open competitive examination for Class I non-technical services, irrespective of the chances already taken, provided that he fulfills conditions relating to educational qualifications. The scope of this recommendation is limited to those who are already in Government Service either at the Centre or in the States. This recommendation is under the consideration of the Government.

Changes in composition of Board of Directors of Cotton Corporation

1712 SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to make certain changes in the composition of the Board of Directors of the Cotton Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the terms of services and facilities extended to them along with the Chairman and other Managing Directors?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Automatic Dialling System in Mysore

1713. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of towns which are under active consideration for automatic dialling system in the State of Mysore; and

(b) the time by when the decision is likely to be taken ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b) 56 manual telephone exchanges were working in the State of Mysore as on 31.3.71. Out of these exchanges it is proposed to convert the following exchanges to automatic local dialling during fourth plan period.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of exchange</i>	<i>Capacity in lines</i>	<i>Likely year of automatisa-tion</i>
1.	Bagalkot	400	1973
2.	Belgaum	3300	1974
4.	Haveri	300	1974
4.	Karwar	300	1974
5.	Sirsi	300	1974

Interrupted Programmes over All India Radio, Mysore

1714. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether broadcasts from the Mysore All India Radio Station is interrupted

during its operation because of failure of electricity or mechanical troubles ;

(b) if so, whether in course of programme it is also disrupted due to inter-ventions of programmes of other Stations ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). The All India Radio centre at Mysore is only a studio with recording facilities. Programmes which are recorded there are broadcast from Bangalore station and are not broadcast directly from Mysore. The question of interruption of broadcasts from Mysore station does not, therefore, arise.

Yuvabani Programme over All India Radio, Calcutta

1715. SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Yuvabani Programme of All India Radio broadcast from Calcutta Station, has become a regular programme of a particular society or club ;

(b) whether the youth belonging to other groups or clubs and having talents are denied chance for broadcasting over the Yuvabani programme ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Wastage of Broadcasting Time Due to Long Silence Between Programmes Broadcast over A. I. R.

1716. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND

BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the average duration of silence between the two broadcasts.

(b) whether this inter-item silence is of late more than the average duration resulting in waste of broadcasting time ; and

(c) if so, the measures Government have taken to eliminate such silent gaps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Two to five seconds.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Corporation for Hides, Skins and Leather Exports

1717. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is proposed to set up a separate Hides, Skins and Leather Export Corporation for exporting and augmenting their exports ; and

(b) the incentives proposed to be given to Tamil Nadu exporters for the purpose of export of leather and leather goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In the matter of export promotion, uniform export assistance is granted irrespective of the State from which the export originates. A statement showing the export assistance given for promoting the export of leather and leather goods is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

The Government have taken the following steps to promote the exports of leather and leather goods :—

(a) In order to increase the unit value realisation, export of raw hides and skins

has been almost completely banned except quota for goat skins which has also been progressively reduced and by the year 1973-74 the exports under this item are likely to stop altogether.

(b) Import of raw hides and skins is placed on O. G. L. This helps in augmenting the supplies of raw hides and skins in the country and reduce the pressure on consumption of superior quality skins leading to their release for export.

(c) Import of wattle bark, wattle extract, and other tanning bark are also placed on O. G. L.

(d) Leather Industry has been categorized as one of the priority industries and it has therefore, been eligible for priority treatment in the matter of allocation of its requirements from preferred sources.

(e) For meeting the scarce material of imported origin, import replenishment at the rates of 3%, 6% and 10% in respect of E. I. tanned leather, Chrome Tanned Leather and Finished Leather respectively has been allowed. In the case of goods and leather footwear, import replenishment is allowed at 15%.

(f) The scheme of draw back of duty on export of leather and leather products has been rationalised and the present general rate is 4.5% on leather footwear and 10% on leather goods.

(g) Leather footwear and components thereof and finished leather and leather goods have been granted air-freight subsidy w. e. f. 1.2.1971 at the rate of 50% of air freight paid but restricted to 10% FOB and 15% FOB respectively.

Development of Coffee Plantation in Tamil Nadu

1718. **SHRI B. NARAYANAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to develop coffee plantation in Tamil Nadu ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI

A. C. GEORGE) : (1) Coffee Board has at the request of State Government surveyed the hill ranges of Dhanknikottai Taluk in Tamil Nadu and submitted a technical report on the suitability of the ranges for Coffee cultivation.

(2) Coffee Board has also offered technical comments at the request of State Government on the feasibility of starting coffee plantations in Kolli Hills in Tamil Nadu.

(3) Technical Officers of the Board are also participating in the implementation of the State Government's Scheme for Development of Coffee Plantations in Yercaud Hills in Tamil Nadu.

The Coffee Board is also operating the following Schemes for development of Coffee Plantations in the country including Tamil Nadu :—

- (a) Scheme for grant of long-term loans for intensive cultivation of small registered coffee holdings ;
- (b) Scheme for grant of long-term loans for replanting, open to all registered estates ;
- (c) Scheme for grant of short-term loans for yearly working capital, open to estates not exceeding 100 acres in extent ; and
- (d) Scheme for supply of equipment and machinery on Hire Purchase terms open to all registered estates.

Exploring New Avenues for Coffee Export

1719. **SHRI B. NARAYANAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state the steps taken for exploring new avenues for coffee exports ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : Exports of coffee from India are governed by the provisions of

the International Coffee Agreement, to which India is a signatory. Under the Agreement, annual quotas are set for exports to quota countries every year depending upon the world import requirements. Exports of coffee to these countries have therefore to be limited to the annual quotas set by the International Coffee Organisation for India for each coffee year (October/September). There is thus a limitation placed on exports of coffee from India to quota countries.

2. Exports to non-quota countries could be made outside the quotas so set and no specific limitations are fixed for such exports by the I. C. O. By progressively increasing the Trade Plan provisions for exports of coffee to non-quota group of countries which are non-traditional markets, exports to which are not covered by the limitation imposed by the ICO, there has been a progressive increase in exports of coffee from India to these countries.

3. It is proposed to send a delegation for the U.K. and European countries to explore possibilities of increasing our direct exports to three foreign exchange markets and also to some non quota countries with which we could possibly increased our trade in coffee.

Export subsidies for Hides, Skins and Exporters

1720. **SHRI SAMINATHAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government to face squarely the method of "unpredictable prices and quantam" adopted by China to depress the world market prices of Indian skin and leather ; and

(b) the programme of export subsidies offered to Indian exporters of hides, skins and leather ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). With a view to increasing the export of hides and skins as well as finished leather and leather

manufactures the government have taken the following steps :

(1) Two Export Promotion Councils (i) the leather Export Promotion Council at Madras and (ii) the Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and Leather Manufactures at Kanpur, have been set up. These two councils undertake promotional activities such as sponsoring trade delegations and sales and study teams to visit markets abroad participation in exhibitions abroad, collecting market intelligence and guiding new exporters.

(2) Basic raw materials required for this industry, such as raw hides and skins and tanning barks and extracts, are permitted for import under Open General Licence.

(3) "Leather and Leather goods" are one of the 59 priority industries. Units in this industry can, therefore, secure import licences on the basis of actual consumption.

(4) Import licence is allowed against exports of various leather and leather products, to replenish the import content in such export products.

(5) There is provision for drawback of duty on export of Blue Chrome tanned goat skins and vegetable tanned leather.

Inflated Telephone Bills for Trunk Calls between Delhi and Bombay due to Faulty Meters

1721. SHRI FATESINGH RAO
GAEKWAD :

DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the erratic readings of the meters, recording trunk calls between Delhi and Bombay,

resulting inflated telephone bills of the subscribers ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to rectify the same ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) No please.

(b) Does not arise.

Location of Calcutta T. V. Station

1722. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the land for locating the Television Station in Calcutta has been obtained from the Calcutta Corporation;

(b) if not, whether the project will be dropped and shifted to somewhere outside Calcutta ; and

(c) the plan estimate of the project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Negotiations with Calcutta Corporation are in progress. Possession of land has not been taken as yet.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Rs. 190 59 lakhs.

Meeting of Indian Council of Institution of Rubber (London) held in Calcutta

1723. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether annual general meeting of the Indian Council of the Institution of the Rubber (London) was recently held at the National Test House, Calcutta ;

(b) if so, whether the setting up of another synthetic rubber plant and limitations

to expansion and growth of natural rubber was discussed ;

(c) whether I.R.I. held a symposium on control techniques in rubber compounding ; and

(d) whether rubber technologists who participated in the symposium hoped that the *per capita* rubber consumption in India will become largest outside Europe and North America after a decade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE : (a) to (d). A Meeting of the Indian Section of the Institution of the Rubber Industry (London) is reported to have been held recently in Calcutta. Government have, however, no precise information about the deliberations of this meeting.

Research made by Scientists of Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay

1724. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Prof. M. G. K. Menon, Director of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, said that a group of scientists, led by Prof. D. Lal of the Tata Institute, had found evidence for the existence of super-heavy elements so far unknown ;

(b) if so, whether such elements have been synthesized in the laboratory ; and

(c) what further studies are going to be taken up in near future ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir, in an examination of extra terrestrial materials (from meteorite and lunar samples returned from the Appollo Mission) Professor D. Lal and his colleagues of the

Tata Institute of Fundamental Research have found what appears to be good evidence concerning the existence in the past of super heavy elements much heavier than uranium and probably with a charge around 115 and mass around 300.

(b) No, Sir, not as yet.

(c) Studies are being continued in order to establish in a larger sample and with better precision the above deduction.

Financial Assistance to Punjab

1725. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of financial assistance sought by the Government of Punjab from the Central Government for the implementation of their schemes during the current Five Year Plan ; and

(b) whether the Central Government have taken any decision about the quantum of assistance to be provided to the State Government and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The Government of Punjab envisaged Central assistance of the order of atleast Rs. 190 crores for financing the State's Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 325 crores as originally proposed.

(b) Central assistance of Rs. 101 crores has been allocated to finance the approved Fourth Plan outlay of Rs. 293.56 crores. This amount has been fixed according to the formula based on uniformly applied criteria approved by the Committee of the National Development Council.

Special Facilities for Central Government Employees working in Border Areas

1726. SHRI MOHINDER SINGH GILL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to grant special

facilities to their employees working in the border areas ;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Punjab Government have granted some facilities to its employees working in the border areas ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation from any Member of Parliament in this regard ; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. However, proposals for extension to Central Government employees of any concession of border area allowance that may be sanctioned by a State Government to their employees are considered as and when they are received.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The suggestions made by the Hon'ble Member in his letter dated March 30, 1971, to the Finance Minister are under his consideration.

दिल्ली में डकैती और हत्या के मामले

1727. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार .
श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को ज्ञात है कि चालू वर्ष के दौरान दिल्ली में डकैती और हत्या के कई मामलों में अपराधियों का अभी तक पता नहीं लगाया जा सका है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस मामले में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है; और

(ग) 1 जनवरी, 1971 से 15 मई, 1971 के बीच दिल्ली में और दिल्ली के आस पास के 20 मील के क्षेत्र में कितने व्यक्तियों की हत्या की गई और कितने दिन दहाड़े लूटे गये तथा इन सभी मामलों में से कितने मामलों में अपराधियों का अभी तक सुराग नहीं मिला ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन के अनुसार दिल्ली में चालू वर्ष के दौरान (1-1-1971 से 15-5-1971 तक) कुल सूचित किये गये हत्या के 45 मामलों और डकैती के 3 मामलों में से, अभी हत्या के 14 मामलों तथा डकैती के 3 मामलों का पता लगाया जाना है। इन मामलों के सुरागों का पता लगाने तथा अपराधियों को गिरफ्तार करने के लिए प्रयत्न किये जा रहे हैं।

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान दिल्ली में दिन-दहाड़े 18 व्यक्तियों की हत्या की गई तथा 26 व्यक्तियों को लूटा गया। हत्या के 7 मामलों और लूट-मार के 6 मामलों में अपराधियों को अभी गिरफ्तार किया जाना है।

दिल्ली के आस-पास 20 मील की दूरी पर बसे हुए अन्य राज्यों के इलाकों के संबंध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है।

Automatic Exchanges in Tamil Nadu

1728. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of Automatic Exchanges in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if so, the number of Exchanges that will be brought under automatic system ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. It is proposed to automatise all local telephone exchanges in the country in a phased manner in the light of availability of financial and material resources.

(b) There were 39 Manual Telephone exchanges working in Tamil Nadu as on 31-3-71. Out of these, the following 10 exchanges are expected to be automatized by year 1974-75 :—

1. Arni
2. Dharmapuri
3. Karaikal
4. Ramnad
5. Tiruvannamalai
6. Erode
7. Pondicherry
8. Tiruppur
9. Tuticorin
10. Vellore

Shortage of Raw Cashew faced by Cashew Factories in Tamil Nadu

1729. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Cashew factories in Tamil Nadu are facing hardships due to the non-availability of raw cashew ;

(b) whether any request has been made to get the raw cashew through the Tuticorin Port instead of the Cochin Port ; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Although no formal request has been received, this possibility was examined, but it was found that the requirement at Tuticorin being very small, it was more economical to transport the raw nuts from Cochin, where the ships are off loaded.

Connection of Delhi with Madras by S. T. D. System

1730. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Delhi will be connected with Madras by S. T. D. system shortly ; and

(b) if so, how soon it will be connected ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Trunk Automatic Exchanges (TAXs) have been commissioned at Delhi and Madras. Work of providing point to point STD service between Delhi and Madras is likely to be taken up soon and the service is expected to be available before the end of 1972-73.

Introduction of Telex in Salem (Tamil Nadu)

1731. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce Telex facilities in Salem in Tamil Nadu ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). A 50 line Telex was commissioned at Salem on 20-3-1971.

Inordinate time taken for outgoing Telephone Calls from Bombay

1732. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received complaints about the inordinate time being taken by the ordinary and even the urgent telephone calls to go from Bombay to other cities ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether in view of the Prohibitive charges of the lightning calls and also in view of the agonising delays, Government will consider to give some concessional facilities to M.Ps. to enable them to discharge their duties more effectively ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA): (a) and (b). Bombay is connected by coaxial cable on the routes Ahmedabad—Jaipur—Delhi—Calcutta and Poon—Bangalore—Madras. Bombay has also direct subscriber trunk dialling service with Poona, Surat and Ahmedabad. On these routes the calls go through quickly and there are no complaints. There are, however, delays and complaints regarding calls from Bombay to Nagpur, Kalyan and stations in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh because these are connected by open wire circuits liable to faults and thefts. Coaxial or microwave schemes will replace the important openwire lines in due course.

(c) and (d). The question of any concessional facilities to Members of Parliament would be a matter for Parliament Secretariat to examine.

Commissioning of Bombay-Delhi direct Dialing system on Permanent basis

1733. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be please to state :

(a) whether the Bombay-Delhi direct dialing system has since been put into commission on a permanent basis ; and

(b) if not, the time by which direct dialing system will be commissioned permanently between the two metropolitan cities ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Not yet. The performance has not yet reached the desired standard and further testing and adjustments are found necessary.

(b) Only after the performance on the route is found fully satisfactory. It is hoped

this work will be completed in three to four months.

मध्य प्रदेश में गिरफ्तार किये गये पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर

1734. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचरों के कुछ दलों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को दोषी करार दिया गया है; और

(ग) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों ने अपना दांप स्वीकार कर लिया है ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राय निवास मिर्धा): (क) से (ग). तथ्य मानूम किये जा रहे हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश के आकाशवाणी केन्द्र

1735. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डे : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) आकाशवाणी के ग्वालयर, जबलपुर और रायपुर स्थित केन्द्रों को पूरी क्षमता मुख्य केन्द्रों के रूप में कब तक चालू किये जाने की सम्भावना है;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इनका पूर्ण क्षमता युक्त केन्द्रों के रूप में शीघ्र ही विकास करने का निर्णय किया है;

(ग) क्या सरकार मंदसौर और जगदलपुर में आकाशवाणी केन्द्र स्थापित कर रही है;

(घ) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से पहले से स्थापित आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों को पूर्ण क्षमता युक्त केन्द्रों के रूप में परिवर्तित करने और नये आकाशवाणी केन्द्रों की भी स्थापना करने का अनुरोध किया है; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो यह अनुरोध कब किया गया था और इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) और (ख). ग्वालियर तथा रायपुर के वर्तमान सहायक

केन्द्र 1973-74 में पूर्णरूपेण केन्द्र बन जायेंगे। चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान जबलपुर के सहायक केन्द्र का दर्जा बढ़ा कर पूर्णरूपेण केन्द्र का दर्जा नहीं किया जा रहा है। पांचवीं योजना अवधि के दौरान इसका दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने की उम्मीद है।

(ग) चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान जगदलपुर में एक रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित किया जायेगा। मन्दसौर में रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) और (ङ). जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

क्रम संख्या	अभ्यावेदन का विवरण	की गई कार्रवाई
1.	बुन्देलखण्ड क्षेत्र में खजूरहो में एक नए रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना।	बुन्देल खण्ड क्षेत्र में छत्तरपुर में स्थापित किए जा रहे स्टेशन से कार्यक्रम सुने जा सकेंगे।
2.	विविध भारतीय कार्यक्रम रिले करने के लिए जबलपुर में एक और ट्रांसमिटर की स्थापना।	यह मांग मन्जूर नहीं की जा सकी क्योंकि चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान विविध भारती के और केन्द्र स्थापित नहीं किए जा रहे हैं। इस मांग पर उत्तरवर्ती योजनाएं बनाते समय विचार किया जायेगा।
3.	बिलासपुर में रेडियो स्टेशन की स्थापना।	बिलासपुर क्षेत्र में रायपुर स्टेशन के कार्यक्रम अच्छी प्रकार सुने जा रहे हैं। अतः इस अवस्था में, वहां रेडियो स्टेशन स्थापित करने की मांग स्वीकार नहीं की जा सकती।
4.	रायपुर स्टेशन की शक्ति में वृद्धि।	रायपुर का वर्तमान ट्रांसमिटर रायपुर के आस-पास के क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त रूप से सेवा प्रदान करता है। पूर्वी मध्य प्रदेश के अन्य भागों में जगदलपुर, अम्बिकापुर तथा रीवा में स्थापित किये जाने वाले नये स्टेशनों द्वारा सेवा प्रदान की जाएगी। इन क्षेत्रों में रायपुर स्टेशन की शक्ति बढ़ा कर पर्याप्त रूप से सेवा प्रदान नहीं की जा सकेगी।

मध्य प्रदेश के औद्योगिक नगरों में स्वचालित
टेलीफोन केन्द्रों की व्यवस्था

1736. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार मध्य प्रदेश
के उज्जैन, देवास तथा अन्य औद्योगिक नगरों
में टेलीफोन केन्द्रों को स्वचालित टेलीफोन केन्द्रों
में बदलने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :
(क) तथा (ख). 1 जी हां। मध्य प्रदेश सहित
देश भर में सभी बड़े औद्योगिक तथा व्यापारिक
केन्द्रों में सरकार का टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों को
स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में परिवर्तित करने का
प्रस्ताव है।

2. अलबत्ता वित्तीय तथा सामग्री संबंधी
साधनों के सीमित होने के कारण
उपर्युक्त कार्यक्रम अगले 15 से 20
वर्षों में पूरा किया जाएगा। इस
उद्देश्य से दो अलग-अलग वर्गों में
कार्यक्रम तैयार किए जा रहे हैं जो
विभिन्न चरणों में पूरे किए जाएंगे।

(क) 500 से अधिक लाइनों की
क्षमता वाले बड़े करचल
एक्सचेंज।

(ख) 100 से 300 लाइनों तक की
क्षमता वाले छोटे एक्सचेंज।

3. इन कार्यक्रमों के अनुसार आगामी
कुछ वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में निम्नलिखित एक्स-
चेंजों को स्वचालित एक्सचेंजों में परिवर्तित
किये जाने की संभावना है :

(क) बड़े एक्सचेंज

(i) ग्वालियर 1972 तक

(ii) रायपुर 1974 तक

(iii) जबलपुर 1976 तक

(iv) उज्जैन पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय
योजना के
दौरान।

(v) दुर्ग-भिलाई-खुर्सीपुर पांचवीं पंच-
वर्षीय योजना
के दौरान।

(ख) छोटे एक्सचेंज

(i) देवास 1975 तक

(ii) छिंदवाड़ा 1975 तक

(iii) रीवा 1972 तक

(iv) मंदसौर 1974 तक

(v) इटारसी 1974 तक

(vi) मुरैना 1975 तक

(vii) बालाघाट 1975 तक

(viii) दमोह 1975 तक

(ix) मऊ 1975 तक

(x) खरगोन 1975 तक

मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये
डाकघर

1737. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष के अंत तक मध्य
प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में नये डाकघर खोलने
का सरकार का कोई विचार है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो जिलेवार इनकी कितनी
संख्या है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 के अंत तक मध्य प्रदेश

के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में 166 अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर और 12 उप डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में खोले जाने वाले प्रस्तावित डाकघरों की जिला-वार संख्या :

जिले का नाम	जितने डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है	उप डाकघर अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर
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1	2	3
मुरैना	6	कोई नहीं
सिंह	5	1
ग्वालियर	5	कोई नहीं
दतिया	4	कोई नहीं
शिवपुरी	6	कोई नहीं
गुना	4	कोई नहीं
टीकमगढ़	2	कोई नहीं
छतरपुर	2	1
पन्ना	2	1
सतना	2	कोई नहीं
रीवा	5	कोई नहीं
शहडोल	2	कोई नहीं
सिधी	1	1
मन्दसौर	6	कोई नहीं
रतलाम	2	कोई नहीं
उज्जैन	4	कोई नहीं

1	2	3
भाबुआ	2	कोई नहीं
धार	4	1
इन्दौर	3	कोई नहीं
देवास	4	कोई नहीं
खरगोने	7	कोई नहीं
खंडवा	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
शाजापुर	7	कोई नहीं
राजगढ़	7	कोई नहीं
विदिशा	4	कोई नहीं
सेहोरे	2	1
रायसेन	1	कोई नहीं
होशंगाबाद	कोई नहीं	कोई नहीं
बैतूल	3	कोई नहीं
सागर	2	कोई नहीं
दमोह	1	कोई नहीं
जबलपुर	9	कोई नहीं
नरसिंहपुर	4	1
माडला	1	कोई नहीं
छिंदवाड़ा	5	कोई नहीं
स्यौनी	7	कोई नहीं
बालाघाट	4	कोई नहीं
सरगुजा	2	कोई नहीं
बिलासपुर	3	4
रायगढ़	1	कोई नहीं
दुर्ग	11	कोई नहीं
रायपुर	12	1
बस्तर	2	कोई नहीं

भोपाल और देवास के बीच सीधी ट्रंक लाइन

1738. श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने कि कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल और देवास के बीच कोई सीधी ट्रंक लाइन नहीं है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार वर्ष 1971 के अन्त्य तक सीधी ट्रंक लाइनों की व्यवस्था करने का है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):
(क) भोपाल और देवास के बीच कोई सीधी लाइन नहीं है।

(ख) इंदौर और देवास के बीच पर्याप्त संख्या में सरणियों के न होने की स्थिति में देवास और भोपाल के बीच एक सीधी ट्रंक लाइन के प्रश्न पर विचार नहीं किया गया है।

(ग) यदि परियात इस बात का औचित्य सिद्ध करे तो 1972 के अन्त तक एक सीधी भोपाल-देवास ट्रंक लाइन की व्यवस्था कर दी जाएगी।

Payment by Government to P. T. I. for News Service

1739. SHRI PAINULT : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount Government pay to the Press Trust of India for its news service;

(b) the break-up of this payment Ministry-wise;

(c) the basis of giving this payment; and

(d) whether a periodic evaluation is made of the news service provided by the Press Trust of India to ensure that it is commensurate with the payment it gets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Criteria for granting Loans to States

1740. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state the criteria fixed by the Central Government for granting loans to various States for the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : The criterion fixed was that each State should receive 70 per cent of the total Central assistance as loan for financing the Fourth Five Year Plan.

Writing of Pro-Mao Slogans on walls of Supreme Court Building, New Delhi

1741. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some students were caught red handed while writing pro-Mao slogans on the walls of the Supreme Court Building, New Delhi; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against such activities in Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the Delhi Administration, one student was caught on 28-12-1970 and the case started against him is pending trial in the court. Strict vigilance is being maintained in regard to such activities.

Postal Insured Articles

1742. SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of insured articles booked, the amount of insurance and fee realised thereon during the year 1969-70;

(b) the average cost in handling such a single insured article;

(c) the number of loss and frauds detected in 1969-70 and the total amount of loss involved; and

(d) the compensation paid during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) (i) Number of Insured articles booked 6,195,000

(ii) Amount of Insurance : Rs. 2,28,81,00,000

(iii) Fee realised : Rs. 90,17,000

(b) Rs. 1.15 excluding 97.15P, the estimated cost of the registration service, which is compulsory in all cases of insurance.

(c) (i) No. of cases : 2,200

(ii) total loss : Rs. 18,98,673

(d) 6,19,820

**Export of Chrome Ore to Japan by
Misrilal Jain**

1743. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a private businessman, Shri Misrilal Jain, has been allowed to export chrome ore from mines of Orissa to Japan; and

(b) If so, since when and the quantity of ore exported so far from his mine ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Chrome ore, except of certain specifications, is licensed freely for export.

(b) The information is not available as statistics of actual exports are not compiled exporter-wise.

**Work Study Group on Working Conditions
of Inspectors of Post Offices**

1744. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey was carried out by a Work Study Group comprising of eminent personnel of the Posts and Telegraphs Directorate, New Delhi to look into the working conditions of the Inspectors of Post Offices;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of this Work Study Group; and

(c) the steps taken to implement its recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, but the Work Study Group studied the quantum of work handled by the Inspectors of Post Offices.

(b) Recommendations have been made by the work study team to the P and T Board in relation to the assessing of the quantum of work of the Inspectors of Post Offices.

(c) The recommendations are now under examination of the P and T Board.

**Office Accommodation and Residential
Quarters for Inspectors of Post
Offices in Orissa Circle**

1745. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that the Inspectors of Post

Offices of the Orissa Circle are not provided with quarters and office accommodation and they are given only 15 rupees per month as house rent allowance; and

(b) whether Government propose to provide them with office accommodation and quarters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes. Quite a large number of I. P. Os. in Orissa Circle have not been provided with Government quarters/office accommodation.

Inspector of Post Offices who have not been provided with quarters are allowed to draw House Rent Allowance if any admissible at the station. Those who hold their of prices in their own buildings or in buildings rented by them for their residence are compensated by payment of rent on the basis of 1/3rd of the rent paid by them subject to the maximum of Rs. 15/- p. m.

(b) Yes, as far as practicable.

कृषि उत्पादों का निर्यात

1746. डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन कृषि उत्पादों के नाम (खाद्यान्नों के अतिरिक्त) क्या हैं जिनका इस समय विदेशों को निर्यात किया जाता है;

(ख) किन देशों को यह उत्पाद निर्यात किये जाते हैं; और

(ग) पिछले वर्ष श्रीलंका को किन-किन उत्पादों का निर्यात किया गया ?

विदेशी व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री एस० सी० जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). यह जानकारी सरकारी संदर्भ-प्रकाशन अर्थात् 'मन्थली स्टैटिस्टिक्स आफ फारेन ट्रेड आफ इंडिया,

वोल्यूम 1 में दी गई है जो व्यापारिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन विभाग, कलकत्ता द्वारा संकलित व प्रकाशित किया जाता है। यह संदर्भ प्रकाशन संसद पुस्तकालय में उपलब्ध है। सभी कृष्य उत्पादों के वस्तुवार व देशवार निर्यात आंकड़ें प्राप्त करने के लिए उसमें सम्मिलित भारतीय व्यापार वर्गीकरण के भाग 1 से 24 के अंतर्गत दी गई मदों की ओर ध्यान आकर्षित किया जाता है।

हथकरघे लगाने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के हथकरघा बुनकरों को नकद बेकारी अनुदान देना

1747. श्री गंगाचरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विद्युत चालित करघों की स्थापना हेतु मध्य प्रदेश के हथकरघा बुनकरों को नकद-बेकारी अनुदान देने संबंधी कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश का विकास

1748. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के मुख्य मंत्री ने सभी दृष्टि से मध्य प्रदेश के विकास के लिए, विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में सड़कों के विकास के

लिये वित्तीय सहायता के बारे में एक जापन दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पाये गये यूरेनियम-निक्षेप

1749. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में यूरेनियम के निक्षेपों का पता लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो ये निक्षेप किन-किन स्थानों पर पाये गये हैं ;

(ग) या उसकी क्षमता के बारे में कोई अनुमान लगाया गया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है तथा इस खोज से देश की परमाणु शक्ति के विकास में कितनी सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गाँधी) : (क) और (ख). जी, हाँ । मध्य प्रदेश के बैतूल, द्रुग, रायगढ़ और सरगुजा जिलों के कुछ क्षेत्रों में यूरेनियम की विद्यमानता का पता चला है ।

(ग) और (घ). धातुओं के भण्डारों का आकार तथा स्वरूप का पता लगाने के लिए

जाँच की जा रही है तथा जाँच के पूरा होने के बाद ही यह पता लग सकेगा कि परमाणु ऊर्जा के विकास में यह कहीं तक सहायक हो सकते हैं ।

Population of India

1750. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total population of the country according to census conducted in April, 1971 ;

(b) the State-wise figures thereof ;

(c) how does the growth in population compare with the death rate during the period of 1961-1971 ; and

(d) what further steps are proposed to be taken to curb the growth of population ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) 546,955,945 (Provisional).

(b) The provisional population figures for each State/Union Territory/other Area are as under :

1. Andhra Pradesh	43,394,951
2. Assam	14,857,314
3. Bihar	56,387,296
4. Gujarat	26,660,929
5. Haryana	9,971,165
6. Himachal Pradesh	3,424,332
7. Jammu and Kashmir	4,615,176
8. Kerala	21,280,397
9. Madhya Pradesh	41,449,729
10. Maharashtra	50,295,081
11. Mysore	29,224,046
12. Nagaland	515,561
13. Orissa	21,934,827
14. Punjab	13,472,972
15. Rajasthan	25,724,142

16. Tamil Nadu	41,103,125
17. Uttar Pradesh	88,299,453
18. West Bengal	44,440,095
19. A and N Islands	115,090
20. Chandigarh	256,979
21. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	74,165
22. Delhi	4,044,338
23. Goa, Daman and Diu	857,180
24. L. M. and A Islands	31,798
25. Manipur	1,069,555
26. Meghalaya	983,336
27. N.E.F.A.	444,744
28. Pondicherry	471,347
29. Tripura	1,556,822

(c) Information regarding death rate during the period 1961-1971 is not available; hence, no comparison can be made with growth of population with death rate during that period. The relevant information will be available when 1971 Census schedules are fully processed.

(d) It is proposed to curb the growth of population by implementing Family Planning Programme through a network of urban centres (1,777), Rural Family Welfare Planning Centres (5,100) and Sub-Centres (29,933) and other service Centres (9,877) which are making available to the people. Family Planning Service through the accepted and approved methods of sterilization, IUCD insertions and use of conventional contraceptives. Some of the new schemes which have been sanctioned/proposed to be sanctioned for intensifying Family Planning Programme in the country are :

- (i) Extension of the Post Partum Programme from 59 to 123 hospitals where the number of annual deliveries are more than 3,000 and hospitals attached to Medical Colleges ;
- (ii) Extension of Intensive District-Programme to 17 districts in addition to 17 districts taken up in 1969-70. More areas are being

added for specially selected projects for Intensified Family Planning Work ;

(iii) Extension of Basic Health and Family Planning Services in disadvantaged or difficult areas in the country ; and

(iv) Integration of Family Planning and Maternal and Child Health Services, and providing immunisation and nutrition components, thereby making Family Planning more acceptable.

सूती धागे के मूल्य में वृद्धि

1751. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या गत तीन या चार महीनों में सूती धागे के मूल्यों में काफी वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार को बुनकरों की समितियों से सूती-धागे की मूल्य-वृद्धि के विरोध में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए. सी. जार्ज) : (क) से (ग). गत तीन महीनों में सूती धागे की कीमतों में कोई उल्लेखनीय वृद्धि नहीं हुई है । परन्तु 1970 की अंतिम तिमाही में कीमतें बढ़ गई थीं और जनवरी, 1971 की समाप्ति तक बिना घटे उनका उध्वमुखी रुख जारी रहा । उसके बाद मूल्य गिरने शुरू हो गये । उचित कीमतों पर धागे की उपलब्धि सुनिश्चित करने के लिए सरकार ने विकेंद्रित क्षेत्र को पूर्ति हेतु सूत का मंडार बनाने की एक योजना शुरू की थी जो अब भी चल रही है ।

**नई दिल्ली में टेलीफोन आपरेटरों की
दैनिक मजूरी पर नियुक्तियां**

1752. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या
संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनरल मैनेजर ग्राफ टेलीफोन्स,
नई दिल्ली के टेलीफोन एफीसैंसी सेल में कुछ
टेलीफोन टेस्ट आपरेटर काफी समय से दैनिक
मजूरी के आधार पर काम कर रहे हैं;
और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार द्वारा उनकी
सेवाओं को नियमित न करने के क्या
कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हैमवती नंदन बहुगुणा):
(क) जी नहीं। अलवत्ता सामान्य टेलीफोन
उपकरणों से टेस्टकाल करने के लिए कुछ
नैमित्तिक मजदूर काम पर रखे जाते हैं। यह
काम एक्सचेंजों में टेस्ट बोर्डों पर काम पर
लगाए गए आपरेटरों के काम से भिन्न है।

(ख) इसलिए टेलीफोन आपरेटर के तौर
पर उनकी सेवाओं को नियमित करने का प्रश्न
ही नहीं उठता।

Postal Training Institutes at Darbhanga

1753. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) whether training is being imparted
in the Postal Training Institute at Darbhanga
in Bihar to non-technicians only ;

(b) whether training to technicians is
being imparted in places other than
Darbhanga ;

(c) whether the building in which train-
ing is being given at Darbhanga was
once the palace of Raja Darbhanga ;

(d) whether it is a suitable place for
imparting training to technicians also ; and

(e) if so, when Government contemplate
to start this sort of training there to suit
the conveniences of technicians ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Yes.

(d) and (e). Engineering Wing of the
P and T Department has already got a
training centre at Patna for training the
Engineering personnel in Bihar. The Postal
Training Centre at Darbhanga located in the
erstwhile Palace of Maharaja of Darbhanga
is, however, catering to the needs of training
of postal personnel of Assam, Bihar, West
Bengal and Orissa circles and has no surplus
space. The Government have, therefore,
no proposal under consideration for locating
a training centre at Darbhanga for training
of technical staff.

Micro-wave Telephone Service in Bihar

1754. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA :
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS
be pleased to state :

(a) the places in Bihar where Micro-
wave Telephone service is in operation ;

(b) whether North Bihar is totally
deprived of this privilege ;

(c) whether Government propose to
start this sort of a service in some of the
important places, including Darbhanga, in
North Bihar ; and

(d) if so, by what time ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICA-
TIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :
(a) At present micro-wave service is in
operation at Dhanbad, Ranchi and Katihar.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. A micro-wave project for
linking Muzaffarpur with Patna is under
implementation. A project for Microwave
communication between the towns of

Darbhanga and Samastipur has been drawn up. Present plans also include linking Chapra with Patna by a UHF link of 48 channels.

(d) The Muzaffarpur-Patna microwave project is expected to be completed by the end of this year. The Darbhanga-Samastipur and Chapra-Patna projects are likely to be completed by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

**Boundary Commission for Punjab,
Haryana and Himachal Pradesh**

1755. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Ministers of Himachal Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab have agreed to the appointment of a Boundary Commission for settling the boundary dispute among the three States ;

(b) if so, when the Commission proposed to be set up and

(c) if not what alternatives Government propose for settling this dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government have already announced their intention to appoint a Commission but its terms of reference remain to be settled in consultation with the State Governments concerned.

(b) No decision in this regard has been taken.

(c) Does not arise.

Deployment of Army in West Bengal

1756. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to deploy the Army in West Bengal for an indefinite period ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) when the Army is going to be withdrawn ;

(d) the total expenditure incurred in connection with deployment of the Army in West Bengal from April 1970 to October 1970 and from March 1971 to May, 1971 ; and

(e) whether the Army in West Bengal, in co-operation with the C.R.P. and West Bengal Police, are harassing the innocent people in the name of combing operations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The deployment of the Army or the other armed Forces of the Union in aid of civil authority is constantly reviewed, and the Armed Forces of the Union are so deployed only where the situation requires such assistance to be provided.

(d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(e) No, Sir.

**New Posts and Telegraphs Offices in
Kerala**

1757. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to open new Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Kerala State this year and ; if so, the number thereof ;

(b) the time by when the new Posts and Telegraphs Offices would be opened as also the location thereof ; and

(c) the number of such Posts and Telegraphs Offices to be opened in urban as well as in rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) It is proposed to open 70 new post offices and 83 Telegraph offices in Kerala State during the year 1971-72.

(b) All these post offices and telegraphs offices are likely to be opened before the close of the current financial year. The locations of the Post Offices likely to be opened will depend on the scrutiny and approval of the proposals received which will conform to the departmental standards prescribed for opening of post offices.

Telegraph offices will be opened at the following places during the year 1971-72 subject to the availability of stores :—

Kadanad	
Chemu	
South Payangadi	
Manjoor	
Kallar	
Puramattom	
Karuvatta	
Cheppad	
Medical College	
P. O. Alleppey	
Cherianad	
Paramthat	
Punnayara	
Thuravoor	
Kakkodi	
Kakkayam	Calicut University
Temple Gate	S.O.
Tellicherry	Vellamunda
Edarikode	Meppayur
Tirurangadi Bazar	Nilambur R.S.P.O.
Payyoli	Ramanthali
Karaparamba	Udma and Kalnad
Pozhuthara	Anandashrama
Amarambalam	Vellayil
Onkalteri	Patazhi
Marikuanu	Pullichira
Edacheri	Naranganam
Makkaparamba	Thevulakara
Kadachira	Kodumon
Mundalur	Payyanamon
Pinarayi	Vellayani
Palagad	Adumbanknlam
Vidyanagar	Ezhukone
Changala	Chethackal
Edavanna	Pappanamcode
Nut Street	Navaikulam
Calicut	
Pomeri	Kuzhikala
Truvambadi	Mulavana

Othellur	Lakkidi
Mennathur	Nelladu
Elamdeaom	Kuzhur
Kanimannur	Mattathur
Palliport	Vellikulangara
Palapilly	Kuriachtra
Nadathara	Kanjikode
Kumbalam	HMT Colony
Engineering Palghat	Pulapetta
College	Manhapra
Kumbalangi	Idikki Colony
Kadamkudi	Thodupuzha
Puranattukara	
Erunapetty	
Annmanada	

(c) The number of post offices and Telegraphs offices proposed to be opened in urban and rural areas during 1971-72 is indicated below :—

	Urban	Rural
Post Offices	15	55
Telegraph Offices	12	71

Unemployed Workers of Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd.

1758. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that about three thousand workers in the Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd. are out of employment since many days ; and

(b) if so, what steps Government have taken to engage them in the said Mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The management of the Burhanpur Tapti Mills Ltd., Burhanpur has been taken over by Government under Section 18A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The mill has restarted working partially with effect from 22nd May, 1971 and 560 workers have been employed. The number of workers is expected to increase to 1500 shortly.

योजना कार्यक्रम का पुनर्विलोकन

1759. श्री धार० बी० बड़े : क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री ने भारतीय वाणिज्य उद्योग संघ के पिछले सम्मेलन में यह उल्लेख किया था कि योजना के तरीके के बारे में पुनः अनुमान तथा पुनर्विलोकन करना पड़ेगा; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और इस बारे में क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) 10 अप्रैल 1971 को हुए भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल संघ के 44 वें वार्षिक अधिवेशन के उद्घाटन भाषण में प्रधानमंत्री ने अन्य बातों के साथ-साथ कहा था कि योजना प्रक्रिया का पुनर्मूल्यांकन शीघ्र ही किया जायेगा।

(ख) पुनर्विचार किया जा रहा है।

Representation from Rubber Board Workers for Bonus

1760. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any representation from the employees of the Rubber Board for settling bonus ; and

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government on the representation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No representation from the employees of the Rubber Board regarding bonus has been received. The implications of payment of bonus to

employees was considered by the Board at its meeting held in February 1971 and Chairman was authorised to obtain legal opinion. Thereafter the proposal will be considered at the future meeting of the Board. Government will, no doubt, examine on receipt of the proposal from the Board.

Activities of American Peace Corps Workers and Junior Diplomats of American Embassy

1761. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the activities of the American Peace Corps workers and Junior diplomats of American Embassy in India near the border of West Bengal-Bangladesh ;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any steps to stop their activities ; and

(c) the reason for their staying in the sensitive border area thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a). No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Overhauling of Planning Commission

1762. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to overhaul the Planning Commission ;

(b) whether in view of the creation of Ministry of Planning, Planning Commission will retain its earlier status ; and

(c) if so, the nature of changes made or likely to be made in this regard ?

THE MINISTER* OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA): (a) and (c). There may be changes in membership of the Planning Commission. No major change in the functions of the Planning Commission is contemplated.

(b) Yes, Sir.

12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPOREANCE

REPORTED UNEARTHING OF A LONG DISTANCE CALL RACKET IN DELHI

श्री शशि मूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं संचार मंत्री का ध्यान अविलम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्न विषय की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूँ और उनसे अनुरोध करता हूँ कि वे वक्तव्य दें :

“दिल्ली में दूरस्थ स्थानों को टेलीफोन करने का अवध धन्धा करने वाले लोगों के गिरोह का पता लगने के समाचार।”

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : विभाग को टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं से ऐसी शिकायतें मिली थीं कि उन्हें संदेह है कि बेईमान कर्मचारियों की सांठ-गांठ से उनकी टेलीफोन लाइनों से अनधिकृत काल किए जा रहे हैं। इस तरह की हर शिकायत के मिलने पर विभाग इस बात का पता लगाने के लिए उचित जांच-पड़ताल करता रहा है कि क्या ऐसी कोई शरारत की जा रही है। किन्तु इसे सिद्ध करने के लिए कोई ठोस प्रमाण नहीं मिले थे। तथापि संदेह कुछ पक्के होने के कारण कुछ समय पहले कुछ कर्मचारियों की दिल्ली से बाहर बदली कर दी गई थी।

हाल ही में जनता के किसी व्यक्ति से कुछ सूचना मिलने पर विभाग ने कुछ और विस्तृत सूचना एकत्रित की और उसकी तथा केंद्रीय जांच ब्यूरो (सी० बी० आई०) के भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी विभाग की सहायता से 4 जून, 1971 को उन्हें पकड़ने के लिए जाल बिछाने की व्यवस्था की गई। इसके परिणाम-स्वरूप एक लाइनमेन और एक मजदूर को मुखबिर का जयपुर के लिए लम्बी दूरी की काल की पैशवश करते और बम्बई के काल के लिए टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की लाइनों को एक दूसरे से बदलते हुए रंगे हाथों पकड़ा गया। भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी विभाग ने इन दोनों कर्मचारियों को हिरासत में ले लिया है। उनके मामलों में आगे कार्रवाई की जा रही है।

यहां यह उल्लेखनीय है कि ऐसी शरारत इसी कारण से होती है कि कुछ बेईमान टेलीफोन उपभोक्ता निम्न-ग्रेड कर्मचारियों को ऐसी अनधिकृत कार्य करने के लिए प्रलोभन देते हैं। विभाग ऐसे भ्रष्ट तरीकों को समाप्त करने के लिए जनता का सहयोग प्राप्त करने के लिए सक्रिय प्रयत्न कर रहा है।

विभाग को ऐसी शरारत की संभावना के बारे में बहुत चिन्ता है, क्योंकि इससे किसी निर्दोषक उपभोक्ता को अनावश्यक नुकसान हो सकता है। इस संबंध में ध्यानपूर्वक जांच करने के परिणामस्वरूप कई कदम उठाए गए हैं, मिसाल के तौर पर मीटर कक्ष को ताला लगाना और मीटरों पर सील करना। लाइनों के वितरण प्वाइंटों को जहां से कि कल को आसानी से दूसरी लाइन पर डाला जा सकता है, उत्तरोत्तर खम्बों पर और अधिक ऊंचा किया जा रहा है, ताकि लाइनों तक पहुंच ज्यादा कठिन हो जाए। काफी बड़ी संख्या में वितरण प्वाइंटों को ऊंचा कर दिया गया है और अन्य को उत्तरोत्तर

ऊंचा किया जा रहा है। वितरण प्वाइंट बक्से को ताला लगाने का भी एक प्रयोग किया जा रहा है।

श्री शशि मूषण : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बेचारा टेलीफोन का बक्सा तो इन्वोसेन्ट है और ताला भी बड़ा इन्वोसेन्ट है लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान के जितने अवैध व्यापार करने वाले हैं, चाहे वे ब्लैकमार्केटीयर्स हों, चाहे सट्टा खोलने वाले हों, चाहे मटका खोलने वाले हों परन्तु कुछ अधिकारी अच्छे भी हैं जो कि उनपर काबू पाना चाहते हैं लेकिन उनको जान से मार देने की धमकी दी जाती है। जब मटका पंजाब में और बम्बई में खुलता है तो मुझे पता है कि इन्दौर जबलपुर, ग्वालियर, भोपाल से बाकी सब कालें बन्द कर दी जाती है और उन लोगों को लाइटेनिंग काल दी जाती है। सारा मटके का घंटा, लाखों रुपए का अवैध व्यापार टेलीफोन डिपार्टमेन्ट से किसी भी ढंग से होता है और अगर कोई अफसर उसको रोकने की कोशिश करे तो कुछ पाकेट ट्रेड यूनियन्स होती हैं अथवा कुछ चीकीदार यूनियन होती हैं जो कि अवैध व्यापार करने वालों की होती हैं और जो कुछ धर्म के नाम पर ट्रेड यूनियन बनती हैं वे इमानदार अफसरों के खिलाफ तार भेजती हैं कि यह अफसर करप्ट है, इसको बदल दिया जाये क्योंकि वे अवैध व्यापार करने वालों को कन्ट्रोल करना चाहते हैं। सारे देश भर में जितना सट्टे का काम है उसके लिए लाइनें हमेशा बिल्कुल खाली रहती हैं भले ही मिनिस्टर की लाइन एंगेज रहे। यही नहीं, इनके खिलाफ ग्वालियर में एक पत्रकार ने लिख दिया कि यह मटका जालंधर से खुलता है और इस तरह से टेलीफोन के जरिए उनको खबरें मिलती हैं तो उस आदमी को झूठे कत्ल के वेश में जालंधर में फंसा दिया गया। इसी तरह से

आगरा के एक पत्रकार को फंसा दिया गया। तो इस डिपार्टमेन्ट के जरिए ब्लैकमार्केटीयर्स जिस तरह से नाजायज फायदा उठाते हैं, ये मटकेबाज और सट्टेबाज जो हैं, मैं चाहता हूँ खास तौर पर सरकार उनपर ध्यान दे और उनके खिलाफ सी. बी. आई. की इन्क्वायरी हो। और धर्म के नाम पर तथा पाकेट यूनियन, जो इस तरह की ट्रेड यूनियन्स चलती हैं उनको खत्म किया जाये ताकि इमानदार अफसर काम कर सकें और उन लोगों को सजा मिले जो कि अब तक इस प्रकार का ब्लैक का व्यापार करते आ रहे हैं। यह आपने चीज है जोकि कई बार अखबारों में आ चुकी है और उसकी तरफ सरकार का ध्यान दिलाया गया है लेकिन यह मटका और सट्टा व्यापार सरकार खत्म नहीं कर सकी है। इसपर सरकार सख्त कार्यवाही करे—यही मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा : माननीय सदस्य को जो जो चिन्ता है काले बाजार, सट्टे बाजार वगैरह वगैरह बाजारों की, मैं भी उनकी चिन्ता में अपने को सम्मिलित करता हूँ लेकिन टेलीफोन विभाग के पास ऐसा कोई जरिया नहीं है कि वह कालर की इन्टेन्शन को पहले से समझ ले कि किस पर्यज के लिए वह काल बुक कर रहा है इसलिए लाइटेनिंग काल जिसका दाम करीब करीब 8 गुना ज्यादा होता है नार्मल काल से, वह एक हाई प्रायर्टी काल है, किसी को भी उसे करने का अधिकार है और अगर वह करता है तो उसमें लाचारी है। लेकिन यह पहला मौका है जब हमने उस सतर्कता को ध्यान में रखते हुए ताकि हमारे विभाग के लोग उपभोक्ताओं के साथ मिल जुल करके कोई गलत कामों में सम्मिलित न हों इस तरह की बात पकड़ी है और 4 जून को उनके पकड़े जाने से स्वयं विभाग में काफी हलचल मची हुई है।

[श्री शशि भूषण]

जहां तक इस बात का सम्बन्ध है कि किसी यूनियन के कहने से हो तो चाहे घर्म के नाम पर, यूनियन हों या अघर्म के नाम पर, यूनियन के कहने से किसी व्यक्ति का ट्रांसफर करने की नीति हमारी नहीं है और जबतक मैं यह काम देख रहा हूं, मुझे पूरी आशा है कि कोई यूनियन इस तरह का काम करके हमको प्रेशराइज नहीं कर सकेगी। — (व्यवधान)...

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : I have carefully read the statement given by the hon. Minister. I am thankful that he laid a trap to catch some people. But the reply he has given seems to convey the impression that he is not aware of the extent to which this racket prevails; he says in his statement : 'no conclusive evidence was forthcoming to establish such mischief'. It is entirely incorrect to say so, Hundreds of complaints come to the department that calls which they never made are being entered in their bills and no action has been taken against the person concerned. I can give the instance of a call of my own brother. Dr. Hori Lal Saxena, Tel. No. 42753. He was given a bill which included a sum of Rs. 22.50 for making a call to Dehra Dun. When he complained that he did not make any call to Dehra Dun the officer wrote to him that he regretted that there was a wrong call entered in his bill and that he was giving him a revised bill. When the officer said that a wrong call was entered, did you find out who was the person who made the wrong entry? And was he given an exemplary punishment? Did you also trace the person who had actually made the call to Dehra Dun and had got it entered in my brother's bill? Was he punished? Was his telephone disconnected? This is the least you could have done to stop the racket.

I have another instance which I wish to bring to the notice of the House. My brother received a telephone bill in which a sum of Rs. 100 was charged for entries in the Telephone Directory for 1970. My

brother asked for details for the entries, but though two months have passed, no details have been sent. Instead of that, a wire was sent to him saying that the Bill "is herewith returned to avoid disconnection of the phone, and refund, if any, intimated by the D. O. will be adjusted in the next bill."

What is worse still, complaints are not kept on the file. They are returned and only the action taken is intimated.

Such instances are happening not only in Delhi but all over India. For instance the Telephone Department in Gorakhpur, sent me a bill several years ago in which they charged Rs. 200 for Trunk calls which I had not made. I complained and they were corrected, but I do not know if anything has happened to the persons concerned. I am sorry that some blacksheep in the department should bring the name of the staff into disrepute. Although I am a trade unionist, I have no sympathies for such black sheep, and they must be dealt with in a harsh manner. I also want that such subscribers whose calls are thus entered in others' bills should have their phones disconnected.

Lakhs of rupees are thus being misappropriated. I hope the hon. Minister who, I know, is a very efficient person, will see to this and clean the whole department. He must stop all these wrong things happening in the department. I hope the hon. Minister will do it.

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : Sir, I am beholden to the hon. Member for giving me information about these things and about his telephone. But I am sorry to say that it would be much better if he sends a letter in writing, pointing out all these things to me,—and I shall also be grateful to him,—so that I may really go into them in fuller details. Presently, I do not have all the facts regarding that case with me, because they do not arise out of this particular question. Therefore, I am sorry I have to disappoint him by saying that presently I have nothing to comment upon.

MR. SPEAKER : He has just quoted an instance; not an individual case but some instances. So, you might reply,

SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA : So far as this is concerned, my hon. friend will agree with me that this is because of the instructions given that this particular type of case has been apprehended. It is I think about a month now since I have been in this Ministry. Two instances were brought to my notice ; one in Jammu and Kashmir, and the other in Delhi. We had issued definite instructions as to how to seal this leakage and how to give a more efficient and honest service to our customers. So, a number of steps have been taken and more are intended to be taken. As it is, these linesmen, when they go on duty, they have a pass with them. We propose to give them now a new style work pass for that day, for such and such area and for such and such duty, so that he can be apprehended, and you can find out if he was really on duty or was really committing pilferage.

Similarly, so far as the bills are concerned, which are not normally correct bills, because, somebody, if I may say so, pilfered the calls from a particular number, we always go into the details and if we are satisfied that the past bills relate to arrears, it will be indicative which cannot be otherwise explained, and we do give some rebate. That might have been the case of giving a rebate and action taken.

So far as the question of the person making the entry is concerned, now it is an automatic entry. The meter notes automatically, and notes down the reading. Nobody need read it manually. Therefore, I cannot honestly punish the meter. Somebody may make the meter run, may be surreptitiously, and it is this particular thing which is not always known to us. Now that we have come to grips with it, and now that we have arrested these two people, I am more than sure that the cooperation of this House will give us fuller strength to meet with the situation.

श्री अमर नाथ चावला : (दिल्ली सदर) अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं ऐंटी करप्शन विभाग की सराहना करना चाहता हूं कि जो बहुत असें से यह रैकेट चल रहा था उस को उन्होंने पकड़ा कई सालों से प्राइवेट सर्विसक्राइबर्स की यह

कम्प्लेन्ट आ रही थी कि कई महीनों के अन्दर उन के बिल एकदम जम्प कर जाते थे और इस के लिए उन्होंने ने दरखास्तें भी दीं, उस के ऊपर विभाग ने कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की। अगर विभाग कार्यवाही करता तो शायद पहले ही वह पकड़ में आ जाते। इस के ऊपर मंत्री महोदय क्या कोई जांच बैठाने का वायदा करेंगे ?

मैं एक चीज और कहना चाहता हूं कि सट्टा व्यापारियों को जो टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाते हैं इस इल्लीगल ट्रेड के लिये, क्या ऐज सच उन को आप डिबार करेंगे कि वह टेलीफोन कनेक्शन न ले सकें, जैसा कि फतेहपुरी में बहुत से व्यापारी ऐसा काम करते हैं ?

श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा : अध्यक्ष जी, पहले क्या होता था, यह मैं नहीं कह सकता हूं। लेकिन अब ऐसा न होने दें यह हमारा अथक प्रयास रहेगा।

जहां तक फतेहपुरी के सट्टे बाजार का सवाल है, मेरे मित्र जो होम मिनिस्ट्री में हैं उन से हम सहयोग लेने की चेष्टा करेंगे कि किस तरह से सट्टा व्यापारियों पर हम नज़र रख सकते हैं।

12.16 hrs.

RE : RELIEF MATERIAL FOR BANGLA DESH REFUGEES

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Sir, with your permission, I would like to draw the attention of the house and the Government to a very serious bit of news which has appeared in yesterday's Calcutta papers to the effect that a very large quantity—several hundred tonnes—of relief material which had been received from various foreign countries and agencies for the relief of Bangla Desh refugees, is lying uncleared at the Dum Dum airport. A photograph also has been published, and the report says that from Denmark, Canada, the United Nations, and

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

relief organizations such as the International Red Cross and so on, a large amount of material-medicines; drugs, foodstuff, tents and such like things has arrived, and it says— I may with your permission, read one short paragraph :

“Despite repeated requests to the Relief and Rehabilitation Ministry, the Relief Department of the Government of West Bengal and Red Cross Society, to take delivery of the goods, none has come forward.....”

This is a strange thing; that there is no room there, and if more material keeps on arriving, there would be no place to stock them. Some of the stock which had come from Canada, which they call high protein cod fish, is lying in a place where it is exposed to rain and some of it got damaged also. But there is nobody to clear it. We have here been told every day that all these measures are being taken on an absolutely emergency and top priority footing. This is a very alarming piece of news. If this is the way relief is going to be administered, I would ask you, and through you I would request the Government, to assure the house immediately that steps will be taken to see that timely and prompt clearance of this relief material is done, and we would also like to know what is the exact position at present.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : In this connection, I may add—

MR. SPEAKER : No, no.

DR. RANEN SEN : Yesterday, I returned from Calcutta, and that is why I want to make a submission in this connection.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Indrajit Gupta has already stated it. You must give some previous notice to me.

DR. RANEN SEN : This is the time of act. It is not merely a question of the Minister making a statement. Unless these materials are lifted from the airport, they

may become useless. The whole airport is full of these materials. That is the first point.

Secondly, the people outside the airport are without any shelter; without any food and without any medicine. While food and medicine are being stocked there, they are not used by anybody. It is a very sad situation. That is why the Government's attention is being drawn now, and the Government has to act now. There is no question of making a statement and trying to satisfy the Members of this house. The cholera epidemic is breaking out and more than 10,000 people are dying, and not merely that one lakh people are suffering and are affected by cholera and the whole of West Bengal is seriously affected by it, not to speak of Bangla Desh. This is criminal negligence on the part of the authorities, whether it is the State Government or it is the Central Government. Now there is real necessity that the Government should immediately send an SOS and try to clear the whole thing.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : Government entirely share the distress of the hon. Members if any delay has taken place. According to the information that we have received this morning, after we learnt of this issue, all the consignments were cleared immediately, as soon as they were received.

A consignment of 32 tonnes from UNICEF which arrived last evening by Kaledonian Airways was cleared. The only consignment that remains so far uncleared is the one addressed to Cooch Behar relief society by name. We have asked the Additional Secretary who is there to get in touch with the society concerned and we are hopeful that this would be cleared in the course of the day. I can assure hon. Members that we have issued clear instructions, and we are prepared to issue them again, that the relief consignments should be cleared immediately. We are distressed that the whole of the Dum Dum airport should be cluttered with these consignments and we want them to be removed as soon as possible. All the agencies will do whatever is necessary to remove them.

12.22 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

BORDER SECURITY FORCE (AMENDMENT RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ALL INDIA SERVICES ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Border Security Force (Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. S. O. 1362 in Gazette of India dated the 8th April, 1970 along with its Hindi version published in Gazette of India dated the 3rd October, 1970, under sub-section (3) of section 141 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [*Placed in Library. See. N. LT-351/71*].
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Notification. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-352/71*]
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Fourth Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 747 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971.
 - (ii) The Third Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Police Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 748 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-353/71*].

RUBBER (AMENDMENT) RULES, COFFEE (AMENDMENT), RULES NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, CERTIFIED ACCOUNTS OF CARDAMOM BOARD, ERNAKULAM AND ANNUAL REPORT OF COFFEE BOARD, 1969-70

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) A copy of the Rubber (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 430 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 25 of the Rubber Act, 1947. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-354/71*].
- (2) A copy of the Coffee (Amendment) Rules, 1971, (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. GSR 623 in Gazette of India dated the 1st May, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 48 of the Coffee Act, 1942. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-355/71*]
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
 - (i) The Textiles (Production by Knitting, Embroidery, Lace Making and Printing Machines) Control Amendment Order, 1971, published in Notification No. S. O. 784 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1971.
 - (ii) The Textile Machinery (Production and Distribution) Control Amendment Order, 1971, published in Notification No. S. O. 785 in Gazette of India dated the 20th February, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See. No. LT-356/71*]

[Shri A. C. George]

- (4) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Cardamom Board, Ernakulam for the year 1969-70 and the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 19 of the Cardamom Act, 1965. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-357/71]
- (5) A copy of the Annual Report of the Coffee Board for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See. No. LT-358/71]

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following message received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

“In accordance with the provisions of rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 7th June, 1971, agreed without any amendment to the General Insurance (Emergency Provisions) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 2nd June, 1971.”

12.23 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up general discussion of the general budget. We have still 5 hours and 15 minutes. When would the Minister like to reply ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I would like to reply some time tomorrow, either 3 O'Clock or 4 O'Clock. 4 O'Clock would suit me very well. I will take 50 minutes to 1 hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Shivpujan Shastri will continue his speech.

श्री शिवपूजन शास्त्री (विक्रमगंज) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस वर्ष का बजट हमें एक नई दिशा की तरफ ले जाता है, इस लिये वित्त मंत्री जी बधाई के पात्र हैं। यह बजट देश की वर्तमान आर्थिक स्थिति की पृष्ठभूमि में है। देश की आर्थिक स्थिति तरक्की पर है, खासकर कृषि उत्पादन 5 प्रतिशत से भी अधिक बढ़ा है। औद्योगिक उत्पादन 5 प्रतिशत अधिक बढ़ा है, लेकिन जितना होना चाहिये उतना नहीं हो रहा है। खासकर खाद्यान्न 100 प्रतिशत अधिक हो रहा है। 1950 में 5 करोड़ टन अन्न होता था लेकिन 1971 में 10.5 करोड़ टन हो रहा है। इस तरह हम देखते हैं कि कृषि उत्पादन दिन दिन बढ़ रहा है। अभी मैंने अपने निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में देखा कि जिन खेतों में एक फसल होती थी, उन में तीन फसलें निकालने की तैयारी हो रही है। मई और अप्रैल के महीने में जहाँ पर पहले कुछ नहीं होता था वहाँ घान बोया जा रहा है। इस मामले में लोग विज्ञान से भी मदद ले रहे हैं और गांवों में भी खेती के लिये ट्रैक्टरों का व्यवहार कर रहे हैं। अगर इस तरह से देखा जाय तो देहातों में कृषि उत्पादन काफी तरक्की पर है। कभी सिर्फ इस बात की है कि जो किसान एक बीघा या पांच बीघे तक भूमि में खेती करते हैं वह ट्रैक्टर को व्यवहार में नहीं ला सकते हैं और अच्छी खाद भी इस्तेमाल नहीं कर सकते हैं। उन के लिये खाद और ट्रैक्टरों का इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिये।

जहाँ तक पिछले वर्षों का सवाल है, मंत्री महोदय उन को ध्यान में रखते हुए आगे के लिये विचार कर रहे हैं और तैयारी कर रहे हैं। उत्पादन में जो कमी है उस के लिये मंत्री महोदय जिम्मेदार नहीं हैं। उस के लिये देश में काफी जागरूकता लाने की जरूरत है और

लोगों में उत्पादन के प्रति जागरूकता उत्पन्न करने की आवश्यकता है। आज कल हम देखते हैं कि देश में उन चीजों के दाम भी बढ़ रहे हैं जिन पर टैक्स नहीं लगाया गया है। इस का मतलब यह है लोगों की आदत खराब हो गई है। लोग एक नई आदत सीख चुके हैं और वह यह है कि चीज को चुरा कर, नक्ली कमी कर कर के उस को मंहगा कर देते हैं। इस आदत के खिलाफ देश भर में एक नई जागरूकता लाने के लिये तहरीक चलनी चाहिये। यह बजट की कमी नहीं है, यह हम माननीय सदस्यों की कमी है कि हम देश में ऐसा वातावरण नहीं तैयार कर रहे हैं जिस में लोग नाजायज तरीके इस्तेमाल न कर सकें।

अब हम कुछ बजट प्रस्तावों को देखें। लेकिन उस के पहले हम बजट के खर्च पर भी विचार करें। बजट के खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये 177 करोड़ रु. के टैक्स लगाये गये हैं और 220 करोड़ रु० का घाटा छोड़ दिया गया है। लेकिन यह 177 करोड़ रु० बजट में किस काम के लिये रक्खा गया है? जो भी प्रत्यक्ष कर हैं, हम देखते हैं कि कोई भी आदमी उन का विरोध नहीं कर रहा है, क्योंकि यह टैक्स उन लोगों पर लगाये गये हैं जिनसे रुपया लेना चाहिए, जिनके बारे में ऐलान किया है कि हम उन से लेंगे जिन के पास है और उस को हम उन लोगों पर खर्च करेंगे जिन के पास नहीं है। बजट में ठीक वैसा ही किया गया है। जो प्रत्यक्ष कर लगाये गये हैं उन से प्राप्त होने वाला रुपया उन लोगों के लिये रक्खा गया है जिन को उसकी जरूरत है। मंदे पेर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस से 7 करोड़ रु० बसूल होगा, वह सारा बच्चों के लिये खर्च किया जा रहा है। क्या बच्चों पर होने वाले खर्च को पूरा करने के लिये मंदे पेर कर लगाना जरूरी नहीं है। इस तरह से देखा जाय तो जितने भी खर्च की मंदे हैं कोई भी नहीं कह सकता है कि उन को काम में नहीं लाया जाना चाहिये।

हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने जान बूझ कर उन्हीं मदों को रक्खा है जिन पर खर्च करना बहुत जरूरी है।

जहां तक घाटे के बजट की बात है वह पहले से ही चला आ रहा है, और इस साल घाटे की मद पारसाल से कम है। इस तरह से हम पूरी पूरी कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि घाटे का बजट न होने पाये, लेकिन वह एक दो साल में नहीं हो सकता, उस के लिये कुछ और वक्त चाहिये।

जहां तक समाजवाद का सवाल है, वह तो एक प्रक्रिया है। एक जीवन की राह है। उस के पीछे सिद्धान्त इतना ही है कि समान अवसर सब को मिलना चाहिये, हर एक व्यक्ति को जीने का अवसर मिलना चाहिये। यह अवसर तभी होगा जब जिन लोगों के पास जीवन के ज्यादा साधन हैं, उन से उन को लेकर ऐसे लोगों को दें जिन के पास वह साधन नहीं हैं। यह बिल्कुल जायज है, यह सामाजिक न्याय के अनुकूल है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि बजट के जितने प्रस्ताव हैं वे एक सिद्धान्त के अनुकूल हैं। जो लोग इसका विरोध करते हैं उनके सिद्धान्त कुछ अलग ही प्रकार के होंगे। जो समाजवादी लोग हैं, जो लोग आर्थिक जीवन को पूरे राज्य के हाथ में रखना चाहते हैं उनका राज्य भी एक नई किस्म का होता है, जिस में तानाशाही का मौका होता है। हम उस राज्य कला को, राज्य चलाने के कार्य को पसन्द नहीं करते हैं। हम तो ऐसा राज्य चाहते हैं जिस राज्य में प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को पूरी तरह से विकसित होने का अधिकार मिले। प्रत्येक व्यक्ति को वह अधिकार तभी मिलेगा जब उसको बराबर के अवसर मिलेंगे। इस बजट में बराबर के अवसर देने का प्रयत्न किया गया है। इसलिए मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA (Balasore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, listening for so many hours to the discussion on the Budget, as a teacher of political economy for many years and also as a student, who has read economics and politics, I can only say in this House that this Budget cannot be called a socialist budget but it is a budget which has processed the fundamentals which will go to shape the socialist economy of our state in future. As the Minister, Shri Ganesh, told us the other day, this only budget cannot initiate the process of socialism; there will be many more budgets in this country to be propounded and given to the people by this Government, which will make the sum total of our socialist realisation.

I have listened to the arguments of learned Members in the Opposition who have said that this is not a socialist budget. I have my own conviction that it is very difficult to bring a socialist budget in a democratic set-up. Unless we have partial dictatorship, it is very difficult to control the means of distribution and production in this country. I believe, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, who has been given a mandate by the people to bring socialism to this country can also act as a partial dictator (*Shri Piloo Mody* : She is.) with full cooperation of the people of this country to bring economic resurgence in this sub-continent.

We have heard the budget speeches of previous ministers in this independent country. We have heard Shanmugham Chetty; we have heard Dr. John Mathai; we have heard Shri Deshmukh; we have heard Shri Morarji Desai; but Shri Chavan's budget has evoked full throated hopes in this country and the country expects that in course of time this budget will be the forerunner of further socialist budgets.

I must say that nothing more could be expected in a country which passed through a non-violent revolution. It is possible for Soviet Russia to give socialist budgets in five years' time and it has not been given in Soviet Russia. We have been hearing from the Soviet leaders that free bread will be available to the Soviet people. The Bolshevik Revolution came in 1918 and this is 1971; during all these years the Soviet people have not got free bread. So I say,

in the present circumstances nothing more could be expected of this Government. Probably for the first time in the economic as well as the political history of India this Government has aroused hopes and we can expect that the future budgets will definitely be according to the liking of the people.

We have heard criticism that additional taxes have been imposed on cigarettes, textiles, petrol, telegrams and telephones and that there has been a ceiling on company remuneration. But I must say that this country has to be roused to a sense of supreme sacrifice, no country can achieve socialism. The people of Russia, China, Hungary, Rumania, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia—all the socialist countries, whatever, we may name them—must have made the supreme sacrifice for bringing socialism. But we people in our country do not have that spirit of socialist realisation and of sacrifice.

We know, the ministers are living a life of luxury. We know even a parliamentarian like myself, who has been elected by the downtrodden people, who are unfed and unclad, leads a life which I should not lead. At least 50 per cent of remuneration that I get should go to the people. So I say, unless we are roused to the sense of supreme sacrifice, nobody can achieve socialism in this country; socialism will be a hyperbolic nonsense and will never be reality.

The rich agriculturists should have been taxed more in this budget. In Russia the rich kulaks were found to be counter-revolutionary and reactionaries. The Bolshevik Government tried to control them there was a revolution against them. The rich landed peasantry in this country has closed the door for an agrarian revolution. There should be distribution of land and of the national wealth. Then only the common people, the peasants and workers, may realise that here is a government which can give us socialism. This government is bound to be a workers' and peasants' government some day. Then only we can have socialism. When we will find that this government has representation of the workers and peasants—that is what Pandit Nehru thought of and what late Gandhiji also aspired to—then only we can

feel that the future budgets will be in the line of popular thinking and popular desire.

Shri Chavan, the Finance Minister, has earmarked Rs. 60 crores for Bangla Desh. Bangla Desh is a great problem not only for us but for the whole world. It is an international responsibility. But people outside in the country, 55 crores of Indians, feel that probably the India Government could have acted more vigorously, does not matter if it would have amounted to a sense of a little aggression across the border. Rs. 60 crores is nothing. Shri Chavan has shown his supreme sense of financial calculation by trying to narrow the balance of payments gap and all that, thereby trying to secure the economic foundation of this country. But Bangla Desh is a foreign relation question which is very much tied up with our foreign policy.

Our foreign policy is a socialist foreign policy. Long back when Sir Girija Shankar Bajpai was controlling our foreign relations, one of our ambassadors met Sir Vincent Aureol and talked to him about Indian foreign relations. Sir Vincent Aureol said, "I can understand very much about the first sex and the second sex, but your foreign policy is the third sex in politics." For many years it was so, but Nehru changed the very course of Indian foreign policy. Shrimati Gandhi is today following the path which was shown by the late Panditji, of non-alignment. The Bangla Desh question is bound to be a burning question for many years to come and not only Rs. 60 crores but it may so happen the finance Minister has to keep apart Rs. 600 crores for such questions.

Shri Chavan has earmarked Rs. 25 crores for the educated unemployed people. Here I must say that Shri Chavan has not realised the feelings of the vast multitude of unemployed people in this country. I come from a place where probably 90 per cent of the people are in hunger. Rs 25 crores is nothing. We assured the people before the elections that probably from every family one one will get a job somewhere who will get his food. If India has

55 crores of people and there are 4 crores or 5 crores of families, how are we going to employ these 5 crores of unemployed people ?

The unemployed people are becoming Naxalities. The cream of universities, people who topped in universities in West Bengal are becoming Naxalites, because they are unemployed. They do not get food to eat ; they do not have proper clothing ; they see their fathers dying of hunger and their mothers cannot give a morsel of food to the dying children. What will be their reaction ? These educated unemployed people, who got first division in universities brilliant technicians and scientists, do not get any employment. What will be their mental reaction ? The reaction will be the that they will turn into either Naxalites or militant socialists or anything that you may call it. You have to think about these unemployed people and have a crash programme. Now, Rs. 12 lakhs have been given to every district. What will happen ? In a block, one hundred people are to be given employment now I know thousands are there who are not getting food to eat. We are thinking of giving employment to only 100 people in a block. It is nothing, even a collection of pebbles on the seashore. The hon. Finance Minister has to think on this line.

In conclusion, I say, the country has reposed confidence in him, the country has reposed confidence in the Prime Minister and the country thinks, feels and hopes very strongly that socialism is around the corner.

श्री गंगा चरण बोसित (खंडवा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री ने 1971-72 के लिए जो आय व्ययक प्रस्तुत किया है, मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ। जब कोई भी विकासशील देश लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत अपनी आर्थिक उन्नति और समृद्धि के चरम लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने की कोशिश करता है, तो उस को नाना प्रकार के अवरोधों, विरोधों, आलोचनाओं और निन्दाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है। विकासशील देशों में बजट बनाते वक्त आर्थिक उन्नति और वित्तीय स्थिति में संतुलन लाने के लिए

[श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित]

जनसाधारण पर किसी न किसी प्रकार का बोझ डालना ही पड़ेगा।

यह निस्संकोच कहा जा सकता है कि सरकारी पूंजी निवेश में बढ़ती-चढ़ती किये बिना हम अपने देश की अर्थ-व्यवस्था में किसी प्रकार की उन्नति नहीं कर सकते। हम बजट से यह बात स्पष्ट भलकती है कि हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था इतनी जड़ता की दयनीय व्यवस्था में पहुंच गई है कि वित्त मंत्री के लिए सिवाये इधर से कुछ तोड़ने और उधर से कुछ जोड़ने के और कोई चारा नहीं था। लेकिन इस जोड़ने और तोड़ने में भी उन्होंने बड़े कौशल के साथ प्लास्टिक सर्जरी की और इस चातुर्य के साथ बजट को हमारे सामने प्रस्तुत किया कि हमें उस की सराहना ही करनी पड़ती है।

ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि वित्त मंत्री गीता के बड़े उपासक हैं और वह गीता के जीवन-दर्शन को हमारे वित्तीय क्षेत्र में उतारना चाहते हैं। जैसा कि मेरे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने कहा है, यह बजट त्याग की अपेक्षा करता है। जब तक इस देश में त्याग की भावना नहीं आयेगी, तब तक हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में सुधार, हमारे देश की प्रगति और हमारी स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा नहीं हो सकती। एक बात जरूर है कि यह बजट त्याग की अपेक्षा तो जरूर करता है, लेकिन “तेन त्यक्तेन मुंजीथाः” की शर्त पूरी होना अभी बाकी है। जनसाधारण पर केवल कुछ कर लगाया गया है। यदि हम इस बात की कोशिश करते हैं कि हमारा जनसाधारण तनिक भी कराचार के भार से न दबे, तो हम ने जो स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त की है, उसकी किस प्रकार हम रक्षा कर सकेंगे? स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त करना कठिन है, लेकिन प्राप्त की हुई स्वतन्त्रता की रक्षा करना उस से भी ज्यादा कठिन है। इस लिए

यदि जनसाधारण पर कुछ थोड़ा सा कर भार आ जाता है, तो उस को लेकर शोर मचाना या नकरात्मक नारे लगाना ठीक नहीं है।

जहाँ तक करों का सम्बन्ध है, वित्त मंत्री ने एक से चार तक पावरलूम चलाने वालों को संयुक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क में कुछ छूट दी है। मैं उस की तारीफ करता हूँ। लेकिन मैं उन से यह अपेक्षा करता था कि वह एक से चार पावरलूम चलाने वालों के संयुक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क को पचास रुपये से दस रुपये करने के साथ साथ उन पर से सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी को भी हटा देंगे, ताकि गरीब बुनकरों को काफी राहत मिल सके। आश्चर्य तो इस बात का है कि जो चार इकाई से ऊपर लूम चलाते हैं, उन पर सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी कम है, बल्कि जो पावरलूम पर टेरिलीन, नाईलोन और रेशम बनाने वाले हैं, उन पर सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी नहीं है और उन्हें सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी का लाइसेंस भी नहीं लेना पड़ता है। वित्त मंत्री महाराष्ट्र से आते हैं, जहाँ विद्युत-चालित करघे भारतवर्ष में सब से ज्यादा चलते हैं। अगर वह एक से चार पावरलूम चलाने वालों को संयुक्त उत्पादन-शुल्क में राहत दे सकते हैं, तो मैं उन से यह आशा करता हूँ कि वह उन पर सेंट्रल एक्साइज ड्यूटी भी माफ कर देंगे।

वित्त मंत्री ने अपने बजट भाषण में यह घोषणा की है कि सब राज्य सरकारों में समानता रहेगी, असमानता नहीं। यह एक साहसी कदम है। लेकिन मुझे यह देख कर हैरानी होती है कि एक प्रान्त स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ पावरलूम वालों को 2200 रुपये का लोन देती हैं, जब कि उस के पास के ही दूसरे प्रान्त में उसी स्टेट बैंक की शाखाएँ 750 रुपये का लोन देती हैं। मैं इस सम्बन्ध में स्टेट बैंक के मैनेजर्स से मिला। मैं ने उन से पूछा कि क्या कारण है कि महाराष्ट्र में एक पावरलूम

को 2200 रुपये लोन मिलता है, जब कि महाराष्ट्र के साथ लगे हुए मध्य प्रदेश में एक पावरलूम को 750 रुपये से ज्यादा लोन नहीं दिया जाता है। उन्होंने केवल यही बताया कि हम स्थानीय परिस्थितियों की देख कर ऋण देते हैं। मैं वित्त मंत्री से निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि वह इस ओर ध्यान दें और दो राज्यों के साथ बरते जाने वाली असमानता को दूर करें।

कुछ चीजों को विलासिता की चीजें कह कर यदि हम उन पर टैक्स लगायें, तो वह समझ में आता है। मैं देखता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री ने हरिजन और आदिवासी आदि पिछड़ी जातियों के बच्चों के लिए पब्लिक स्कूलों में पच्चीस प्रतिशत स्थान रिजर्व किये हैं। ताकि वे जा कर समाज के साथ बराबर से एक कंधा लगा कर काम करें। समझ में नहीं आया कि एक ओर तो हम यह कोशिश करते हैं कि पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग हमारे कंधे से कंधा लगा कर हमारे समकक्ष और हमारे साथ बैठें, लेकिन जब शिक्षित हो जायं तब अगर वह बिजली का बल्ब लगाने की कोशिश करें या चीनी के बर्तन में खाना चाहें या वह साबुन का उपयोग करना चाहें तो उन को ज्यादा खर्च करना पड़े। इन को भी यदि हम विलासिता की चीजें समझें तो अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय जगत जब यह देखेगा कि भारतवर्ष में साबुन, चीनी के बर्तन बिजली का बल्ब यह भी विलासिता के अंदर गिने जाते हैं तो यह जरा शर्मनाक बात भारत के लिए होगी।

मैं एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं कि यह पहला ही बजट नहीं है जो कि घाटे का बजट है। इस के पहले भी घाटे के बजट आए और उन बजटों को हमने पचाया। इस से पहले जितने भी घाटे के बजट आए उन को हम ने पचाया और मैं आशा करता हूं कि यह घाटे का

बजट भी हम पचाएंगे। इस घाटे के बजटों के माध्यम से ही हमने क्या क्या नहीं किया? हम ने नये नये कारखाने खोले, हम ने कृषि के उत्पादन में बढ़ोत्तरी की। आज जब हम पुराने जमाने के काश्तकार का चित्र अपने मस्तिष्क में लाते हैं तो ढलते सूर्य के लालिमा-युक्त क्षितिज की पृष्ठभूमि में लड़खड़ाते कदमों को लिए हुए, झुकी हुई कमर, साथ ही साथ हल अपने कंधों पर रखे हुए एक मनुष्य का चित्र हमारे मस्तिष्क में उभर आता है। और आज जब हम उस काश्तकार का चित्र अपने मस्तिष्क में उठाना चाहते हैं तो हमें उस में सजगता दिखती है, चेतनता दिखती है, उस के कदमों में ताकत दिखाई देती है। आज के काश्तकार का नमूना पंजाब का काश्तकार है। पंजाब के काश्तकार को जब हम देखते हैं तो हमारे सामने एक विशाल वक्षःस्थल वाला मानव दिखाई देता है। हमें मालूम पड़ता है कि एक सजग काश्तकार और एक्सचेतन काश्तकार हमारे सामने खड़ा है। तो हम ने काश्तकारी में उन्नति की ओर जो शस्य श्यामलां मातरम् गीत हम गाते हैं उसे हमने चरितार्थ किया। इस से पहले पुराने जमाने में भिक्षा देहि, भिक्षा देहि का गीत जो हम गाया करते थे यह एक शर्मनाक बात भारत के लिए थी। हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि हमारा देश स्वावलम्बी बने। इससे पहिले भी बजट घाटे के थे। लेकिन उस समय हम तात्कालिक फायदा उन बजटों से नहीं ले सके। आज हमें उम्मीद है कि घाटे का बजट रहते हुए भी हम यह प्रयत्न करेंगे कि नई क्षमताएं पैदा करें और उत्पादन ज्यादा बढ़ाएं। लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी हमें स्याल रखना पड़ेगा कि केवल उत्पादन बढ़ाने से ही घाटे की पूर्ति हम नहीं कर सकेंगे, हमें प्रशासनिक योग्यता लानी पड़ेगी। हमें मितव्ययिता लानी पड़ेगी। हमें जल्दी से जल्दी जो निर्णय करते हैं वह निर्णय लेने पड़ेंगे। जब हम यह तीनों बातें करेंगे तो हमें उम्मीद है कि हम इस घाटे

[श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित]

के बजट के रहते हुए भी तरक्की करेंगे और हमारा राष्ट्र आगे बढ़ेगा।

मैं एक दो मिनट मध्य प्रदेश के बारे में कह देना चाहता हूँ। मध्य प्रदेश का विस्तार उस के अंदर पिछड़े वर्गों की अधिक संख्या, साथ ही साथ साधनों की बहुलता होते हुए भी उन के दीहन करने के लिए जो वित्तीय सहायता हमें केन्द्रीय सरकार से नहीं मिलती वह एक बड़ी शर्मनाक बात मध्य प्रदेश के लिये है। मध्य प्रदेश में बहुत बड़े साधन हैं। उस का कोई अंचल आप देखें तो वह खनिज की सम्पदा से भरा हुआ मिलेगा। कोई उसका भाग देखें तो चावलों का भण्डार उसे कहा जाता है और साथ साथ गेहूँ के उत्पादन में भी हम विश्व के अन्य किसी भी मार्ग के समकक्ष खड़े रह सकते हैं। हमारे पास वन-सम्पदा अधिक से अधिक है। संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ के एक और खाद्य और कृषि के विशेषज्ञ प्रोफेसर विस्ट ने कहा है कि मध्य प्रदेश में इतनी ज्यादा वन सम्पदा है कि उस वन सम्पदा से 92 मिलियन घन मीटर औद्योगिक लकड़ी का हम उत्पादन कर सकते हैं। जब कि आज केवल 9 मिलियन घन मीटर वन सम्पदा का उपयोग किया जा रहा है। 92 मिलियन घन मीटर के बजाय केवल 9 मिलियन घन मीटर वन सम्पदा का उपयोग हो पाता है केवल इसलिए कि केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता नहीं मिलती। मेरी प्रार्थना है वित्त मंत्री सहोदय से कि मध्य प्रदेश के विस्तार को देखते हुए, मध्य प्रदेश की वन-सम्पदा को देखते हुए, मध्य प्रदेश की खनिज की बहुलता को देखते हुए केन्द्रीय शासन की ओर से उस की अधिक से अधिक सहायता करने की कृपा करे।

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं बजट के सिलसिले में कुछ बातें

कहना चाहता हूँ। यह बात दुरुस्त है कि इस बजट में जो आउट लाइन दी गई है उसके सिलसिले में एक बात साफ है कि कोशिश की गई है कि हम समाज को बदलें। लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे आधे मन से कोई आदमी काम करे; बुझे हुए मन से कोई आदमी काम करे। इस बजट में समाज को बदलने की बातें, मोनोपली को कर्ब करने की बातें तो की गई हैं लेकिन वह सिर्फ आधे मन से या बुझे हुए मन से करने की बात-नजर आती है। आज हमारे सामने यह सवाल नहीं है कि हम इस बजट को किस तरह से पाम करते हैं। सवाल यह है कि आज हिन्दुस्तान के लोग चाहते क्या हैं? उस प्रेरणा को, उस नारे को जो एनेक्शन में हमने लगाया हिन्दुस्तान की जनता आज देखना चाहती है उस तरफ हम कदम उठाते हैं कि नहीं उठाते हैं। यह मैं मानता हूँ कि इस तरफ कोशिश की गई है। लेकिन जो जो कदम उठाने की जरूरत है उस तरफ पूरी संजीदगी के साथ, सीरियसनेस के साथ ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ, आप कहते हैं कि आमदनी बढ़ाती है। लेकिन हमारा बहुत सा खपता जाया हो रहा है। जब तक आप इस मुल्क में मिक्सड एकोनामी सिस्टम रखेंगे, मुश्तर्का इक्वितादी सिस्टम रखेंगे तब तक पब्लिक सेक्टर कामयाब नहीं हो सकता। इसलिए जरूरत इस बात की है कि पूरे दिल से, पूरी हिम्मत से कोशिश कर के हमें मोनोपली को कर्ब करना है। आज हमारे ऊपर इल्जाम लगाया जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर कामयाब नहीं हो रहे हैं जब कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर कामयाब हैं। क्यों? क्यों कि पब्लिक सेक्टर बेसिक इंडस्ट्री में जाता है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर कन्स्यूमर्स इंडस्ट्री में जाता है। वह प्राफिट भी करता है, हम उसका नफा कमाने की इजाजत भी देते हैं, पूरा उसको कंट्रोल भी नहीं करते, उसको ब्लैक करने की इजाजत देते हैं, उसको फलने फूलने की इजाजत देते हैं और उसकी यह भी इजाजत देते हैं कि

वह हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में आकर हमें सेबोटेज करे। इसको रोकने की जरूरत है, बदलने की जरूरत है। इस मुल्क में तब्दीली तब तक नहीं आ सकती जब तक आप पब्लिक सेक्टर को कन्ज्यूमर्स गुड्स में इंट्रोड्यूस नहीं करेंगे, जब तक आप प्राइवेट सेक्टर को, मोनो-पलीज को कर्ब नहीं करेंगे। आज हम हर बात को अवायड करते हैं। हम सोचते हैं कि इस मसले को टच करें या न करें। जैसे आज एक बड़ा सवाल है रूरल सेक्टर के अंदर बड़ी आमदनी वालों पर टैक्स लगाने का। फ्यूडल सिस्टम को हम सीलिंग के जरिए घटाना चाहते हैं, सीलिंग से वह बच निकलते हैं। ऐग्रीकल्चरल सिस्टम पर हम टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहते, ट्रैक्टर पर टैक्स लगा कर उसकी पूर्ति करना चाहते हैं। आज हिन्दुस्तान की प्राबलम है प्राइवेट सेक्टर की मोनोपली, आज हिन्दुस्तान की प्राबलम है बैंड ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, आज हिन्दुस्तान की प्राबलम है पब्लिक सेक्टर का प्राफिट में न चलना हिन्दुस्तान में प्रबलम है बेकारी की, हिन्दुस्तान में प्राबलम है ऐग्रीकल्चर की। ऐग्रीकल्चर सेक्टर में जो बड़े बड़े फर्म बने हुए हैं, उन पर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। इन तमाम बड़े बड़े मसलों के बारे में.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप लंच के बाद अपनी स्पीच जारी रखें।

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch and four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the chair].

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—contd.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इससे पहले में कुछ बातें आपकी मार्फत कह चुका हूं। इस बजट से हम कोई बुनियादी तब्दीली नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर इसी रफ्तार से, जैसे कि हम चल रहे हैं समाज बदलने की तरफ, हम चलें तो मुझे उम्मीद है कि हम कभी अपनी मंजिल की तरफ पहुंच नहीं सकते हैं। आज जरूरत है समाज बदलने की। इस किस्म का बजट, इस किस्म का जज्बा, यह रफ्तार वेलफेयर स्टेट की तरफ तो ले जा सकती है लेकिन सोशलिस्ट स्टेट की तरफ, सोशलिज्म की तरफ हम इस तरह चल नहीं सकते हैं, बढ़ नहीं सकते हैं। उसके लिए हमें बुनियादी तब्दीलियां करनी पड़ेंगी। यह ठीक है कि इस बजट में कुछ बातों की तरफ रौशनी डालने की कोशिश की गई है लेकिन इस बजट ने सरमायेदारों पर तो कोई बहुत बड़ा फर्क नहीं डाला लेकिन गरीब लोगों को नाराज जरूर किया है। तो जरूरत है समाज बदलने की और समाज इस रफ्तार से हम बदल नहीं सकते, उसके लिए कुछ बड़े बड़े काम करने पड़ेंगे। आज हमारा समाज जिस तरह से चल रहा है, हम बेकारी दूर करना चाहते हैं जोकि एक बहुत बड़ा मसला है लेकिन उसके लिए जितनी बड़ी स्पिरिट, जितनी बड़ी कोशिश जितनी हिम्मत करने की जरूरत है वह हम कर नहीं रहे हैं। हम इश्यूज को फेस नहीं करते बल्कि हाच-पाच करके, कनफ्यूज करके छुटकारा हासिल करने की तरफ हम बढ़ रहे हैं। यह तरीका चलने वाला नहीं है, इसको बदलना होगा। आज हमारे देश में हम चाहते हैं कि पब्लिक सेक्टर मजबूत हो लेकिन पब्लिक सेक्टर तो मजबूत होता नहीं बल्कि हमारे काम करने के ढंग से प्राइवेट सेक्टर मजबूत होता है और जहां जहां प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दिक्कत आती है उसके शेयर्स

[श्री सत्पाल कपूर]

हम खरीद लेते हैं। अगर इसी ढंग से पब्लिक सेक्टर बनाना है तो पब्लिक सेक्टर, सोशलिस्ट समाज और सोशलिस्ट एकोनामी ये तीनों बातें विलड होने वाली नहीं हैं, बनने वाली नहीं है, यह बात हमें समझ लेनी चाहिए।

एक सवाल यह है कि नये समाज को बनाने के लिए और बुनियादी तब्दीली करने के लिए क्या हमारा मौजूदा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ढांचा हमें उस तरफ जाने में मदद देता है? मेरा अपना तजुर्बा है कि आज अगर गरीब के लिए आप कुछ करना चाहें तो उसमें जहां सरमायेदादार एक रुकावट है उससे एक बड़ी रुकावट यह एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दी है और उनमें इस बात का जिक्र आया है कि आप डिले को किस तरह से दूर कर सकते हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह का समाज हम हिन्दुस्तान में बनाना चाहते हैं उस तरह का न तो हमारे यहां नक्शा है और न उस तरह का एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन है। इस मौजूदा एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव ढंग से आप इस मुल्क के अन्दर बुनियादी तब्दीली नहीं ला सकते। इस तरीके को बदलना पड़ेगा। आज अगर हिन्दुस्तान में सबसे बड़ी कोई रुकावट है तो वह अफसरों का रवैया है। हर वह काम जो आप करवाना चाहते हैं गरीब के हक में वह नामुमकिन है और अमीर के हक में हर काम जो आप करवाना चाहते हैं गरीब के हक में वह नामुमकिन है और अमीर के हक में हर काम मुमकिन है। सारा एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, उसकी थिंकिंग, उसकी बर्किंग, उसका ढंग और उसका रवैया सब अमीरों के हक में है और गरीबों के खिलाफ है। इस ढंग से हम मुल्क के लोगों को कोई आराम नहीं दे सकते, इस मुल्क में बुनियादी तब्दीलियां नहीं ला सकते। गरीबी

हटाने की बात आप कह सकते हैं और लोगों से वोट ले सकते हैं लेकिन आप गरीबी हटा नहीं सकते हैं, उसके लिए बहुत बड़ी हिम्मत करनी पड़ेगी। इसके लिए हमें तैयार होना चाहिए।

आज कहा जाता है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर में घाटा है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में मुनाफा है। क्यों? प्राइवेट सेक्टर में तो हम इक्वायरी करते नहीं कि किस प्रकार से वे मुनाफा कमाते हैं। हमारे पास पब्लिक सेक्टर में वेसिक इंडस्ट्रीज है और प्राइवेट सेक्टर में कन्ज्यूमर गुड्स इंडस्ट्रीज बहुत ज्यादा है, उसमें वे किस किस की घपले-बाजी करते हैं उसकी कोई चेकिंग आज हमारे पास नहीं है। हमने कुछ कंट्रोल लगाया है लेकिन आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि एक जुडिशियल कमीशन मुकर्रर किया जाये जो कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर के काम करने ढंग को इक्वायर करे, जो इस बात को देखे कि प्राइवेट सेक्टर टैक्स को किस तरह से इवेट करता है, किस तरह से वह ब्लैक-मार्केटिंग करता है, प्राइवेट सेक्टर गरीबी को किस तरह से बढ़ाता है, ब्लैक मनी किस तरह से पैदा करता है और किस तरह से इस समाज में तरह तरह की बीमारियां पैदा करता है। आज इस तरह का कमीशन बनाने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूं सरकार इस बात की तरफ ध्यान देगी।

आज एक बात यह कही जाती है कि समाज को बदलना बहुत मुश्किल है, गरीबी हटाना बहुत मुश्किल है और पब्लिक सेक्टर को चलाना बहुत मुश्किल है।... (व्यवधान)... यह सब कुछ मुश्किल काम है क्यों कि हमारे विधान में कुछ कमजोरियां हैं। अगर आप समाज बदलना चाहते हैं तो इस मौजूदा विधान से सजाज में बुनियादी तब्दीलियां नहीं ला सकते, यह मैं मानता हूं। तो समाज में बुनियादी तब्दीली लाने के लिए,

गरीब की भोंमड़ी में आराम पहुंचाने के लिए अगर विधान बदलने की जरूरत पड़े तो उसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं आनी चाहिए। इस तरफ हमें ध्यान देना चाहिये। मेरा यकीन है कि जब तक आप मौजूदा विधान के ढांचे को नहीं बदलते तब तक आप बुनियादी तबदीलियां नहीं ला सकते। सरकार को उस उस तरफ ध्यान देना चाहिए।

यह ठीक है कि इस बजट में कुछ गलत टैक्स भी लगाये गये हैं। मिसाल के तौर पर मैदे पर और सिगरेट पर टैक्स लगाया गया। क्या ही अच्छा होता अगर आप रुपये, डेढ़ रुपये तक की सिगरेट को छोड़ देते। हां, जो लोग इंडिया किंग और कैप्सटन पीते हैं उन पर टैक्स लग जाता तो मुझे कोई अफसोस नहीं होता। आप टैक्स लगाते जो क्युटिक्योरा, पीयर्स सोप इस्तेमाल करने हैं। लेकिन गरीब आदमी भी जो साबुन इस्तेमाल करते हैं उन पर भी आपने टैक्स लगा दिया। फिर कहें कि हम बड़े आदमी पर टैक्स लगाये हैं इससे कंट्रिब्यूशन पैदा होता है, कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नहीं है। मिट्टी के तेल का आपने बजट में जिक्र नहीं किया। लेकिन उस पर दूसरे ढंग से ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन टैक्स ले आया।

अब मैं स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज जो पंजाब में हैं उनके बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूं। पंजाब में बहुत तरक्की हुई है। ठीक है। पंजाब की तरक्की बिड़ला, टाटा की वजह से नहीं हुई, न आपके पब्लिक सेक्टर के कारखानों से हुई है, न पंजाब में बड़े बड़े महाराजा ने रुपया लगाया, बल्कि वहाँ लोगी ने खुद मेहनत की है और हिम्मत करके इंडस्ट्री में आये हैं। मिस्त्री और किसान का लड़का शहर में आया उसने मेहनत की तो एक कंज्यूमर इंडस्ट्री बनाने में कामयाब हो गया। अब आप टैक्स उस पर

लगा रहे हैं जो 5,000 रु० की मशीनरी अपने घर में लगा कर बैठा हैं। आपको उनको ऐंजॉयमेंशन देना चाहिये। आपको कहना चाहिये कि स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्री में जो ढाई लाख से ऊपरी की मशीनरी लगा रहा है उस पर टैक्स लगेगा। लेकिन ऐसा न करके जो आदमी 20 हजार रु० की मशीनरी घर में लगाये बैठा है उसको टैक्स करते हैं।

लोहे का कोटा लुधियाना में आम मिस्त्री को नहीं मिलता है। उनको लोहा 1800 रु० के भाव से ही मिलता है, जबकि बड़े बड़े सरमायेदारों को कंट्रोल रेट से मिलता है। आज कोटे का तरीका ऐसा बन गया है कि छोटा आदमी ब्लैक में माल लेता है और बड़े आदमी को सरकारी रेट पर मिलता है। इन सब बातों की तरफ में उम्मीद करता हूं फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर साहब ध्यान देंगे तथा जो गरीबों को दुख देने वाले टैक्सेज हैं उनको वापस लेंगे।

श्रीमती सहोबराबाई राय (सागर) : उपाध्यक्ष जी, बड़े भाग्य की बात है कि तीन दिन के बाद आपने हमें बोलने का मौका दिया। श्रीमन्, मंत्री महोदय ने जो बजट पेश किया है उसका मैं स्वागत करती हूं और हृदय से धन्यवाद देती हूं कि जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं वे बहुत अच्छे ढंग से और सोच समझ कर लगाये गये हैं। क्योंकि देश में गरीबी बहुत ज्यादा है इसलिये गरीबों की उन्नति के लिये पैसा सरकार को चाहिए और उसका प्रबन्ध वित्त मंत्री जी ने सुन्दर ढंग से किया ताकि गरीबों पर ज्यादा टैक्स न पड़े और उनको ज्यादा पैसा मिले अपनी उन्नति के कामों के लिये, और बड़े लोगों पर ज्यादा टैक्स लगे।

सब प्रगती के माननीय सदस्य बोल चुके हैं, कोई ऐसी चीज बकाया नहीं है जिस पर कि मैं बोलूं। हमारे पंजाब के माननीय सदस्य

[श्रीमती सहोराबाई राय]

ने कहा कि पंजाब में काफी खुशहाली है, सरकार का कुछ भी पैसा नहीं लगा। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जितना पैसा सरकार ने लगाया है, या दिया है, वह सब पंजाब में ही तो लगा है। वहां अच्छे साधन हैं, कुएं हैं, सब कुछ पैसा आप ही लड़ कर ले गए। इसीलिये दूसरे प्रान्तों की उन्नति नहीं हुई। मेरा निवेदन है कि पंजाब एरिया में अब कुछ भी पैसा न लगाया जाये। पैसा वहां लगाया जाय जहां कि नहीं के बराबर काम हुआ है। पंजाब, हरियाणा और महाराष्ट्र काफी धनी प्रान्त हैं। सरकार को पैसा उन प्रान्तों में लगाना चाहिये जहां न तो बिजली है, न पीने का पानी है, न सिंचाई के साधन हैं और जहां किसानों करने वाले किसान रहते हैं। ऐसी जगह पैसा लगाने की जरूरत है जिस से खेती हो, वहां के लोग अपनी अपनी उन्नति कर सकें। जब हम अपने प्रान्त के मुख्य मंत्रियों से बात करते हैं, अभी पंचमढ़ी में बैठक हुई थी उस में कहा था कि जितना केन्द्र से हम पैसा लायेंगे उतना काम प्रान्त में प्रान्तीय सरकार कर देगी क्यों कि प्रान्तीय सरकार के पास पैसा नहीं है। यह वहां के मुख्य मंत्री का जवाब था।

हमारा मध्य प्रदेश पिछड़ा हुआ प्रान्त है, डकैत एरिया है जिस का कारण मेरी राय में यह है कि पहले वहां राजे महाराजे, यानी बुंदेले थे, उनकी जागीरें चली गयीं, अब कोई जीवन का सहारा नहीं है इसलिये वह डाका डालते हैं। आप को ऐसी जगह पर उद्योग धंधे खोलने चाहियें, रेलवे लाइनें खोलिये जिससे वहां के लोगों को रोजगार मिले। एक मिलिटरी की टुकड़ी खोलिये जिसमें वही लोग भर्ती हो सकें। आज वहां दिन दहाड़े डकैती पड़ती है। ऐसा मालूम होता है कि भारत में जैसे कोई राज ही नहीं है। दिन

दहाड़े औरतों के गहने उतार ले जाते हैं, व्यापारियों को मोटर से उतार लेते हैं और लाख, दो लाख रुपया उन को छोड़ने की एवज में मांगते हैं। वहां के लोग डर के मारे सो नहीं पाते और शहरों की तरफ भागते हैं। जनता बड़ी परेशान है। इसलिये मेरा कहना है कि आप ऐसे कदम उठाये जिनसे वहां की इस समस्या का समाधान हो सके। वहां फौज लगायी जाय। जब आप एक डकैत एरिया का बन्दोबस्त नहीं कर सकते तो भारत की आजादी की रक्षा कैसे कर सकते हैं। हमारे वहां महिलाओं को बड़ी दिक्कत है। लोग तो डरके मारे जंगल में भाग जाते हैं लेकिन महिलायें बेचारी कहां भागें। उनको गोली से मरना पड़ता है। सागर, शाहगढ़, छतरपुर, पन्ना, टीकमगढ़, ग्वालियर, मारैना के बीच में ज्यादा डकैतियां पड़ रही हैं, वहां की जनता परेशान है। आप तो बंगलों में आराम से सोते हैं आपको वहां की कठिनाइयों का क्या आभास हो सकता है। औरतों की साड़ियां, गहने, जेवर ले जाते हैं और बाद में गोली से भी मार देते हैं। इसलिए मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी से निवेदन है कि बुंदेलखंड में फौजी टुकड़ी खोली जाय, साथ ही एक रेलवे लाइन सागर से शाहगढ़, छतरपुर, पन्ना से टीकमगढ़ होते हुए लायी जाय जिससे लोगों को काम मिले। वह एरिया बिल्कुल सूखा है, वहां की रेतीली जमीन है जैसी कि राजस्थान में है। वहां के लोग महुआ पर गुजर करते हैं। इसलिये पंजाब, हरियाणा में पैसा लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है, पैसा मध्य प्रदेश में लगाना चाहिये जिस से वहां का विकास हो। अभी पंजाब के माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि हम खुद उन्नति के काम करते हैं, सरकार से कोई सहायता नहीं लेते। लेकिन मेरा कहना है कि जितना पंजाब ने ले लिया है उतना किसी प्रान्त ने नहीं लिया। जितने पंजाबी लोग हैं सारे मध्य प्रदेश में भरे

हुए हैं। जंगल, कोयला और मोटर का सारा रोजगार उन के हाथ में है। सब पैसा कमा कर वह ले जाते हैं। आप भारत में कहीं भी चले जाइये आप को दो चीजें सब जगह मिलेंगी। एक भालू और एक पंजाबी आपको सब जगह मिलेंगे। इसलिये मैं कहूंगी कि इन को सहायता की आवश्यकता नहीं है। पैसा वहां लगाया जाय जहां जनता को कष्ट है। लेकिन ऐसा कोई काम नहीं किया जाता है। वित्त मंत्री भी दबाव और दोस्ती के कारण काम करते हैं और जो हम लोग हिन्दी बोलने वाले हैं उनके काम पड़े ही रहते हैं। इसलिये ऐसे क्षेत्रों में पैसा लगाना चाहिये जहां खेती ज्यादा है। वहां ट्रैक्टर बनाने चाहिये। हमारे वहां भूसा ज्यादा होता है वहां पुट्टे का कारखाना खोलना चाहिये क्यों कि सागर और दमोह में गल्ला ज्यादा होता है। वहां के लोगों को सिंचाई, बिजली और ट्रैक्टर के साधन मिलने चाहिये। अगर आप ही पैसा नहीं देंगे तो प्रान्ती सरकार कहां से पैसा लायेगी। उसके साधन तो सीमित हैं।

बुंदेलखंड, जो देशभक्तों का स्थल रहा है, रानी भांसी जहां हुई, अंग्रेजों के जमाने में वहां कोई उन्नति के काम नहीं हुए। इधर 23 वर्ष में जब से देश आजाद हुआ, प्रान्त में जरा कुछ काम हुआ है, लेकिन वह काफी नहीं है और प्रान्तों की तुलना में। वैसे हरिजनों, आदिवासियों की स्थिति अच्छी है। लेकिन शहर की तरफ ज्यादा है, देहात की तरफ कम है। वहां ब्राम्हण, ठाकुर लोग इर्ष्या करते हैं, लोगों को आगे नहीं बढ़ने देते। लेकिन हम कहते हैं कि गरीब हैं बढ़ने दो। जमीन जब भूमिहीनों में बांटी जाती है तो ब्राम्हण, ठाकुर, हम से जब क्षेत्र में जाते हैं तो यही कहते हैं कि आपका भाग्य बड़ा अच्छा

है क्यों कि बजीफा मिलता है, पढ़ाई लिखाई में, सबमें आपको मौका मिलता है। हमारे पास जमीन नहीं है, वह हमको दिलाई जाये। यह कानून भी होना चाहिये कि जो भूमिहीन लोग हैं उनको जमीन मिलनी चाहिये, दूसरी सुविधायें मिलनी चाहिये और केन्द्र से रुपया मिलना चाहिये। बलों के लिये उनको तकावी मिलनी चाहिये। जब तक यह सुविधायें नहीं मिलतीं, हमारे हरिजन और आदिवासी भाई उन्नति नहीं कर सकते। यह ठीक है कि उनको पैसा मिलता है, लेकिन ठीक ढंग से नहीं मिलता। न जाने बीच में वह किसके पास चला जाता है। सरकार को इसकी एन्क्वारी करवानी चाहिये और ऐसा उपाय करना चाहिये कि देहात के लोगों को पूरा पैसा मिले। हम लोगों को जमींदार परेशान करता है, पटवारी परेशान करता है। अगर एक हजार रुपया मिलना है तो जब तक उनको 200 रु० न दिया जाये तब तक वह हमको पैसा नहीं मिलने देते हैं। अगर हम सिफारिश ले कर जाते हैं तो वह कहते हैं कि हम लोग उनके काम में रोड़ा अटकाते हैं। सारा लेन देन प्राइवेटली हो जाता है, गवर्नमेंट को कुछ पता नहीं चलता। आप देहातों में चल कर देखिये कि वहां क्या हाल हो रहा है। वहां कोई तरक्की नहीं हो रही है सिवा इसके कि बेईमानी और ब्लैक मार्केटिंग हो रही है। जब हम लोग पुलिस से कहते हैं तो वह लोग कहते हैं कि हम क्या करें। हमारी इतनी कम तन्स्वाह है तो हम गुजर कैसे करें? लोग बड़ी मुश्किल से उनसे बच पाते हैं।

हमारे वहां सागर यूनिवर्सिटी है। वहां कोई मेडिकल कालेज नहीं है। वहां पर आपको एक मेडिकल कालेज खोलना चाहिये, साथ ही वहां की यूनिवर्सिटी के लिये जो रुपया दिया जाता है उसको और बढ़ाना चाहिये। वहां के लड़कों और लड़कियों ने हमें काफी बोट दिये

[श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय]

हैं। वहाँ पर जन कैप की महारानी ग्वालियर ने हमारे लिये बड़ी परेशानी पैदा करने की, कोशिश की खूब रुपया खर्च किया, लेकिन वहाँ की जनता ने उनका समर्थन नहीं किया और वहाँ पर जन संघ का कवाड़ा हो गया। हमारे भी वाजपेयी हंस रहे हैं। मैं कहती हूँ कि आज वह किसी दूसरी जगह से खड़े होकर देख लें, वह कभी भी नहीं जीत सकेंगे। मैं कहती हूँ कि हमारी बात आप को सुननी चाहिये। आपने जो 25 करोड़ रुपया एजुकेशन के लिये रक्खा है उसको लड़कियों की शिक्षा के ऊपर खर्च किया जाये। आज हजारों लड़कियाँ पढ़ कर निकलती हैं। उनको पहले नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये। आज बहुत से हरिजन लड़कियाँ पढ़ लिख कर बेकार घूम रही हैं, उनको काम मिलना चाहिये। हरिजन लड़कियों को अच्छी एजुकेशन देनी चाहिये और बिना पैसे उनको शिक्षा संस्थाओं में भरती करना चाहिये।

कल एक माननीय सदस्य ने कहा था कि यहाँ पर जन्म टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। लेकिन जो गरीब हरिजन और आदिवासी लोग हैं, वह तो कोई टैक्स दे नहीं सकते। कई माननीय सदस्य करोड़पति हैं, वह लोग ज्यादा दे सकते हैं। अगर उनसे ही लिया जाय तो यह कोई बुरी बात नहीं है। किसी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि श्रंगार की वस्तुओं पर अगर टैक्स लगाना चाहिये। मैं कहना चाहती हूँ कि महिलाओं के श्रंगार पर अगर टैक्स लगाया जाता है तो हमें बड़ी खुशी है। अगर महिलाओं के जरिये यह टैक्स मिलता है और उससे देश का भला होता है तो महिलाएँ यह टैक्स देने के लिए तैयार हैं और मर्दों के साथ कन्धे से कन्धा मिला कर चलने के लिये तैयार हैं।

बंगला देश से जो शरणार्थी आये हैं उनके लिए ग्वालियर, मोरैना और चम्बल घाटी में लाखों एकड़ भूमि पड़ी है। उसको ट्रक्टरों से जुतवा कर इन शरणार्थियों को वहाँ बसा दिया जाये ताकि उनको अपने कष्टों से निस्तार मिले।

इसके बाद मैं यह कहना चाहती हूँ कि कि 1945-46 में नोआखाली में जब भगड़ा हुआ था हिन्दू मुसलमानों का तब वहाँ महात्मा गांधी गये थे, ठक्कर बापा गये थे, पंडित जी गये थे, सुचेता कृपालानी गई थीं। वह लोग जो मुसलमान हैं वहाँ कहते थे कि :

कान में बीड़ी, मुँह में पान,

लड़ के लेंगे पाकिस्तान।

हिन्दुओं से लेंगे पाकिस्तान,

खून से लेंगे पाकिस्तान।

वहाँ पर लाखों हिन्दू मारे गये थे। उनके मकान जला दिये गये। जो कुछ वहाँ पर उन्होंने किया था हिन्दुओं के साथ में वही आज उनके साथ हो रहा है। वहाँ पर एक जगह पर 700 हिन्दुओं की लाशें निकली थीं महात्मा जी के सामने वहाँ। पर जो कुछ भी हो रहा है वह उस समय हमारे हिन्दुओं के कत्ल के कारण हो रहा है। इस लिये मंत्री महोदय को सचेत रहना है। उन लोगों का कोई विश्वास नहीं है कि कब वे उलट पड़ें। उन के ऊपर पूरी निगाह रखनी चाहिये। वित्त मंत्री जी ज्यादा समय उनको न दें, जल्दी से जल्दी उनको उठावें क्योंकि इसमें बड़ा खतरा है। यह एक राजनीतिक चाल है। अगर वह उनसे हमारा रक्षा नहीं करेंगे और जल्दी नहीं करेंगे तो यह खतरा है कि वह हिन्दुस्तान के लिये नुक्सान पैदा करने वाले हैं। एक दिन आने वाला है जब हिन्दुस्तान में पूरा पाकिस्तान मिल कर रहेगा क्योंकि वहाँ की जनता परेशान है। सारा हिन्दुस्तान एक हो जायेगा और पाकिस्तान नहीं रहेगा।

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE (New Delhi) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support the budget proposals and I feel that this is a very progressive budget and also it is fully to the tune of our declared policy of a socialist transformation. I do not agree with those members who say that we gave the slogan of *Garibi Hatao* and now we are going away from it, because at that time when our beloved Prime Minister gave the slogan of *Garibi Hatao*, we did not have this national calamity of Bangla Desh affecting our nation. As our Prime Minister has said this is internal affair of India, and I fully believe, and everybody knows, how it is taxing our country and what a terrible burden it is on our country.

We have always seen that our people are not lagging behind in their support whenever any national calamity comes ; we have seen that in many cases of the contribution of our poor people has been far more than that of the richer people. So, when such a burden has come, we know that our poor people will also be ready to help and support the cause.

There is another aspect which arises. In a developing economy, the tax always rises. But I would only like to say that there is so much of unemployment in our country. For that also, to solve that, we need so much money ; the money will have to come. If we do not get more and more money, if we do not have more and more money to solve this unemployment problem, actually the educated unemployed will be very angry as they are getting angry and they are getting restless. Unless we solve their problems too, unless we increase some of the burden on some of the people, we shall not be able to satisfy them. Rather, the problems will increase and that may hit the basic stability of our country. So, some taxes will have to be raised. Why should we not take the help of the poor people for helping and co-operating in improving the economy of the country? The poor people are not backing away from it.

I would now like to give a few suggestions to the hon. Finance Minister for his consideration. One is, I feel that the tax

on bread should be removed, because even the poor people do not stay only in the villages. There are many, many poor people in the cities and small towns also, and in small towns and cities the poor people cannot buy coal or even wood for preparing their *chappathies*. So, they sometimes find bread cheaper. The low income group people also, especially when both husband and wife are working for a living, they do not find time to prepare *chappathies* and that creates a lot of difficulties. Therefore, I feel that it would be better if the hon. Finance Minister considers this and removes the tax on maida.

Then my second point is this. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to reconsider the tax on petrol. I understand that the International prices of petrol have increased and the prices of petrol here also will increase. But I do not mind if you tax the private cars-owners or the private scooter-owners, the private users. But I do certainly feel that it would be too much on the people because in the remote places like Himachal Pradesh or Manipur and other places, there is no train service and the people can travel only by buses, and on those conveyances also the charges will be too much if the petrol charges go high up.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Those buses use diesel and not petrol.

SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE : Still, the people who ply taxis and scooters in the cities are not rich people. So if you have to increase the tax on petrol then you will have to allow the owners of taxis and scooters to raise their fares proportionately. Otherwise, they will lose.

Then I come to the impost on pressure cookers. You may levy a duty, or increase the existing one, on lipsticks and cosmetics. But you should not impose any duty on pressure cookers which is used by even low income group people. Especially when the husband and wife are working the cooking has to be done in a hurry and so people are forced to use pressure-cookers. So, this aspect has to be considered.

[Shrimati Mukul Banerjee]

Then, coming to ready-made garments, I would like to clear some misunderstanding. Some of my friends were saying that all ready-made garments have been taxed. It is not so. I am verrey happy to know from the hon. Finance Minister that tax has not been imposed on all ready-made garments but only on branded qualities. The branded qualities are used only by the rich and not by the poor.

Coming to the tax on soap, a majority of the people in the villages do not use toilet soaps. The use household soaps both for bath and for washing their clothes. Further, there is no increase in the rate of tax on laundry soap.

I am very happy that the hon. Finance Minister has shown concern about the health of the smokers. Of course, it has affected my household also, because my husband is a smoker. I would request the Finance Minister to show the same concern about alcoholic drinks also and tax them still further.

Finally, I would like to say that nothing has been done to improve the plight of the Delhi school teachers with the result that they feel frustrated. Now there is a lot of disparity between the pay scales of the principals and the post-graduate teachers even though their qualifications are the same. While the basic pay of a principal starts from Rs. 700 the maximum salary of a post-graduate teacher is only Rs. 600. In other service conditions also there is a lot of disparity. I would request the Finance Minister to give a little more money for the amelioration of the condition of the Delhi school teachers so that these discriminations can be removed and the teachers can feel happy so that our future generations will get better education.

With these few suggestions, I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister for having presented this budget.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मध्याह्नि चुनावों में भारी

भरकम बहुमत प्राप्त करने के बाद वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने एक अंतरिम बजट पेश किया था और उसमें जो कुछ कहा था उसको मैं उनके शब्दों में ही उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ :

“हम विकास की गति तीव्र करेंगे और सप्ताज के कमजोर वर्गों की आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करेंगे।”

वित्त मंत्री ने आगे चल कर यह भी कहा था। मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

“अब हम गरीबी और अन्याय के विरुद्ध एक नई लड़ाई लड़ रहे हैं। मुझे कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि भारत की जनता एक बार फिर विजयी होगी और इस महान और प्रजातन्त्रीय देश में शीघ्र ही सामाजिक और आर्थिक स्वतन्त्रता का नया अरुणोदय होगा।”

वित्त मंत्री के इन शब्दों से और इन शब्दों में निहित भावनाओं से किसी का मतभेद नहीं हो सकता। किन्तु जब हम उनके नए बजट को इस कसौटी पर कसते हैं तो वह उचित सिद्ध नहीं होता। नए बजट में विकास की दर बढ़ेगी इसका कोई आश्वासन नहीं दिया गया है। कमजोर वर्गों को राहत मिलेगी इसके सम्बन्ध में भी कोई ठोस उपाय या योजना नहीं की गई है। अब यह कहा जा रहा है कि यह बजट समाजवादी नहीं है क्योंकि एक बजट से समाजवाद नहीं आ सकता। यह भी कहा जा रहा है कि गरीबी हटाने के लिए हमारे वित्त मंत्री के पास कोई जादू का डंडा नहीं है। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह बजट विकास विरोधी बजट है। यह बजट बचत को प्रोत्साहन नहीं देता। यह बजट विषमता कम नहीं करता और न यह बजट विकास की दर बढ़ाने के लिए जिन

साधनों को जुटाया जा सकता है उन साधनों को जुटाने का साहसपूर्ण प्रयत्न ही करता है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे ताज्जुब है कि हर बजट में योजना के नाम पर अधिक रुपया रखने की बात कही जाती है। इस बजट में भी वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने भाषण में कहा है कि हम 155 करोड़ रुपया इस साल की चौथी योजना के लिए अधिक रख रहे हैं। जब वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने यह बात कही तो अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने तालियां बजाईं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या योजना की कसीटी, योजना की सफलता या उसके लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति केवल उसके लिए रुपया रखने तक ही सीमित है? आप अगर अंतरिम बजट को देखें और वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने एक्सप्लेनेटरी मेमोरेण्डम जो रखा था उसको उठा कर देखें तो आपको पढ़ कर ताज्जुब होगा कि पिछले बजट में हमने अलग अलग मदों के लिए योजना के निमित्त कई जगह रुपया रखा था लेकिन वह रुपया खर्च नहीं हुआ। टोटल प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर पब्लिक सेंटर प्लांज 2122 करोड़ था और खर्च हुआ 1953 करोड़। शार्टफाल था 169 करोड़। रुपया रखा तो गया लेकिन खर्च नहीं किया जा सका। जो रुपया रखा गया और जिन मदों के लिए रखा गया और जो खर्च नहीं हो सका, उसको देख कर आपको ताज्जुब होगा।

रूरल वकर्स (डाउड एरिया) के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया था जबकि केवल छः करोड़ खर्च हुआ और उन्नीस करोड़ बिना खर्च किये हुए पड़ा है। बाज देश के अनेक भागों में अकाल की स्थिति है। उसके लिए संसद ने प्रावधान किया था। लेकिन यह शासन तंत्र इतना निकम्मा है कि वह उस रुपये का लाभ नहीं उठा सका, उसको व्यय नहीं कर सका। फिर जब बजट पेश किया जाता

है तो अधिक रुपया मांगा जाता है। फटिलाइज़र की देश में कमी है। फटिलाइज़र का हम विदेशों से आयात कर रहे हैं। फटिलाइज़र किसानों को महंगा बेचा जा रहा है। लेकिन फटिलाइज़र के लिए हमने 27 करोड़ रुपया रखा था। उसमें से उन्नीस करोड़ खर्च हुआ और आठ करोड़ बच गया। गवर्नमेंट कम्पनीज़ एंड कारपोरेशन्स 241 करोड़ खर्च करने का प्लान किया था लेकिन 191 करोड़ खर्च किया और पचास करोड़ बच गया। मैं यह समझने में असमर्थ हूं कि खर्च में कमी होने के कारण क्या हैं? इस बार भी जो 155 करोड़ रुपया रखा गया है उसमें से वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने हवाला दिया है कि हम अन्न की वसूली के लिए 18 करोड़ रुपया रख रहे हैं। अगर वह पिछले हिसाब को उठा कर देखें तो उनको पता चलेगा कि फूड कारपोरेशन के लिए जितना रुपया रखा गया था वह खर्च नहीं किया गया। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि अन्न की वसूली फूड कारपोरेशन के अलावा कौन करने वाला है? अगर राज्य सरकारें कर रही हैं तो उसके लिए तो केन्द्र के बजट में प्रावधान करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। निश्चित रूप से वह रकम फूड कारपोरेशन की मदद में जाएगी और फूड कारपोरेशन पिछले साल का रुपया खर्च नहीं कर सका है।

“गरीबी हटाओ” का नारा लगा था। यह तो कोई नहीं कहता कि एक बजट से गरीबी हट जायेगी। लेकिन अगर गरीबी हटे नहीं, तो कम से कम घंटे तो जरूर। जो कर लगाये गये हैं, क्या वे आम आदमी पर पड़े हुए बोझ को बढ़ाने वाले नहीं हैं? वित्त मंत्री महोदय से पहले रेल मंत्री ने बजट पेश किया और किराये की दर में वृद्धि कर दी—तीसरे दर्जे में सफर करने वालों पर 11 करोड़ रुपये का बोझ डाल दिया और माल-भाड़े की दर में बढ़ीतरी कर दी। क्या

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

उसका असर चीजों के मूल्यों पर नहीं पड़ेगा ? और उसके बाद पेट्रोल का दाम बढ़ाया गया है। अभी वित्त मंत्री कह रहे थे कि टैक्सी और स्कूटर चलाने वालों को अधिक दाम मिलेंगे। लेकिन वे अधिक दाम किसकी जेब में से जायेंगे ? जो टैक्सी में बैठते हैं, उनकी जेब में से। और ध्यान रखिये कि अगर टैक्सी में बैठने का किराया बढ़ेगा, तो टैक्सी में बैठने वालों की संख्या भी प्रभावित होगी, जिसका घाटा आखिर में टैक्सी चलाने वालों को भी उठाना पड़ेगा। अगर परिवहन महंगा होगा— डीजल के दाम भी बढ़े हैं—तो अन्ततोगत्वा आम आदमी पर जा कर बोझा पड़ेगा। क्या आम आदमी बोझा उठाने की स्थिति में है ?

इस बजट के द्वारा हम ने आम आदमी को कौन सा उत्साह का संदेश दिया है ? विषमता घटाने के लिए कौनसा कदम उठाया है ? जो दुर्बल वर्ग हैं, उनको राहत देने के लिए कौनसी प्रभावी उपाय-योजना की है ?

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं अपने अन्तरिम बजट भाषण में चिन्ता प्रकट की थी कि मूल्य-वृद्धि हो रही है। और यह विचित्र बात है कि अन्न की पैदावार में वृद्धि होने के बाद भी मूल्य-वृद्धि हो रही है। मूल्य-वृद्धि के जो कारण पिछले साल थे, वे अब भी लागू हैं। गन्ने को छोड़कर और व्यावसायिक फसलों की कमी है। उसका परिणाम मूल्यों पर पड़ेगा। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने बजट में जो कर-प्रस्ताव रखे हैं, उन सब का असर कुल मिलाकर यह होने वाला है कि 8 फ़सदी से लेकर 10 फ़सदी तक चीजों के दाम बढ़ेंगे। हम एक ऐसे झुले बाजार की स्थिति में रह रहे हैं, जिसमें भले ही वित्त मंत्री कहें कि हम आधा पैसा दाम बढ़ा रहे हैं, लेकिन वह उपभोक्ता

तक पहुंचते पहुंचते पांच नये पैसे में बदल जाता है।

श्री हरी सिंह (खुर्जा) : माननीय सदस्य मूल्य-वृद्धि की बात कह रहे हैं, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में जनसंघ के कर्मठ कार्यकर्ता और नियुक्त परचेज एजेंट किसानों को परेशान कर रहे हैं। उनके अनाज को सही दाम पर न खरीद कर दाम गिरा कर खरीदते हैं और उसी को फिर ऊंचे मूल्य पर सरकार को बेच देते हैं। (व्यवधान)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बेतुकी बात का क्या जवाब दूँ ? यह क्या बकवास कर रहे हैं ? यहां मैं कटघरे में नहीं खड़ा हूँ, यह सरकार कटघरे में खड़ी है। अगर जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता गड़बड़ कर रहे हैं, तो उन पर मुकदमा चलाया जाये। (व्यवधान) माननीय सदस्य को पता नहीं है कि यह बजट पर बहस हो रही है—जनसंघ और कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं का सवाल नहीं है। क्या कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ता दूध के झुले हैं ? मैं अभी कांग्रेस के कार्यकर्ताओं के मामले पर भी आने वाला हूँ।

श्री हरी सिंह : माननीय सदस्य बजट के खिलाफ आन्दोलन कर सकते हैं, लेकिन मंडी व्यापारियों से सरकार द्वारा नियत दामों को किसानों को देने के लिए नहीं कह सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य पहली बार यहां आये हैं। आप उनको जरा मना कीजिए। मुझे इस तरह की टोका-टोकी की आदत नहीं है। जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता क्या करते हैं, यह सदन इस पर विचार करने के लिए नहीं है। (व्यवधान) यह किसानों के प्रतिनिधि हैं। ये बेतुकी और बेबुनियाद बातें कह रहे हैं। यह क्या तरीका

है? अगर इनको सम्यता का शिक्षण नहीं मिला है, तो इन्हें सम्यता सीखनी चाहिए।

श्री हरी सिंह : सत्य कहना सम्यता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : जनसंघ के कार्यकर्ता क्या करते हैं, यह सवाल नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री क्या कर रहे हैं, यह सवाल है। हमारे हाथ में सरकार नहीं है। सरकार इन लोगों के हाथ में है। इनमें सुनने का धैर्य भी नहीं है।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे खेद है कि इन्होंने बीच में मेरी गाड़ी पटरी पर से उतारने की कोशिश की।

इस बजट में 170 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स नहीं लगे हैं, 220 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्स लगे हैं। अगर राज्यों का भी हिस्सा शामिल कर लिया जाये, तो 286 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग नया भार डाला गया है। वित्त मंत्री यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि चीनी आक्रमण के बाद के वर्ष को छोड़कर इतना बड़ा बोझ कभी नहीं लादा गया है। इतना बड़ा बोझ लादने का परिणाम अगर यह होता कि विकास की दर बढ़ती, हर एक सक्षम व्यक्ति के लिए रोजगार का प्रबन्ध होता, उपेक्षित वर्ग और उपेक्षित क्षेत्र अधिक गति से विकासशील हो सकते, तो फिर आम आदमी पर बोझ डाल कर भी स्वर्णिम भविष्य के निर्माण के लिए होने वाले प्रयत्न का समर्थन किया जा सकता था। लेकिन जैसा मैंने पहले निवेदन किया है, बोझ आम आदमी पर पड़ेगा। इस बजट से कौन खुश हैं? बड़े उद्योगपति खुश हैं, जिनके कार्पोरेट सैक्टर को स्पर्श नहीं किया गया है। इस बजट से बड़े किसान खुश हैं, जिनके प्रतिनिधि सत्तारूढ़ दल में बहुत बड़ी संख्या में बैठे हैं और जिनको हाथ लगाने का वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने साहस नहीं दिखाया है।

श्री के. एन. तिवारी (बेतिया) : यह बात नहीं है। उनको भी हाथ लगाया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस बजट से मुनाफाखोर खुश हैं, जिन्हें उपभोक्ताओं से अधिक दाम लेने का अवसर मिलेगा। और इस बजट से असंतुष्ट हैं मध्यम वर्ग के लोग, दलित वर्ग के लोग, पिछड़े वर्ग के लोग, बंधी बंधाई तन्स्वाह पाने वाले लोग, जिन पर बोझ बढ़ा है, जिन के लिए मूल्य-वृद्धि एक भयंकर संकट के रूप में आयेगी।

लेकिन सरकार भी उस संकट से बच नहीं सकेगी। महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाने की मांग हो रही है। इन्डेक्स 225 बताया जा रहा है। 228 होते ही—दस पायंट बढ़ने पर महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाना पड़ेगा। केन्द्र में महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ेगा, तो राज्यों के कर्मचारी चुप नहीं रहेंगे। यह मांग जोर पकड़ने वाली है कि महंगाई भत्ते में समानता होनी चाहिए, चाहे केन्द्र के कर्मचारी हों और चाहे राज्य के। और फिर एक विषम चक्र चलेगा, जिस में से निकलने का कोई रास्ता दिखाई नहीं देता है।

यह कहा जा सकता है कि आखिर हम साधन कहाँ से जुटायें। और बजट की कोई भी आलोचना तब तक सार्थक नहीं होगी, अगर हम वैकल्पिक संसाधनों का सुझाव नहीं दे सकते। इस बात पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया जाना चाहिए कि क्या इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्सों को नीलाम नहीं किया जा सकता है और यदि नीलाम करना उपयुक्त नहीं है, तो आज इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्सों की बाजार में जो कीमत है, क्या उन्हें उस कीमत पर लोगों को बेचा जा सकता है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय इस बात से इन्कार नहीं कर सकते कि इम्पोर्ट लाइसेन्स में मुनाफे का मार्जिन बहुत ज्यादा है। कुछ वस्तुओं के

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

आयात के लाइसेन्स दो सौ, तीन सौ गुणा ज्यादा कीमत पर बाजार में बिक रहे हैं। जो वास्तविक उपयोगकर्ता है, वे ऊंचे दाम पर कच्चा माल खरीदते हैं। बीच के लोग मुनाफा बना रहे हैं। यह मुनाफा सरकार के खजाने में क्यों नहीं आना चाहिए? ऊंची से ऊंची बोली बोलने वाले को इम्पोर्ट लाइसेंस क्यों नहीं दिया जाना चाहिए?

जैसा कि मैं ने हवाला दिया है, ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में एक वर्ग के पास समृद्धि—आ रही है, जिस ने खेती के नये तरीकों का उपयोग किया है, जिस के पास सिंचाई के साधन उपलब्ध हैं। जो बड़ा किसान है, वह राष्ट्रीय समृद्धि में भागीदार बन रहा है, लेकिन उस की समृद्धि में से राष्ट्र को जितना भाग मिलना चाहिए था, वह नहीं मिला है। मुझे याद है कि वित्त मंत्री जब गृह मंत्री थे, तो उन्होंने चेतावनी दी थी कि यदि हम ने सावधानी से काम नहीं लिया, तो हरी क्रान्ति, लाल क्रान्ति में बदल जायेगी। मगर इस बजट में कृषि जन्य आय पर कर लगाने का कोई प्रयत्न नहीं किया गया है।

मैं नहीं जानता कि कहाँ तक ठीक है, मैं ने समाचारपत्रों में पढ़ा है कि कोई महाराष्ट्र के मंत्री थे जिन्होंने शादी की दावत दी और उस शादी की दावत में सिर्फ डेढ़ लाख लोग भोजन करने के लिए आए। पड़ोसी गांव की बिजली बुझा दी गई क्योंकि विवाह के मण्डप में उजाला हो सके, क्योंकि एक घर प्रकाश के आलोक से मंडित हो सके। यह वैभव और विलास का एक भोंडा प्रदर्शन है। मुझे खेद है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय भी वहां उपस्थित थे। मैं उन की कठिनाई जानता हूं कि जब वह वहां पहुंच गए और उन्हें पता लगा कि यहाँ डेढ़ लाख लोग माजूद हैं तो जिन्होंने बुलाया उन को वह क्या कह सकते थे। लेकिन वह यह स्वीकार करें कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कुछ लोगों के हाथ

में जो सम्पत्ति और ग्रामवनी इकट्ठा हो रही है उस में से राष्ट्र को हिस्सा चाहिए। साथ ही सम्पत्ति का यह भोंडा प्रदर्शन रोका जाना चाहिए। और इसीलिए हमारी मांग है..... (व्यवधान).....

एक माननीय सदस्य : ब्राह्मणों को भोजन कराया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे पता नहीं, यह वहाँ थे या नहीं।

हमारी तीसरी मांग है कि एक स्तर के ऊपर वह स्तर 5 हजार महीना हो सकता है, हम तो चाहेंगे कि ढाई हजार रुपये महीने हो, ढाई हजार रुपये महीने से ऊपर जो भी खर्च करेगा उसे भारी कन्जम्पशन टैक्स देना पड़ेगा। अगर वह रुपया निर्माण में लगता है, उस का स्वागत होना चाहिए। अगर वह उस से शेर खरीदता है, कारखानों का विकास करता है तो उस पर टैक्स लगाने की आवश्यकता नहीं। लेकिन अगर वह अपने उपभोग की वस्तुएं खरीदता है, अपने लिए वैभव और विलास के सामान खरीदता है तो उस पर भारी कर लगाया जाना चाहिए। एक तो इस से साधन प्राप्त होंगे, और दूसरी ओर सादगी का वातावरण बनेगा। लेकिन जब समाचारपत्रों में आता है कि प्रधान मंत्री के एक दिन के दौरे के लिए एक सर्किट को ठीक करने के लिए 25 हजार रुपये खर्च किए गए तो देश में सादगी का वातावरण नहीं बन सकता।

चौथा तरीका जिस पर वित्त मंत्री महोदय गम्भीरता से विचार कर सकते हैं वह यह। हम ने एक ज्वाइंट सेक्टर की कल्पना की है। जो निजी कारखाने चल रहे हैं सरकार उन को कर्जा देती है, बैंक कर्जा देते हैं और फाइनेंशियल इंस्टीट्यूशंस कर्जा देते हैं। उस कर्ज के बदले में इक्विटी शेयर्स प्राप्त करने का प्रयत्न हो

रहा है। इसका कोई विरोध नहीं करेगा। लेकिन दूसरी ओर सार्वजनिक कारखाने हैं, क्या हम ऐसा नहीं कर सकते कि सार्वजनिक कारखानों में जनता को शेयर खरीदने की छूट दे दें? मेजारिटी शेयर नहीं, 30 प्रतिशत, 35 प्रतिशत...

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) कौन खरीदेगा?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लोग खरीदेंगे। यह भावना गलत है कि सब कारखाने घाटे में चल रहे हैं, कुछ कारखाने लाभ में चल रहे हैं। जो लाभ में चल रहे हैं उन में लोग शेयर खरीद सकते हैं। वहां के कर्मचारियों की शेयर खरीदने के लिए प्रोत्साहित किया जा सकता है। यह बन्धन लगाया जा सकता है कि कोई एक फर्म ज्यादा शेयर न खरीदे, लेकिन छोटे छोटे लोग बहुत बड़ी तादाद में शेयर खरीदें और पब्लिक सेक्टर सच्चे अर्थों में पब्लिक सेक्टर बने इसका प्रयत्न होना चाहिये। इस से कुछ साधन भी जुट सकते हैं, और अगर कर्मचारियों के, छोटे-छोटे शेयर होल्डरों के प्रतिनिधि चुन कर जाएंगे तो वह नौकरशाही पर नजर भी रख सकेंगे, उम कारखाने की क्षमता बढ़े, उत्पादन बढ़े, इस चीज में भी वह सहायक हो सकते हैं। इस पर भी गम्भीरता से विचार करने की जरूरत है।

वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने टैक्सों के कानून में थोड़ा सा संशोधन करने का प्रयत्न किया है। मैं समझता हूं कि टैक्सों के सारे कानून का पुनर्विचार आवश्यक है और मैं डा. बी. के. आर. वी. राव के सुझाव से सहमत हूं कि एक टैक्सेशन एम्बेयरी कमीशन नियुक्त होना चाहिए जो सारे मामलों में गहराई से जा कर विचार कर सके।

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : उन्होंने एक्सपेंडीचर कमीशन की बात कही थी, टैक्सेशन की नहीं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह कमीशन उस पर भी विचार कर सकता है। और आप चाहें तो दोनों कमीशनों को एक कर दें.....

श्री यशवंत राव चव्हाण : मैं उस को भी नहीं मान रहा हूं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप दोनों को नहीं मान रहे हैं? मेरे सुझाव का विरोध क्यों कर रहे हैं?

आप यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि प्रत्यक्ष कर भी इतना नहीं होना चाहिए कि जिससे बेईमानी को प्रोत्साहन मिले। अब हम लोगों ने जो हिसाब लगाया उसके अनुसार आज स्थिति यह है कि अगर एक आदमी ढाई लाख रुपये सालाना कमाता है तो उसके पास टैक्स देकर 49,325 रुपये बचेगा। लेकिन अगर वही आदमी ढाई लाख से ऊपर साढ़े सात लाख रुपये कमाता है तो उसके पास 16,875 रुपये बचेगा। मैं चाहता हूं कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय इन आंकड़ों की जांच करवाएं। श्री साल्वे ने भी कुछ इसी तरह की बात कही थी। आज यह स्थिति है कि टैक्सों की बहुत बड़े पैमाने पर चोरी हो रही है। सात सौ करोड़ रुपये का इनकम टैक्स बकाया है। हर रुपये कमाने वाले को बेईमान समझा जाता है। यह वातावरण बदलने की जरूरत है। यह वातावरण बदला जा सकता है। आज जितना हम टैक्सों से रुपया वसूल करते हैं एक ओर तो उसको ठीक तरह से वसूल करने की पद्धति अपनायें और दूसरी ओर रह देखें कि क्या ऊंची से ऊंची दर में कुछ कमी करने की गुंजाइश है। मैं नहीं चाहता कि इसका निर्णय कोई राजनैतिक आधार पर किया जाये।

[श्री भटल बिहारी वाष्पेयी]

एक ब्युथलिंगम् कमेटी बनी थी, उसने सिफारिश की कि साढ़े सात हजार रुपये तक इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगाया जाना चाहिए और पब्लिक एकाउंट्स कमेटी में हमने देखा कि इनकम टैक्स डिपार्टमेंट का जितना समय, जितने साधन, जितनी शक्ति छोटी आमदनी वाले लोगों के टैक्सों की जाँच करने में लगता है उतना बड़े टैक्स वालों पर नहीं लगता। नतीजा यह होता है कि बड़े टैक्स देने वाले आसानी से छूट जाते हैं और सारे साधन सारी शक्ति छोटे टैक्स देने वालों पर ही लग जाया करती है। यह सिफारिश स्वीकार की जानी चाहिए और टैक्स वसूलने की मशीनरी को ऐसा मजबूत बनाया जाना चाहिए कि जिससे बड़ी मछलियाँ न निकलने पाएँ। आज बड़े-बड़े मगर मच्छ तो निकल जाते हैं और छोटी छोटी मछलियाँ फँस जाती हैं। आज सबेरे ही एक चर्चा चल रही थी। यह जो डायरेक्ट डायलिंग है इसमें कुछ गड़बड़ी की जा रही है। किसी की लाइन किसी से जोड़ दी जाती है। काल कोई करता है और बिल का भुगतान कोई और करता है। संचार मंत्री ने अपने उत्तर में बताया कि हमने एक लाइन मैन को पकड़ा है और एक चौकीदार को पकड़ा है। क्या यह सारी गड़बड़ी एक लाइन मैन और चौकीदार कर सकता है? जरूर इसके ऊपर और कोई होगा। मगर मगरमच्छ तो निकल जाते हैं और छोटी मछलियाँ फँस जाती हैं। जाल बिछाने का यह तरीका बड़ा विचित्र है। इसको बदलने की आवश्यकता है।

शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए 25 करोड़ की बात की बात कही गई। वित्त मंत्री स्वीकार करेंगे कि 25 करोड़ रुपये की रकम पर्याप्त नहीं है। ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के लिए जो पहले 50 करोड़ रखा गया है वह भी नाकामी है। होना यह चाहिए कि हम बड़े पैमाने

पर शिक्षित अशिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए काम दें। लेकिन यहां फिर प्रश्न पैदा होगा कि साधन कहां से आएँ? वित्त मंत्री कह सकते हैं कि मैं तो सौ करोड़ रुपये रख सकता हूँ, आप मुझे साधन दीजिए।

इस संबंध में मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि हमारे जो राज्य हैं इनके लिए भी कोई फाइनेंशियल डिस्प्लिन है या नहीं? हम एक नियोजित अर्थ व्यवस्था में रह रहे हैं। हम हर एक व्यक्ति से त्याग की, बलिदान की आशा करते हैं। उज्ज्वल भविष्य के लिए वर्तमान में थोड़ा सा कष्टकर जीवन बिताना पड़ेगा इस प्रकार हमारी कामना है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारें किसी भी वित्तीय अनुशासन में रहने के लिए तैयार नहीं हैं। वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपने अंतरिम बजट में भी यह आशा प्रकट की थी कि राज्य सरकारें जरा ओवर-ड्रा कम करेंगी और इस बजट में भी उन्होंने यही बात कही है। लेकिन क्या कोई राज्य सरकार मानने को तैयार है? स्थिति यह है कि अब सभी राज्यों के बजट घाटे के बजट हैं। राज्य सरकारें नये साधन जुटाने का साहस नहीं रखती। उन्हें आगाभी विधान सभा के चुनावों की चिन्ता है। इसलिए वह सीधा रास्ता ढूंढती हैं रिजर्व बैंक से रुपया निकालने का। आज स्थिति यह है कि भारत विदेशों से कर्जा ले रहा है और राज्य सरकारें केन्द्र से कर्जा ले रही हैं। राज्य सरकारों के कर्जों की कोई सीमा नहीं है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय की अपीलें पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। उन्होंने स्वीकार किया है अपने बजट भाषण में कि 1970-71 में राज्यों को 195 करोड़ रुपये की विशेष सहायता दी गई मगर ओवर-ड्राफ्ट फिर भी जारी रहा। गत मार्च के अन्त तक कम से कम 14 राज्यों ने कुल मिला कर 260 करोड़ रुपये का ओवर-ड्राफ्ट लिया। अब यह रुपया किस तरह से खर्च किया जाता है, इस की भी कोई देख-रेख नहीं है। वह गैर-परियोजनाओं के व्यय पर भी खर्च किया जा

सकता है, वह ऐसे कामों पर भी खर्च किया जा सकता है जिन की आर्थिक दृष्टि से प्राथमिकता नहीं है लेकिन केन्द्रीय सरकार सलाह देने के अलावा कुछ नहीं कर रही है। मेरा निवेदन है कि केन्द्रीय सरकार चाहे तो इस मामले में संविधान का उपयोग कर सकती है आर्टिकल 360 के अन्दर फाइनेन्शियल इमर्जेंसी घोषित कर सकती है। मैं उसे उद्धित करना चाहता हूँ :

If the President is satisfied that a situation has arisen whereby the financial stability or credit of India or of any part of the territory thereof is threatened, he may by a Proclamation make a declaration to that effect.

15 hrs.

और आगे संविधान में कहा गया :

During the period any such Proclamation as is mentioned in clause (1) is in operation the executive authority of the Union shall extend to the giving of directions to any State to observe such canons of financial propriety as may be specified in the directions, and to the giving of such other directions as the President may deem necessary and adequate for the purpose.

अभी तक हम ने इस प्राविधान का उपयोग नहीं किया। मैं आंकड़े देख रहा था कि राज्य सरकारें किस तरह से ओवर ड्राफ्ट कर रही हैं और मुझे लगा कि इस सम्बन्ध में किसी कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता है। लेकिन कार्यवाही तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक कि हम राज्यों को डाइरेक्शन न दें और डाइरेक्शन्स आर्टिकल 360 के अन्तर्गत दी जा सकती है। वित्त मंत्री महोदय गम्भीरता से विचार करें कि क्या राज्यों को इस तरह का निर्देश देने का समय आ गया है? जब तक हम राज्यों को एक वित्तीय अनुशासन में नहीं लेंगे, केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कितने ही साधन जुटाएँ जो हमारा लक्ष्य है हम उस को प्राप्त नहीं कर सकते हैं।

राज्यों को इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र के साथ कदम मिला कर चलना होगा और यह तब तक सम्भव नहीं है जब तक राज्यों को विवश नहीं किया जाएगा कि उन के पास जो भी साधन उपलब्ध हैं उन का ठीक तरह से उपयोग करें।

यह ठीक है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय ने अपील की है कि साधन बढ़ाओं, नान-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर कम करो मगर ये अपीलें कोई असर करने वाली नहीं हैं। केन्द्र को कुछ कठोर कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है और एक कठोर कदम यह हो सकता है कि आर्टिकल 360 के अन्तर्गत राज्यों को डाइरेक्शन जारी किये जाएं।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बंगला देश के निर्वासितों के लिए केवल 60 करोड़ रुपये की रकम रखी गई। वित्त मंत्री महोदय स्वीकार करेंगे कि 60 करोड़ रुपये की रकम अत्यार्थवादी, अवास्तविक और अपर्याप्त है। स्वयं प्रधान मंत्री जी ने कहा था कि 6 महीने में हमें 180 करोड़ रुपये खर्च करने पड़ेंगे। इस तरह से कुल मिला कर साल भर में कितना व्यय होगा, इस का सहज ही अनुमान लगाया जा सकता है। अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सहायता पर हम ज्यादा निर्भर न करें। आज सबरे की रिपोर्ट के अनुसार शायद अधिक से अधिक 23 करोड़ रुपये की सहायता हमें प्राप्त हुई है जो ओषधियों के रूप में है, दूध के डिब्बों के रूप में है और अन्य चीजों के रूप में है। अधिकांश बोझ हमें स्वयं उठाना पड़ेगा। 220 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा वित्त मंत्री जी ने पहले ही छोड़ दिया। इस घाटे की रकम और ज्यादा बढ़ने वाली है, निर्वासितों पर खर्च होगा और कुल मिला कर इस से मुद्रा-स्फीति बढ़ेगा, दाम बढ़ेंगे, असंतोष फैलेगा और यह सरकार अपने इन नारों की स्वयं बन्दी बन जाएगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आर्थिक प्रश्न वास्तविकता का सामना किये बिना हल नहीं किया जा सकता है। आर्थिक पुनर्निर्माण के प्रश्न पर भी देश में एक

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मतेष्य स्थापित करना होगा। अर्थ नीति को केवल आकर्षक बना कर हम आर्थिक नियमों को नहीं बदल सकते, नारे लगा कर हम वास्तविकता में परिवर्तन नहीं ला सकते। मैं चाहूंगा कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय को अब चुनाव समाप्त हो गये हैं, सत्तारूढ़ दल भारी बहुमत में आ गया है ...

श्री पीछू मोदी : मेसिव मेन्डेट मिल गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हां, मेसिव मेन्डेट मिल गया है जो अब मेसिव बडन में बदल गया है।

एक ऐसा मध्यम मार्ग खोजना होगा जो लोकतान्त्रिक ढांचे में हमारे आर्थिक और सामाजिक स्वतन्त्रता के लक्ष्यों को शीघ्रता से पूरा कर सके लेकिन यह तब तक संभव नहीं है जब तक देश में एक नई हवा पैदा नहीं की जाएगी। उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह तो 60 लाख का सवाल है क्या यह नये बजट से एक नई हवा पैदा करता है। 60 लाख में इसलिए कह रहा हूं कि अमेरिका में एक अग्रेजी कहावत है कि जब कोई सवाल गम्भीर होता है तो उसे कहते हैं कि यह 64 मिलियन डालर क्वेश्चन है। हमारा देश अमेरिका नहीं है, यहां डालर नहीं रुपया चलता है। वहां डालर की बात करते हैं। हमारे यहां जब कोई महत्व पूर्ण सवाल आएगा तो उसे कहना होगा कि यह 60 लाख रुपये का सवाल है। इसलिए उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह 60 लाख रुपये का सवाल है कि यह बजट नया वातावरण पैदा करता है या नहीं?

जब 60 लाख रुपये की बात आ गई है तो मैं यह कह कर खत्म कर दू कि वित्त मंत्री

महोदय जब जवाब दें तो यह भी बताएं कि स्टेट बैंक से जो 60 लाख रुपया निकाला गया वह किस मद में से निकाला गया? इस प्रश्न पर अभी तक प्रकाश नहीं डाला गया है। यह प्रश्न अदालत के विचाराधीन भी नहीं है। नागरवाला महोदय ने 60 लाख रुपया निकाला, मल्होत्रा महोदय ने 60 लाख रुपया दिया, वह स्टेट बैंक के किस मद में से निकाला गया यह सदन जानना चाहता है, यह देश जानना चाहता है और मुझे विश्वास है कि वित्त मंत्री महोदय, इस पर लीपापोती नहीं करेंगे और तथ्यों को सदन के सामने रखेंगे।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA (Cachar) : Sir, in moving to support the Budget proposals, I deem it my duty to bring certain points to the notice of the Government.

I personally represent a constituency which suffers from lack of transport facilities, unemployment and economic distress. The geographical position is such that the three sides are covered by hill areas and one side borders Bangla Desh.

The tragic happenings in Bangla Desh have resulted in the exodus of evacuees from there for the last two months. Now the Pak army is entering into our territory and killing our people. Our border security forces deployed for this purpose are not sufficiently capable to combat with the Pak army. Army should be employed in border areas for security of our people.

I have no need to mention about the atrocities being done by Pak army in Bangla Desh which has been discussed in this august House, but two things I have got to mention clearly. First, for about a month, now the Pak army have made it a point to drive out the minorities from Bangla Desh. Secondly, atrocities on women have gone beyond the concept of civilization.

The entire world is keeping thier mouth shut; the conflicting major nations are apparently one in silence. Should we in India

bear all the brunt of Pakistan's misdoings? Can we not ask the nations who have economic interest in our country to come out in condemnation of Pakistan and suspend all financial assistance until and unless Pakistan restores peace in Bangla Desh and takes back the evacuees by creating a peaceful solution there?

For the last 23 years, Pakistan is always trying to create direct and indirect pressure on India and we have to suffer each time.

It is high time that Pakistan should be asked to hand over territory proportionate for settlement of evacuees forced out from time to time. The demand must be backed by the might of our armed strength.

Now, I come to the Communication question. For us, the Railway track is the main link. As we are faced today, my request to the Government is that the hill section portion from Lumding to Badarpur in N.F. Railway must be given special attention. Night-running of trains in this area should be restored immediately. The other day, the Chief Minister of Nagaland had stated that the Naga problem had been tackled properly; if so, there should be no difficulty in introducing night-running of trains, will lessen overcrowding.

I would like to mention that unemployment and economic distress can be mitigated to some extent if the proposed paper and pulp mill and sugar mill projects are implemented immediately in this area. The Mizo Hills district is rich in mineral resources, which can be tapped by the Government. Fruits like oranges and pine-apples are in abundance in this area, and so, a fruit preservation factory can easily be established here.

The proposed Barak dam project will help agricultural proposes and would also provide cheap power. I would humbly request the Central Government to expedite this in consultation with the Manipur Government.

I would like to draw the attention of the Government and the House to the position regarding education in my district of Cachar. It is a Bengali-speaking area,

and it is under the Gauhati University where there is no recognition of Bengali at the university level. A medical college had been set up in Cachar only three years back, though it was expected to be established there during the Second Plan period. Even now, it is not properly looked after; there is neither proper or required teaching staff who have been appointed, nor has a properly equipped hospital been provided during these three years, nor have suitable buildings been completed. The construction work has been entrusted to a Government-sponsored body which does not care to accelerate the speed of the construction work. The students of this college will have to appear examinations in subjects for which they have not been coached here due to shortage of teaching staff.

A regional engineering college was expected to function here for the last three years, but I understand that before any construction has been undertaken, a principal and some teachers have been appointed, who stay outside Cachar. Is it not a colossal wastage of money?

I would request the Government to investigate into these matters and take proper steps to start teaching in the engineering college and also equip the Silchar Medical College to attain the proper standard so that the graduate of this college will get proper acceptance by the Indian Medical Council, and also to get Bengali accepted as one of the languages along with English and Assamese at the university level.

Before I conclude, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to consider his proposals to levy taxes on maida, coarse and medium cotton textiles and ready-made garments. All these items are used by the poor and middle class people of our society. The exise duty levied on petroleum will definitely result in rise in transport costs which will again hit the poor and middle class people.

We have taken the vow *Garibi Hatao*. Does the hon. Minister think that by the levy of such taxes, poverty will be driven out? Is it not the case that the poor and middle class people will be compelled to

[Shrimati Jyotsna Chanda]

become more and more poor? So, I would humbly request the hon. Minister to withdraw such taxes and give more attention to tightening up measures to stop tax evasion, so that the deficit could be met.

With these words, I support the budget.

SHRI B. R. BHAGAT (Shahabad) : The hon. Finance Minister has done his best of an almost impossible task that faced him. It is natural that the Members of the Opposition should attack him by picking out certain shortcomings in the budget proposals as they see it.

Sir, I would submit that the budget is like a modern art picture or a modern art gallery, where those who go to see it like to see the picture as they want it and criticise it because it does not turn out to be according to their expectation. That is the reason why I find that there is a curious similarity in the line of attack on the budget adopted by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee on the one side and Shri Indrajit Gupta on the other, or for that matter by the other leading lights of the Opposition. Each one of them tried to see it as he wanted to through his own eyes.

For example, Shri Indrajit Gupta who criticised the budget thought that the Finance Minister would present it in an ideological pattern would build up a socialist society as he wanted it to be built up, and since the budget does not fit in with his pattern, naturally he attacked the budget. Similarly, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has still not forgotten that the Congress Party has got a massive mandate, and, therefore, he tried to confuse the picture by saying that it had been converted into a massive burden or a massive or rising discontent in the country. There are all the imaginary illusions that he has tried to create.

The fact of the matter is that here is a budget presented in the background and in the light of the most difficult economic situation in the country. The situation is most difficult not because of the fact that there is a complexity created by any policies but because of the fact that ours is a big society consisting of 550 million

people, a society torn by various pulls and divisions, and which is at the bottom of the economic level. There are also practical difficulties in working within a democratic framework with full freedom for all so that each section of our nation gets proper representation in the Government and Parliament. It is in this background that we are trying to change the social structure of the society in a democratic way. That is the difficulty that we are facing. So far as Shri Indrajit Gupta is concerned, it is quite easy for him to accomplish this task, because he has no public opinion to look to. He can straight-jacket society and bring about the change. But we have to look to the people, and, therefore, we have to interpret their mandate as they have given it, and we have to interpret it as we see it in the light of our commitments to the people. But that is not the way that others interpret it. Therefore, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee may find that it is not a massive mandate but it is a massive burden.

But, in fact, what is the actual burden? Take the taxation proposals? I do not think that any Member of the Opposition will find fault with the big effort that the Finance Minister has made in raising resources. In one single year, he has sought to raise the largest amount of resources. I do not think that this position is challenged by any Member. Actually, hon. Members would like that in view of the commitments that we have made to the country, whether it be the commitment for development, or the commitment for accelerating the rate of growth or the commitment to the unfortunate refugees from Bangla Desh who have become in an unprecedented number, or the various other commitments, the Plan outlay has to be stepped up. Yesterday, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao said that we had to step up the Plan outlay. I think Shri Indrajit Gupta also would like it to be stepped up. I think even Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee would like the Finance Minister to find all the resources possible so that he does not leave a gap of Rs. 220 crores because otherwise it would add to the burden on the people. But when he actually tried to raise resources to the tune of Rs. 177 crores, Members find fault with him. In my opinion, he could have done more, but then there is a limit in a democracy. He has to weight the various forces in the

country. So, when any Member finds fault with him that he has imposed a massive burden, the two things do not go together.

I do not want to go into the details, but if you look into the pattern of taxes, you will find that he has done an excellent job. A peasant that he is, he has seen to it that the burden does not fall on the poor people. With his sturdy commonsense, he has said that the philosophy behind his tax proposals could be summed up in three main principles. He wants to rationalise the tax structure. If anybody wants to do it at one stroke, it cannot be done. But he has tried it. Then he wants to distribute the burden to the more affluent sections of society ; he never claimed that there will not be a single burden on the middle class or the common people. There cannot be any scheme of taxation where the common people will not have to bear any burden. If the burden is very equitably distributed, if the common people also are to bear the minimum share of the burden and if the affluent sections are going to pay more, I do not think there can be any legitimate ground for criticism. Thirdly, he has said that he is trying to distribute the tax burden so as not to add to the inflationary spiral. He has squarely faced the issues and placed them before us. Judged from these points of view, the tax proposals come before us in proper perspective.

Take the wealth tax. For decades there have been yearnings in this House that there must be ceiling on wealth, there should be no windfall wealth in a society like this. By his wealth tax proposals, he has almost tried to achieve a ceiling. He could not do it by law, but he has done it through the instrumentality of taxation of wealth. Now if anybody has more than Rs. 8 lakhs, he will find it not worth it ; it will be going out of his net assests.

Then take the income tax. I do not think his proposal to increase the rate of surcharge on incomes above Rs. 15,000 can be criticised strongly because we have to see that the burden is distributed as equitable as possible.

I will come to the price aspect later, as it is a very significant factor in our

economy ; we cannot analyse it only in the light of the tax proposals. I would only say {at this stage that the taxes as they are, whether the wealth tax or income-tax or the tax on the corporate sector through the capital gains tax or the removal of the development rebate, are not by themselves going to affect the price spiral. I am basing this on facts.

He has rationalised the tax structure so far as import duties are concerned. I wish he goes further in that direction. Instead of four slabs, there should be two. He has made a beginning. From all these points of view, he has done an excellent job and it should be commended.

Now I come to the objectives of the budget. The budget is an important instrument of economic change. It is an integrated process over the years ; we cannot achieve all our objectives in one budget ; economic change, social change and growth have to be brought about by a series of budgets. Let us examine the budget from the point of view of these objectives. The President in his Address says that removal of poverty is the main objective of this Government. This is the mandate the people have given us. Before I go into details, I can say without fear of contradiction that no person here or no sensible person outside believes that poverty can be removed overnight. We have to make a big effort for years together to conquer poverty and usher in an affluent society where everybody gets social and economic justice. But the direction is important. Are we going in the correct direction or not ? I venture to say this budget has given the correct direction and if we follow along this line, sooner than later we will be able to tackle the biggest problem the country faces, the problem of poverty.

In economic terms, how do we analyse this problem. There are four aspects to to it : that problem of unemployment, the problem of level of prices, price stability, then social justice, how the wealth is being distributed, and of growth. All these are inter-related. There cannot be any employment without higher rate of growth. There cannot be growth without price

[Shri B. R. Bhagat]

stability. With runaway prices, there cannot be social justice ; under inflationary conditions, the income of the poorer section will move towards the richer section. Now I would like to offer some suggestions for his future guidance, which I hope he will consider.

First take growth. Yesterday, my colleague, Dr. Rao, analysed it. His conclusion—it is a right conclusion shared by other members—is that the 5.5 per cent growth is not enough to give employment to everybody in the foreseeable future. I am glad the Planning Minister is having a reappraisal of the Plan. Let him come forward with a scheme of orientation of policies and programmes and priorities providing for a higher rate of growth. I think this is possible. I must compliment the Finance Minister on the lucidity of the Economic Survey. He has honestly and straightforwardly analysed the price situation. If anyone reads through the 2½ pages he has highlighted the tasks ahead. From this it is clear that we have to go in for a higher rate of growth than merely 5.5 per cent. In the last two years, we had this growth but the Finance Minister has put this in a pregnant line that “the economy is poised for a bigger task”. The social and economic infra-structure is there ; the administrative structure is there ; the will of the people is there ; the mandate is the will of the people. If there is a strong will in Government and in this House, I think we can attain a rate of 8-9 per cent growth. It is the only answer to the many problems, including the problem of prices, we are facing. He has pointed out that he could only provide additionally Rs. 155 crores for the Plan ; although the last plan did not achieve its full quantum, the additional increase is of the order of Rs. 3000 crores. I wish it could have been more. I knew there is a limit to the physical means of raising resources. But there are other ways. I wish the Finance Minister would consider other ways in which resources can be raised and the urgent task of augmenting plan development finance met. Once the priorities are settled, finance can be found. If we want to meet our stated commitment of providing one person in every family with livelihood of

at least Rs. 100 per month, it means providing 120 million jobs for 120 families. Granting that some are employed, you have to provide at least sixty million jobs. This cannot be done at the present rate of growth. That is the size of the problem. The budget can be a massive burden only when the objectives with which it has been framed are not realised, if the growth rate is not realised, if employment does not increase and if price stability is not achieved and if social justice is not cared for ; only then it becomes burden, otherwise not.

Take the question of price stability. We have the nationalised banking system. The unfortunate tendency for the money supply has been to increase at a faster rate ; it has been unregulated. There is a close link between the money supply, annual growth rate and the price increase. If you know the money supply and the growth rate you can predict what will be the price rise this year or the next year. In 1965-66 the money supply increased by 11 per cent but the net national product declined—it was a bad year—by 15 per cent and the wholesale price index rose by 13.6 per cent. In 1966-67 the money supply increased by 9.3 per cent and the net national product increased by 1.5 per cent and inevitably the wholesale price index rose by 11 per cent while in 1967-68 the money supply increased by 8.1 per cent and the net national product increased by 9.3 per cent and the wholesale price index went down by 1.2 per cent. In 1970-71 money supply increased by 12.1 per cent though we have a nationalised banking structure, it is the highest ever increase, and the net national product increased by 5.3 per cent—that is our plan target and we have achieved it in the last two years—and the rise in price was 5.6 per cent. Therefore I am saying that we must achieve a higher rate of growth if we want price stability.

There are structural imbalances. Food crops have been good and their prices have come down but other prices have gone up. The general level of prices have gone up. It is not enough to have overall growth. Nutritional imbalances are created because pulses are not grown. There should be balanced growth in the industrial sector, in food crops, cash crops and also pulses. Growing wheat is perhaps more profitable

and so the production of pulses is going down which affects the nutritional balance. All this is creating problems and the Finance Minister and the Planning Minister should look into this and see that not only the general rate of growth goes up but that the other factors also are looked after.

How are we to achieve this growth ? I have two suggestions to make. The Finance Minister has done an excellent job within his limitations of providing tax proposals and fiscal measures. There are other measures by which we can raise resources. I had suggested earlier that the import duties should be raised to 50 per cent level ; he has done it in the budget by introducing four slabs 30, 40, 60 and 100 per cent. There is a fifty per cent appreciation in foreign exchange ; anybody who gets an imported machinery has its value appreciated if he uses it well. The unit cost must go down ; the Finance Minister has said so very rightly. For exports, for achieving higher productivity, etc. unit cost must go down. If a person imports machinery and raw material even by paying 50 per cent import duty, he will be able to produce goods at a lower unit cost provided he uses it at the maximum level. That can give him Rs. 200 or Rs 300 crores additionally.

Secondly, I refer to the interest rate. We are used to the old way of the British commercial banks. The Reserve Bank is the biggest culprit in this matter ; they will look to their gilt edged securities and say : what will happen to Government loans, they are doomed. Therefore, there should be no rise in the interest rates ; that is what they will say. But what is the situation in Japan, Yugoslavia and Germany ? Their rate of growth is 15 per cent ; the rate of interest is 13 per cent ; they have also a high rate of employment. We have followed the reverse practice 5.5 per cent or 6 per cent rate of interest. There is negligible employment and the rate of growth is 5.5 per cent. Everybody says that an affluent sector is developing in the rural side creating socio-economic and political problems. Cannot we offer then higher rate of interest and float special unemployment debentures and give them 12 per cent. When the rate is 6 per cent today, who will invest money from the rural sector ? Give them 10 or 12 per cent and you can raise Rs. 300 or 400 crores in one year from the rural sector.

If you make special allowance they can give you more money upto Rs. 500 or 600 crores and you can invest it in the Plan and achieve higher rate of growth and create more employment opportunities. Then alone all the four objectives of higher growth, fuller employment, price stability and social justice will be achieved and if our friend Mr. Vajpayee says that this budget is a massive burden people will give a lie to him. I want these objectives to be realised. With these words I support the budget.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am quite conscious that I am joining the fray when the excitement is almost over. But I must say right at the beginning that I welcome this budget for being a very good gift to the Opposition. I did not know that the Finance Minister was that kind to the Opposition. But as it has turned out to be it is a good gift and I would not exclude from the list of beneficiaries even the DMK or the CPI who seem to have a clandestine love affair with the ruling party.

I welcome this as being the best confirmation of the worst fears and warnings that we had conveyed to the people about the actions and the deeds of the ruling party. I also welcome it as the best refutation of what the ruling party had said to the electorate during the elections by way of mass bribery.

The Government will have to thank for themselves if they now find that they have been forced to the brink of almost complete disillusionment of the people. It is not the opposition which had pushed them to this brink ; it is by their own act of volition. It seems to me that the three B's, that is, Bangla Desh, Bank Cheating Case and this Budget will have almost brought the credibility of the Government to zero. I am not saying this to satisfy myself. I know the reply that would be coming from the hon. Finance Minister later (*Interruptions*). If they have any doubt about the credibility of the Government having touched the nadir, may I ask them to take an opinion poll right in this city of Delhi. I would venture to say that not even one per cent of the total population of four million or so of Delhi, only the 350 sitting right in front of me and that also under duress and under the party whip, would be voting for you. So,

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it appears to me that only 0.001 per cent of the population in Delhi, at this point of time, would support this budget.

Now, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, let me comfort the minds of my hon. friends on the other side: it is one of my sadnesses that it should be so, because although we have split into two, the bonds of fraternity have not snapped completely. So I say that this is one of my sadnesses. We would certainly like to support the Government warmly and whole heartedly in this hour of grave crisis. Indeed, there is nothing less than a crisis which is confronting the country at the present moment, and if the Government does not reflect it, I must say that the events will push it out of the warm bath of complacency in no time.

It is, therefore, quite clear in my mind that this cyclone which seems to have hit the country earlier is going to change its direction, and its velocity might remain the same. To repeat, the velocity and the virulence of it might remain, but the cyclone is going to change the direction.

Now, therefore, if this phase develops in the country, would we be happy about this, from the larger national point of view? I have no doubt, as I said, that the crash in some form or the other might come. No one had predicted when Mrs. Bandaranaike became the Prime Minister of Ceylon that there would be a crash in store for Ceylon, a crash the sound of which could be heard on the Mars. But it did happen in Ceylon, and if that happens here too, would we turn round and say to the Government, we told you so? Would we comfort ourselves by saying so? Let me assure this hon. House that to that the answer would be an over whelming no, so far as we are concerned. And we would certainly try to do everything in our power to see that such a situation did not develop. We do not want to allow the architects of disorder to have full play in the country so that there is a situation like the one in the Ceylon or even like a situation that developed in Indonesia earlier.

Now, I do admit that the hon. Finance Minister had an extremely difficult task to

perform. But the question that I want to ask is : could he not courageously and realistically face up to this task? My humble submission is that he has not faced up to this task realistically or even courageously. This is a most unreal exercise in budget-making that I have come across during my 21 years of Parliamentary life. It is an attempt to look normal when the circumstances are really abnormal. Abnormality has been introduced by two or three factors. One is the new-style Pak aggression over this country and *vis à vis* this the warm bath complacency exhibited by the Government. Secondly, the abnormality is also introduced by holding out hopes of instant socialism by the ruling party and soon after retracting from it.

The question, therefore, that arises is whether it is a budget at all, and could there be a budget in the given circumstances which might have even a modicum of economic sense or rationality? My main submission is that so long as this Pak crisis continues and we continue to remain a victim of Pak aggression, there can be no rational budget worth the name. This is what the Finance Minister has tried to gloss over. At least this much he could have done, namely, he could have posed challenges to the country and brought out all the dimensions of the economic problem with which we are faced. But he has tried to conceal the many dimensions of this problem and therefore we find that this is a budget which cannot be considered to be a credible budget at all—or a rational budget for that matter.

Take, for example, this puerile estimate for the refugees—of Rs. 60 crores for the evacuees from Bangla Desh. The most modest estimate would be at least Rs. 2 crores to Rs. 3 crores per day and during the course of a year it is bound to be of the order of Rs. 720 crores or Rs. 800 crores. That means it would absorb almost the entire resources that are available for the defence budget and almost three or four times the expenditure that we incurred on the Indo-Pak war in 1965. We ask you whether we can reconcile ourselves to this estimate of Rs. 60 crores and then endorse the rationale behind this budget. That simply cannot be done.

Therefore, I say this is a very irrational attempt ; it is an attempt which does not even ask the country to be stir itself. The country could have certainly done that. What I have found during the course of the last few years is that although such an opportunity presents itself, we generally muffle it. And this was a great opportunity indeed, to arouse the country to come forward and rally under the banner of the Government with the required amount of resources and sacrifice. But also the government has not done. This also shows that this is not a real budget.

We have been told often times that there is going to be a reappraisal of the Fourth Plan—almost a reformulation of the Fourth Plan. Although it holds out some hopes to the people, I must say that there is a pseudo-radical approach to the whole problem of planning. When our planning has got back to the rails, an attempt is again being made to throw it off the rails. So many things are being held out by way of sop to the people, but planning cannot afford such pseudo-radical gimmicks. However, if there is a hope that the Fourth Plan can be reformulated to the great benefit of the masses, we would certainly co-operate with this exercise. But let it be borne in mind that if it is going to be so, then this is not going to be the real budget ; the budget will have to be revamped and reformulated too. Therefore, I do not consider it for that matter also a real one.

It is my submission, that we had got earlier this year an interim budget, now we have got this unreal budget, then there would come the real budget, which would again be followed up by a supplementary budget. A wonderful series of budgets we are going to have during the course of this year.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Then a bankrupt session.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Much is being said about the eradication of poverty, socialism and massive mandate. Now may I submit that whenever some of us sitting on these benches feel any dullness we pray to God that two phrases might drop from some lips to relieve our dullness. And what are those two phrases ? They are "massive mandate" and "*garibi hatao*."

The moment those words are used we seem to be bursting with laughter and all our dullness goes. That has been happening for the last few days we have been sitting here.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Is it because of the humiliation you have suffered in the mid-term elections ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You can have all the pleasure and all the euphoria, although your euphoria is proving to be shortlived now.

No one had expected that this would be an anti-poverty budget although the person who served the notice of "quit poverty" has now joined the Central Cabinet to strengthen the hands of the hon Finance Minister. I hope he remembers the great person who had served the notice "quit poverty". It was Shri C Subramaniam, now the celebrated Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and the Minister of Planning of the Government of India. It was he who, after the split, during the Bombay session of the Requisitionists' Congress, said : It is this Bombay which had served the notice of 'quit India' and it is this Bombay which is again serving the notice of "quit poverty". If this were the intention of the Government, namely, to serve the notice of "quit poverty" one would turn round and ask why did the Prime Minister say to the Rajya Sabha on the 19th November 1970 that the basic minimum needs of the people could not be fulfilled by 1975-76. It is in the records of Parliament that the Prime Minister had said that the basic minimum needs of the people could not be fulfilled by 1975-76. And, mind you, this was a commitment given by the United Congress to the people of India at the Bhubaneswar session of the Congress in 1964. It was repeated in the Election Manifesto of 1967 and again repeated in the famous Ten-Point Programme. It is this very cardinal objective of the Ten-Point Programme which has been quietly shoved away by the hon. Prime Minister and the Government of India. They have now thrown up their hands saying that this cannot be done. So, I ask you, who is fulfilling the Ten Point Programme ? Who is abiding by the Ten-Point Programme ? Was this not the most important item of the Ten Point Programme? were not the other programmes peripheral and marginal in nature, only subsidiary to this main point, that is, the

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fulfilment of the basic necessities of life of the people by 1975-76? And yet we are being asked to believe them when they say that they are really serious about the eradication of poverty!

Again, I would like to remind hon. Members that soon after the elections the Prime Minister was honest enough to say that what she said about the eradication of poverty was nothing extraordinary, and that she had no magic wand to eradicate poverty overnight. When a German journalist asked her: "your father also promised the eradication of poverty, can you give any time-limit?" she said "there can be no time-limit for this". Now, that being so, you can imagine who would have expected that this budget could be a budget for the eradication of poverty.

Moreover, poverty cannot be attacked with a poverty of ideas. For attacking poverty you have to have ideas, the understanding of the extent and death of this problem and the perspective in which this problem could be solved. This cannot be done by augmenting the heat-waves of your words or by indulging in populist demagoguery. This cannot be done in that way. Even the Conservatives, let this hon. House remind itself, when they came to power last time they had also raised something like the slogan of "eradication of poverty" and probably Shri-mati Bandarnayake had promised something more. Thus a claim could not be made on behalf of this budget that its main ethos is the eradication of poverty. If that by any means the claim, then here are some tell-tale evidences that all its basic postulates are quite diametrically opposed to this.

Let me mention a few postulates of the budget, as I understand it. One is,—and this is no falsification of the main theme or the main postulate of the budget attempted by a person who belongs to a party which would like the other party to go down; at any rate that is not my intention—as I see it, the main thesis of this budget is that poor will have to become poorer in order to be poverty-free in the long run. I think I am clear on this point that they will have to become poorer, has been established by everybody on this side. It can be established by them too

unless they are living in some kind of make-believe world, in the world of self-deception, that the poor man's rupee is going to be eroded and their standard of living is going to be brought down. So, that it one of the main these of this budget. Naturally a corollary of this will be that the rich will have to be tolerated or permitted to become richer in order to yield resources for the uplift of the poor. Therefore, you would find that the corporate sector has been let off completely. And this is not the first year when has been done. It has been done in a row for the last three years or so, as I recollect it. So, this is another postulate that we have. Then we find that there is no perspective, no time horizon that it held out by this budget in which one could hope that this enormous problem could be solved.

Therefore, one is bound to ask: if this is the charter for the common man, what could be the charter for the rich?

16 hrs.

So I am constrained to say that this Budget does not meet the needs of the common man at all. In fact, the real test of any budget should be as to how it serves the common man in terms of employment, increased income and setting trends for the achievement of good life which the Third Five-Year Plan had placed before to the people as goal. May I remind this hon. House that this objective of the achievement of good life was placed before the country by no less a person than Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru? So, the common man would try to find out from the Budget whether trends are set in that direction. We do not find anything of that kind in it.

The ruling party does not even benefit from the advice of some important persons whom it invites from foreign countries to deliver lectures to us on important subjects for our advantage. Only a few months back the great Nobel laureate, Professor Tinbergen, had come to deliver the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Lecture. He gave a talk on "Mature Socialism". What did he have to say about Mature Socialism? He said that mature socialism means institutionalisation of solidarity in the society and the recognition of the fact that the community was ultimately responsible for the welfare of the individual.

But his main test was the maximisation of the human welfare function. Whether it brings about the maximisation of human welfare function, should be the real test in judging this Budget, and must say that it is stunning disappointment from that point of view too.

But how did one get the hope that this party would be able to deliver the good so far as the eradication of poverty is concerned. The problem which could not be solved during Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's time would be solved during Shri Chavan's regime or for that matter during Shrimati Indira Gandhi's regime? Do they have a much better political organisation with a great sense of dedication and commitment to the cause than they had in the past? If that is so, we would all be happy for it. Have we got a much better administrative set-up, more cooperative and more efficient, to undertake the task? If not then, what does socialism consist of in reality? Does it consist of words or does socialism require something more than a generous use of words? Therefore I would submit that this Budget does not all take us in the direction about which very loud claims have been made by some hon. Members.

Now let me come to the topic of socialism. I have been telling my friends—and I think it would bear repetition here—that in spite of all the frills and fripperies of socialism that have been sought to be given to this Budget, it does appear to me that the anti-people nature or the anti-socialist nature of the Budget remain in hot pants. It is very clear. What the anatomy of this Budget is, it is not very difficult to find out. With all the Victorian folds of garments that the hon. Minister has tried to give to the Budget its basic nature remains in hot pants.

Why do I say so? Only about two or three weeks back, or maybe one or two months back the hon. Defence Minister of the Government of India was pleased to say that not even in the next half a century India could think of attaining socialism. The Prime Minister, soon after the elections, was pleased to address the Federation of the Indian Chambers of commerce and reassured the industrialists and businessmen "Who has told you that we are your enemies? We are your friends."

We do not want the Prime Minister to be the enemy of the industrialists or the capitalists, but the fact that she did think it necessary to reassure that audience, means that she was not going to make any effective attack on them. How are you going to solve the problem of poverty without attacking property? The main issue in a democracy is whether poverty would use democracy to attack property or whether property in fear of poverty would destroy democracy. That was what Aneurin Bevan had asked at one time an important figure on the British socialist scene.

I do realise—and I would whole heartedly agree with the Finance Minister—that a budget is only of a marginal or peripheral significance so far as the shaping of the contours of society is concerned. There are other more important things to be taken care of and the most decisive determinants are the social and economic policies of the Government, the strategy of social transformation and the character of the ruling and administrative elite which is charged with the responsibility of carrying out these policies. These are broadly three basic determinants of the nature of a society.

Now let us examine this Budget. I must say that the raw head and the bloody bones of this Budget would be found in the cupboards of the social and economic policies of the Government of India. And what were the policies recently promulgated by the Government of India. In spite of them the Government seems to be strutting about the stage as if it is going ahead with the programmes of social and economic advance!

The Government of India, as I told you a moment ago, has already given up its goal of meeting the basic requirements of the people by 1975-76. Secondly, what is more important that has happened—and they have gone away, it seems, with perfect impunity—is that they have brought down the main instrument of socialist advance, that is, the Planning Commission, in prestige, weight and influence. The Planning Commission has been emasculated and rendered almost redundant and vacuous by the Presidential notification. It has transferred all the functions of Planning Commission to the Ministry of Planning.

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Now we are being told that there is going to be a change in the personnel of the Planning Commission. Some change has already occurred. But may I say that the stature of the Planning Commission seems to be going down every day and whatever chess you might play with personalities, you cannot bring about the real change that you want to in the Planning Commission only by these methods?

Thirdly, the House must take note that the Government has promulgated a policy which now opens out the doors of the core industries to the big business houses. What do we exactly mean now by commanding heights of the economy being in the public sector? I really do not understand that. If the "core" goes to the private sector, then what remains with the public sector? So, I frankly do not understand all this.

It has also been pointed out by some other hon. Members that everything possible has been done by this Government to stifle the Monopolies Commission so that it is like the policeman looking the other way. It does not look at things which are happening merrily in good old ways. Therefore, much hope that was being pinned on this Monopolies Commission comes down to ashes.

Recently, there was a glaring deviation from the industrial policy also in sanctioning what are called the mini-steel plants. There are going to be six of them and each of them of the order of only 50,000 tonnes at the present moment. But who knows economics of scale would not weigh on them later and it will go up to any length and up to any amount. These mini-plants were given by China quite a few years ago. The cost of production of Indian steel is bound to go up. It is these marginal units which are going to raise the cost of steel in this country.

Then, quite understandably, we have now the policy of decontrol in sugar and earlier, quite some time back, there was decontrol in paper. This Government like an honest debtor had to do something for their creditor. Industrialists and businessmen must make

money after they had been able to help them a bit during the most crucial period of their existence. So, now decontrol has been promulgated in sugar and earlier decontrol was promulgated in paper.

I have told you that it is the character of the ruling elite, administrative elite which determines the nature of society. What this elite has been doing is plainly this: it has been radiating irrationality. It does appear to me that economic rationality is the greatest casualty at the present moment. If the towers of power radiate irrationality, there is hardly any nooks and corner in the country which can remain immune from it.

Then one of the most crucial tests of social advance is the ratio between public and private investment. How has this ratio been behaving? Let us examine it on the basis of developments that have been taking place during the first two years of the current Plan.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please try to conclude now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: I have yet to speak on the taxation proposals of the Budget.

It is clear from the development in the first two years of the Fourth Plan that the earlier trends have been completely reversed. The socialist vehicle seems to be running in the reverse gear. Let us have a look at the relevant figures of 1969-70 and 1970-71. In 1969-70, the ratio between public and private investment was 53.2 and 46.3. In 1970-71, it was 51:49, that is, running close to 50:50. This year, the position may be worse. What happened during the Second Plan? The ratio was 54.1 and 45.3. In the Third Plan, it was 60.6 and 39.4. So, this ratio is becoming adverse and we find that the investment in public sector is going down. What is the hope then for socialist advance I do not know.

The real test of the Budget should be in terms of the Plan and progress. What has happened, so far as two years of the current Plan are concerned, in

respect of the achievement of the target of increase in national income? Much has been made of the fact that we have had an increase of 5.5 per cent in national income during last year. May I have the audacity to challenge it. I have my doubts whether there has been really an increase of the order of 5.5 per cent in national income during last year? It requires a little elucidation. If in the year 1969-70 there could be an increase of the order of 5.3 per cent in national income on the basis of 6.5 per cent increase in agriculture.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Yes ; you allow me a few minutes more. If on the basis of 6.5 per cent increase in agriculture, it was a little over 3 per cent, how does this come about? This time, there has been only a little over 5 per cent increase in agriculture. How could it be 5.5 per cent increase in national income lost if it was only 5.3 per cent on the basis of the figure that I have given.

There is another doubt about this. The Plan stipulation was that there will be 5 per cent increase in national income on the basis of 8-10 per cent increase in industrial production and 5 per cent increase in agricultural production. A miracle has happened that on the basis of 5 per cent increase in both agriculture and industry 5.5 per cent increase in national income has taken place.

Further, much could not be made out of this. Because this is based on stagnation, more or less in industry. It is based mostly on agricultural production. Therefore, the whole process of economic development seems to have received a kind of set back during the course of last one year or so.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have taken more time than what is due.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Just 2 minutes more.

Coming to taxation proposals, no one expects the Finance Minister to produce

socialism fiscally. There is nothing like fiscal socialism or fiat socialism or legislative socialism. The principles adumbrated are indeed unexceptionable. My submission is that he has acted against the principles which he has enunciated in the Budget itself. Firstly, he has acted against his principle of holding the price line. He has done everything possible that will increase the price line. Then he has left the deficit uncovered to the extent of Rs. 220 crores. Then, he has imposed inflationary taxation. Even this deficit of Rs. 220 crores one cannot believe. He has claimed that he will be imposing burdens only on luxury and semi-luxury items. But what we find is that hardly any item of necessary it has been left out, even the bread is not an exception. That reminds us of what was said by a Nazi agitator : "we don't want lower bread prices, we don't want highest bread prices, we don't want unchanged bread prices, we want national socialist bread prices." Now, it seems it is the Chavan bread prices that they want. Therefore, Government thinks that people will be able to put up with this kind of thing. Even if you examine it from the point of view of the balance between the direct and the indirect taxation, you will find that it is regressive. This is ironic that this has been so this year.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : That is all now.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I am sorry I have not been able to cover many of my points. I thought that I would be getting 40 minute.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have had more than that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Thank you very much. With these words, I have done.

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the outset, I would unhesitatingly say that this year's Budget reflects the urges and aspirations of the common man to a great extent.

This Budget spells out a philosophy of removal of glaring inequalities in wealth through increase in taxation above the assessable value of Rs. 40,000 by placing

[Shri M. Sudarsanam]

additional burden of wealth tax and additional wealth tax on urban lands and buildings. If one makes detailed calculations, one will realise that above a certain value of property and income, the net amount payable by way of income-tax and wealth-tax would be over 100 per cent.

16.20 hrs.

[SHRI N. K. P. Salve in the Chair]

The Budget should have exempted corporate profits of above 25 per cent provided they are ploughed back into industry resulting in increase of job potential and gross national income.

Further, I would like to suggest that to encourage savings, those that come into the orbit of wealth tax should get certain exemptions provided they make investments upto Rs. 1 lakh additionally in Government securities. This would be a direct form of saving.

To combat the poverty and solve unemployment problem, we must do some hard thinking on further improving agricultural, industrial and mineral production. Unfortunately, the impact of the Green Revolution has not percolated to the cash crops. The transfer of improved technology can reach desirable proportions only if it covers cotton, jute, oil-seeds and other types of agricultural products,—including tobacco. Increase in mineral production through appropriate incentives can result in greater employment.

It is very unfortunate that the Budget is not export-oriented. Coming as I do from an area which has a lot of export consciousness, because tobacco is an important foreign exchange earner, I cannot but keep referring to the inadequacy of the measures taken for promoting exports. We were assured on several occasions, about the formation of the Tobacco Board. But this is being delayed for one reason or the other, since a long time. In view of the tremendous global competition, Indian tobacco cannot really stand in competition with other growing countries, in view of the levy of

export duty. This export duty must be abolished in the interest of foreign exchange earnings.

Sir, I suggest that we should endeavour to increase employment and employment opportunities in productive effort and not through increase in administrative expenses. The public sector units should function efficiently and economically when alone our economy can improve.

I do feel that the burden that has been placed on the corporate sector this year largely through withdrawal of concession is fairly high and would,—to an extent,—effect productive activity and growth. But this impact would perhaps be only marginal and not as great as some of the Members of the Opposition benches would like us to believe.

I realise that if this tax burden was not imposed, the growth should have been faster. In any case, the objective factors which exist in the economy are comparatively so good today that notwithstanding this burden, I have no doubt that other things remaining the same, there will be the growth of industries.

In this connection I have only one very specific suggestion to make and that concerns the proposal for withdrawal of the development rebate. I suggest that the Finance Minister should consider extending the period of notice from May, 1974 to May, 1976 so that the schemes that are now conceived can get through and obtain the advantage of development rebate. To my mind, this will go to push the corporate activity and whatever loss is suffered by way of revenue would be more than made up by the increase in corporate earnings and consequently a larger accrual to the Exchequer by way of corporate taxes. This will also help the new entrepreneurs and would be of benefit equally to large and small-scale industries.

I now turn to some of the indirect tax proposals. Everybody in the House seems agreed that the tax on maida was ill-conceived. I would also like to add my voice and plead for its total withdrawal. Maida is mostly used for bread which is the poor man's food. Taxing a poor man's essential food cannot be correct.

Although I would hesitate to suggest specific items, I do feel that the Finance Minister should have thought of increasing excise duties on items which are in tremendous short supply and where the consumer is even otherwise not able to get them at reasonable prices.

This suggestion brings me to what I consider to be an important point. In our country, in some of the industrial products, we have already a tremendous shortage and the consequent ills that flow from it. At the same time there is the danger that shortages may develop in a few other items. The policy being followed by the Government to tackle the shortages through formal or informal price controls is, to my mind, not a right one. By doing so, we unwittingly affect the moral fabric of the society and do not really serve the interests of the consumers at large. Malpractices occur. I therefore, earnestly suggest that a fresh high-level review of the pricing of the Government must be initiated. The conclusion, to my mind, is that it is not incompatible to release the productive forces by allowing due increase and thereby promote production of such items. The commodities which I have in view are aluminium, paper, chemicals and dyestuffs including soda ash, caustic soda, cement and the like. If Government follows a liberal policy, there may be a temporary rise, but this will help improve the balance-sheets and curb malpractices under which the increases, in any case, go to somebody's pocket. At the same time, this constitute a powerful initiative for expansion in growth of these items.

The bulk of our population comes from the villages. But, unfortunately, the villages have not even got drinking water facilities. In my own constituency I can tell you that many villages have not got drinking water facilities. I am sure when the Finance Minister discusses matters relating to development of villages with the various State Finance Ministers, he will stress upon them the need to provide drinking water facilities in the villages.

Laying roads in the villages is most important and urgent. Many villages have

no roads. The produce is actually being carried in the villages by the villagers over their heads, in the absence of proper roads. So, road construction is very essential and priority must be given to lay roads, especially among villages in the backward districts. That is most important.

Mining project at Agnigundala, near Vinukonda needs very speedy work. The progress is very slow. This is a first-class copper zinc mine and can fetch decent foreign exchange and so, I request that top priority must be given to up a melting furnace there, to see that foreign exchange is earned, without further loss of time.

The coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh require one more refinery. At present we cannot develop and we cannot attract petro-chemical industries in the area. I would therefore request the Government to do something about it.

The conversion of Guntur-Macherla metre gauge line into broad gauge is urgent. Because of the Nagarjunasagar project there, agricultural produce has to come to the market, and unless this broad gauge line is put up, it is impossible for them to carry the products to the various destinations. New Railway connection linking up Nadi-kudi with Babynagar is very important. This survey has already been completed. The work on construction of this line should be earnestly taken in hand so that the problem of long distance can be overcome.

With these words, I once again give my general support to the tax proposals of the hon. Finance Minister and I am sure the House will approve them.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH (Nandyal): Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the past three days, discussions are going on with regard to the Budget proposals introduced by the hon. Finance Minister. This Budget has generally evoked great attention and also strong criticisms from various political parties in the country. Not only that. The entire budget proposals have been evaluated and critically analysed in the context of the Congress party having got a massive majority in the recent mid-term elections.

[Shri P. Venkatasubbiah]

Though a budget as envisaged in the economic parlance is an annual feature for any Finance Minister, yet, this present budget is significant in the impact that it can create among the masses of our country.

One fact has clearly emerged after the recent elections. The electorate has chosen and has given its verdict in the clearest terms possible in favour of the left-of-the-centrist policies that have been enunciated by the ruling party in its election manifesto. Another factor that has emerged from these elections is that the main Opposition group in the Lok Sabha is the Communist Marxist group. So, it is clearly evident that the people who have chosen this party to come into power have also shown the direction that we should take, namely that as an alternative, the pendulum cannot be swung back but it has to go more radicalist. This is a clear evidence of the fact that whatever impact the budget can make can be viewed from the context of the alleviation of the sufferings of the general masses.

While introducing the budget, the Finance Minister has set out certain criteria and framed certain guidelines. We have, therefore, to see whether he has followed those criteria and kept up to the norms which he has himself enunciated.

One thing is very clear, namely that the Finance Minister has to do some right-rope walking. He has to augment the resources of the country as a first step towards ushering in social justice and economic equality in this country. Our main concern is to see whether this honest attempt on the part of the Finance Minister is going to be accepted and is going to be appreciated and implemented by the people of the country.

Our country is today facing not only internal pressures but also the threat from our neighbour Pakistan. The unprecedented influx of refugees numbering about 5.5 million in our country has posed a very serious problem not only to our economic stability but also to our political integrity and national security. This has to be borne in mind when the critics begin to criticise the budget.

Secondly, a plea has been made for giving more autonomy to the States and to give them more financial allocations from the Central Government. The recent DMK proposal in this connection through the Rajmannar committee's report should not be viewed lightly. It has got its repercussions on the Centre-State relationship, not only in the political aspect but also in its financial and economic aspects. Time and again it has been the slogan of some of the State Governments who do not have any other slogan, to say that the Centre is appropriating all powers and, therefore, the Centre should part with some of its powers to the States especially in the matter of financial allocations. The other day, through a non-official resolution, they demanded the setting up of a Federal Debt Commission to look into the financial aspects of the States Governments and also to make the Central Government part with more and more of their financial functions to the States.

The third major problem that we are facing in our country is the problem of massive unemployment. The Finance Minister has suggested some crash programmes for solving this problem. But the problem is so great and massive that by merely allotting a few crores of rupees, we shall not be able to solve this problem completely. The problem of unemployment of the educated youth is a big one. I would only suggest to the Finance Minister that to solve this enormous problem of unemployed educated youth, he should constitute a sort of revolving fund to which he could ask the educated youth after they have been employed to contribute something.

So far as the crash programmes are concerned, rural development works are being undertaken. I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that the production of khadi also should be included in these rural development works. I do not know about other States, but in my State, thousands of families, especially from the Harijans and other backward communities, supplement their income by mass spinning and weaving. So, khadi production should also be an item included in these rural development works.

Some time back, our Irrigation and Power Minister had said that the work of

linking up the Ganga with the Cauvery should be taken up. This is a grand programme which was envisaged a long time back by Mr. Cotton. I would re-emphasise this, and urge Government to take up this work. It may be a stupendous work involving crores of rupees, but ultimately it will prove to be a great boon for the whole country. It would provide employment not only to technical people but also to non-technical people. Besides, it will also promote national integration. So, the linking up of the Ganga with the Cauvery is a project which has to be looked into.

Another suggestion which I would like to make is a crash programme for providing houses to the unfortunate and weaker sections of the community. I do not find much provision having been made for providing houses or house-sites for these people; there is not even provision made for drinking water supply. The hon. Member who preceded me had also emphasised this fact.

The next thing that I would like to emphasise is in regard to agricultural production. We should not be complacent. When we look into the economic growth rate of 5.5 per cent, we find that the major portion of the growth is attributed to agricultural production. Industrial production is as low as it was before. Our country has been fortunate to have successively favourable monsoons, and, therefore, increased agricultural production. But we should not be carried away by the impression that agricultural production is going to be on the same level as it was before.

Every effort has to be made to see that industrial production comes up to our expectations. With huge public sector undertakings in our country, it should also be our endeavour to see that industrial growth comes up to the level of agricultural growth.

On the agricultural sector, I would also like to caution the Government that though the acreage under irrigation has increased year by year, the per-acre production has not proportionately increased.

This has to be borne in mind.

Then there is the question of dry farming for which provision has been made.

Then I would request the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister to go into the entire gamut of centre-state relationship in a very thorough manner and evolve a workable relationship. I placed the other day for a permanent Finance Commission to go into this matter to see that centre-state relationship is put on a firm footing so that the present bickerings may not be allowed to go on any further.

As my time is up, I conclude by saying that the duty on maida and other things should be dropped.

श्री दुर्गादास माटिया (अमृतसर) जो बजट हमारे सामने पेश हैं मैं उसका स्वागत करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस बजट में हमें समाजवाद की झलक मिलती है। इसमें कोई शक नहीं कि जो जनता के मन में था या उसका खयाल था कि बहुत कुछ उसके लिए इस बार बजट में होगा, वह नहीं है लेकिन हालात के मुताबिक जो कुछ इसमें रखा गया है, वह अपनी जगह पर सही है। बंगला देश की वजह से हमारे सिर पर बहुत ज्यादा खर्चा पड़ गया है। फिर भी मैं समझता हूँ कि इसके अन्दर हमें एक डायरेक्शन मिलती है सोशलिज्म की तरफ जाने की और आगे बढ़ने की। समाजवाद एक या दो साल में नहीं आ सकता है। आपको याद होगा कि जब हमने पांच साला योजनाएँ बनानी शुरू की थीं तब पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू ने कहा था कि इन योजनाओं के प्रति हम सब की जिम्मेदारी होगी फिर चाहे वह गरीब हो या अमीर हो। अपनी शक्ति के मुताबिक सबको बोझा बरदाश्त करना होगा। हमने देखा कि योजनाओं में हमने किस कदर तरक्की की। ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन हुआ। इंडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन के क्षेत्र में किस कदर तरक्की हुई। हम आगे ही बढ़ते जा रहे हैं। लेकिन अभी भी हमारा रास्ता लम्बा है। इसलिए एक या दो

[श्री दुर्गादास भाटिया]

बजटों में यह चीज तय नहीं हो सकेगी। हमें एक लम्बे रास्ते के लिए तैयार रहना होगा। हमें देखना होगा कि जिस कदम हम खर्च कर चुके हैं, क्या प्रोडक्शन उसके मुताबिक हुआ है? मुझे यह कहते हुए दुख जरूर होता है कि जिस कदम हम खर्च कर चुके हैं उसको देखते हुए प्रोडक्शन का लैवेल उस कदम नहीं बढ़ सका है जिस कदम बढ़ना चाहिये था। पब्लिक सेक्टर में हमारा जो काम हो रहा है वह स्वास्थ्यमय नहीं है। प्राइवेट सेक्टर के अन्दर इस बात की चर्चा है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर कामयाब नहीं हो सकता। मैं समझता हूँ कि यह एक चैलेंज है जिसको हमें स्वीकार करना होगा और जहाँ जहाँ कमियाँ हैं, उनको दूर करना होगा। अगर ढाँचा उसका खराब है तो उसको बदलना होगा, इंतजाम को बदलना होगा और साथ ही साथ पब्लिक सेक्टर का जो दायरा है उसको बढ़ाना होगा। लेकिन यह तभी हो सकता है जब ढाँचे में जो कमियाँ आ चुकी हैं और उनकी वजह से प्रोडक्शन उस कदम नहीं बढ़ रहा है जिस कदम बढ़ना चाहिये, उनको दूर करें और ढाँचे को ठीक करें। ज्यादातर पब्लिक सेक्टर में काम इसलिए कम होता है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव लैवेल पर मंजूरियाँ मिलने में सालों लग जाते हैं। उस बीच पब्लिक सेक्टर की जितनी मशीनरी है उसमें से पचास परसेंट बेकार पड़ी रहती है। यह केवल इसलिए होता है कि फैसले देर से होते हैं।

हमें इस बारे में कोई कमीशन बिठा कर यह देखना होगा कि जब प्राइवेट सेक्टर इतनी कामयाबी के साथ चल रहा है, तो फिर क्या वजह है कि पब्लिक सेक्टर ठीक तरह से नहीं चल रहा है। जब तक पब्लिक सेक्टर अच्छे तरीके से नहीं चलेगा तब तक ग्रामदानी नहीं बढ़ सकती है और जब तक ग्रामदानी नहीं बढ़ती है तब तक टैक्सों का बोझ और भी बढ़ाना पड़ेगा।

जहाँ तक डायरेक्ट टैक्सेशन का ताल्लुक है, मैं अर्ज करूँगा कि 1939 में एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट 2000 रुपये थी। आज 1971 में, जब कि करेन्सी का फैलाव बीस गुना बढ़ चुका है और कीमतें पंद्रह गुना बढ़ चुकी हैं, 6000 रुपये की एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट मौजूदा हालात से मेल नहीं खाती है। हम कहते हैं कि हम निचले दर्जे के लोगों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा फायदा पहुंचाना चाहते हैं। इस लिए यह जरूरी है कि मौजूदा मंहगाई और करेन्सी के फैलाव को देखते हुए एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट को 6000 रुपये से बढ़ाकर कम से कम 10,000 रुपये कर दिया जाये।

मंत्री महोदय ने यह यकीन दिलाया है कि नीचे के लोगों की सुविधा के लिए इनकम टैक्स के सिस्टम को सिम्पलीफाई कर दिया जायेगा। इसके लिए एक तो एग्जेंप्शन लिमिट को बढ़ा दिया जाये और दूसरे, वैल्यू टैक्स इनकम टैक्स और एसेसमेंट के लिए पहली रिटर्न वगैरह चार चार रिटर्न भरने के बजाये सिर्फ एक ही रिटर्न भरी जाये। चूंकि एक ही अफसर फैसला करने वाला होता है, इसलिए उसका टाइम भी बच जाएगा। वह बड़े टैक्स-गुजारों के लिए ज्यादा टाइम निकाल सकेगा और ज्यादा से ज्यादा टैक्स वसूल हो सकेगा। आज हालत यह है कि पचास साठ हजार कमाने वाले स्माल-स्केल इंडस्ट्रियलिस्ट्स और इंदारों को चार चार रिटर्न भरनी पड़ती हैं और उन्हें परेशान कर दिया जाता है।

जो सबसे पहले इनकम का अन्दाजा लगाने की रिटर्न दी जाती है, उससे कोई ज्यादा लाभ नहीं हुआ है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इससे बलेक बढ़ी है। अगर इस सिलसिले को बन्द करके एक ही जगह पर सारा इन्तजाम किया जाये तो यकीनन इनकम टैक्स अफिसर के पास

ज्यादा टाइम होगा कि वह किसिज को अच्छी तरह से देख सके।

जहाँ तक इनडायरेक्ट टैक्सिज का सम्बन्ध है, मैदा और कोर्स क्लायथ पर जो लैवी है, सब तरफ से उसकी चर्चा हो चुकी है। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को यह गलतफहमी हुई है कि मैदा अमीर आदमियों की खुराक है। पंजाब, काश्मीर और देश के दूसरे हिस्सों में मैदा आम तौर पर इस्तेमाल होता है। इसलिए इस पर लैवी लगाना दुस्त मासूम नहीं होता है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि मंत्री महोदय मैदा और कोर्स क्लायथ के बारे में जरूर ख्याल करेंगे।

मैं मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान इस तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ कि एयर इंडिया पर जो बीस परसेंट लैवी लगी है वह भी किसी हद तक जायज नहीं है, क्योंकि एयर इंडिया एक ऐसी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है, जिसने काम्पीटिशन के बावजूद दूसरे देशों में नाम पैदा किया है और कामयाब हुई है। अगर आज उस पर...

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री दुर्गाबास भाटिया : मैं दो मिनट में पंजाब के बारे में कुछ कहना चाहता हूँ।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अपना टाइम ले चुके हैं। मेरी मजबूरी है। आपको अब और टाइम नहीं मिल सकता है। श्री चपलेन्दु भट्टाचार्य।

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih) : At the outset I would call on the hon. Members to move away from the rather theoretical discussion, whether this budget is socialist one or capitalist one or really reflects welfare. It was forty years ago that a noted economist said that the battle of socialism was being won hour by hour. How prophetic that statement was

we at this stage can realise. So, whatever may be the nature of this budget that statement holds ground with added force. The battle of socialism is practically half won. This may be a transitional budget, second in a row with a substantial deficit financing and increase in the tax burden as also in the tax effort. But then that is a burden which we have to shoulder for effecting social change. The increase in excise duties, in their rates and coverage, does not necessarily make the tax system regressive. It really depends who has to foot the bill. Except maida, and probably coarse cloth and some varieties of soap, by and large the upper middle-class and the upper classes will have to participate in the payment of excise duties. The question is not whether at one sweep the traditional regressive fiscal system and tax structure could be changed, overnight. But a very bold effort has been made; there can be no doubt about it. The Kaldorian formula enunciated during the mid-fifties, that wealth tax, capital gains tax, expenditure tax, income-tax and estate duty and gift tax have to be given effect to on the basis of a single return. If there is any lacuna it is with regard to expenditure tax. For, lately there has been a great deal of increase in what Veblen called conspicuous consumption. Our friends on the opposite would remember that a socialist by conviction, Dr. Dalton when he took charge of the British finances had to move away from the theoretical formulations of progressive taxation and had to reduce direct taxation and go over to excise duties. The main point, which Kaldor had emphasised and which holds good today is that the expenditure and wealth tax would have been the main instruments for cornering resources and the disincentive effects which a high rate of taxation on income and the surcharges produce would thereby be done away with. Now we have not implemented the tax on expenditure. There is the other suggestion which Kaldor had made that every account over Rs. 50,000 should be compulsorily audited. That has not been given effect to. There have been loopholes. Estimates of evading taxes vary from a thousand crores to several thousand crores. It has an iceberg quality; what is visible is probably a fraction of what is invisible. But there has been a chorus of objections against any increase in governmental expenditure what-

[Shri C.E. Bhattacharyya]

soever. I do not fully agree with this view. There is at least one sector where increase in government expenditure may increase Government revenue. We are now spending Rs. 48-50 crores for collection of taxes and duties. The officials of the Finance Ministry can proudly say that we are not spending more than 1 to 1½ per cent on tax collection which is well in tune with the British budgetary system. But I must point out that at one time the British Finance Ministry officials had to raise this 1.5 per cent to nearly ten per cent. Take the smuggling that is going on. I come from an area in Bihar which exports mica. It has been traditionally exporting Rs. 15 to Rs. 18 crores; it is now down to Rs 10 crores. Forty per cent customs duty did all the trick. This duty has broken a hole in customs barrier and Rs. 6 to 7 crores worth mica is going to Nepal to be re-exported. If forty per cent export duty can do that trick, we can imagine what probably is happening as we increase the customs duty from 25 to 100 per cent. There has been a substantial increase in excise duties. Honesty has become a scarce commodity and honest implementation has become the need of the hour. We are standing on the great divide for hence forward the evolution which is ahead of us will be materially different from the years which have preceded us.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You have taken nine minutes; please conclude in one minute's time.

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA: If you cannot give me even fifteen minutes, how can I make my points ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am utterly helpless; kindly conclude in one minute's time.

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA: The increase in expenditure on tax collection will substantially increase tax receipts. Also the performance of the public sector undertakings have not come up to our expectations. There are more than a hundred incentives which are in use in economically developed countries and we can adopt one

of them to increase productivity and production.

We can harness the good will of the labour movement so that all the 79 public sector undertakings or thereabouts, the majority of them are not making profit could make profits, and the position could be very effectively reversed, if we set about doing the thing in the correct way.

17 hrs.

Sir, I come from Chhotanagpur. In the fifties, Mr. Kaldor made a prophetic statement that for 10 million jobs you have to produce 10 million tonnes of extra food. Now, we are faced with the perspective of 30 million jobs to be given, and so 30 million tonnes increase in food stuffs are the need of the hour. Therefore, a much greater drive and a wider coverage has to be given to the crash programmes and all other associated programmes for increasing the production of food (*Interruption*).

I come from a very backward region, ore-crop area, the Chhotanagpur plateau, with only a few industries. But we are importing Rs. 100 crores worth of cotton. Our soil is the best-suited for cotton. So, if we spend Rs. 1 crore a year, this cotton could materially alter the situation,

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, may I request hon. Members to co-operate with me ? Quite a few more Members are anxious to speak, and the time is extremely limited. Kindly be co-operative and be considerate to the other Members who want to participate in the debate. (*Interruption*) I am helpless in the matter.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Please allow a Member to participate either in the debate on President's Address or on the budget or on the Finance Bill. Otherwise, many hon. Members would always be left. Earlier, there was a rule that a Member would be allowed to speak once either in the debate on the President's Address, or the budget or the Finance Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am afraid I cannot plead guilty on that score. It should

be taken up with the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs, All that I can say is, the time is limited and quite a few more Members are anxious to participate and make their contribution. Yes, Mr. Shiv Nath Singh. Please conclude within eight minutes.

श्री शिवनाथ सिंह (भुंभुनू) : माननीय सभापति जी, इस बजट के संबंध में सदन में और सदन के बाहर विभिन्न प्रतिक्रियाएँ हुई हैं। कई साधियों ने इस बजट को अपने हिसाब से बहुत प्रोडक्टिव बताया है और कई साधियों ने रिएक्शनरी बताया है, अनप्रोडक्टिव बताया है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज की वर्तमान हालत में जोकि इस समय देश में है, उसमें इससे कम कुछ भी नहीं किया जा सकता था। जो बजट पेश किया गया है वह आज के बातावरण में, आजके हालत में बिल्कुल फिट न हो लेकिन इससे कम नहीं किया जा सकता था। आज इस बजट में कोशिश की गई है कि कहीं पर वेल्थ एक्जुमुलेट न हो। इसको चेक करने के लिये, जैसा कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने कहा है कि बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज़ और कारखानों में काम करने वालों की तनखाह पाँच हजार से अधिक नहीं रहेगी और एक हजार से ज्यादा एलाउन्स नहीं रहेगा। इसी तरह से कुछ दूसरे प्राविधान भी रखे गए हैं और यह कोशिश की गई है कि चन्द हाथों में वेल्थ एक्जुमुलेट न हो। हम इस बात का स्वागत करते हैं लेकिन जहाँ वेल्थ एक्जुमुलेट होने का सवाल है उसको उसी समय साथ में देखना पड़ेगा जब आप टैक्स लगाते हैं कि उससे रिलीफ किसको मिलती है। देश में लोगों ने यह कभी नहीं कहा था कि टैक्स न लगाये जायें। आज लोग इस बात के लिए तैयार हैं कि टैक्स लगाये जायें लेकिन साथ में उनकी हालत भी सुधरे। चुनाव के समय में हमने बहुत सी बातें कही थीं और लोगों की एक्सपेक्टेन्स को जगाया था। जब बजट सामने आता है तो लोग उसकी अलोचना करते हैं कि

क्या इसीलिए हमने इतना बहुमत दिया था कांग्रेस को और इन्दिरा जी कि इतना ही बजट आयेगा और इस बजट से गरीब लोगों को कोई संतोष नहीं है। उन्होंने सोचा था कि उनके लिए मकान बनेंगे। पढ़े लिखे लोगों ने सोचा था कि उनको नौकरी मिलेगी। काश्तकार ने सोचा था कि उनको पंपिंग सेट्स के लिए लोन मिलेगा। हर आदमी समझता था कि गरीबी दूर होगी। सड़क पर सोने वाला यह सोचता था कि उसको किराये पर घर मिलेगा। लेकिन आज हम इस बजट में इस बात के लिए प्राविधान नहीं कर सके हैं। मैं यह मानता हूँ कि कुछ प्राविधान करने की कोशिश की गई है लेकिन वह बहुत नाकाफी है। जैसा हमने वायदा किया था उसके अनुसार इस बजट में बहुत कम रख रहे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आज के बदले हुए बातावरण में जैसा जनता ने हमारा साथ दिया था 'इस देश के पूँजीपति इस बात से डर गए थे कि इस चुनाव के बाद पता नहीं हमारी क्या गति होने वाली है। सन् 1947 में राजा-महाराजाओं और बड़े बड़े जागीरदारों को डर लगा था कि आजादी के बाद में अब हमारी क्या गति होगी। हमारी सरकार और हमारी पार्टी ने उनको अभयदान दिया। आज हम महाराजाओं की प्रीवी पर्स और विशेष अधिकार बन्द करने की बात सोच रहे हैं। हमारे देश का एक हिस्सा कश्मीर भी है जहाँ बिना मुआविजा दिए जागीरदारों की जागीर ले ली लेकिन उसका कोई रिएक्शन नहीं हुआ। हम भी उस वक्त राजा, महाराजाओं के विशेषाधिकार समाप्त कर सकते थे। लेकिन उस समय हम ने उन को प्रोत्साहन दिया, उन के साथ में सहयोग किया। लेकिन उन्होंने हमारे साथ सहयोग नहीं किया। यही हालत आज के उद्योगपतियों की भी है वे किसी प्रकार का कोई भी सहयोग हमारे साथ करने को

[श्री शिवनाथ सिंह]

तैयार नहीं हैं। इस चुनाव में कांग्रेस को जो बहुमत मिला है उस ने देश को एक नया संदेश दिया, अगर हम ने उस का आभास नहीं किया तो हमारी क्या हालत होगी ? आज भी कोरपोरेट सैक्टर को छोड़ दिया गया है। आज देश आर्थिक क्रान्ति चाहता है, आर्थिक ढाँचे में परिवर्तन चाहता है। देश में बहुत गरीब आदमी हैं, वे चाहते हैं कि उन पर टैक्स लगे और उस को देने के लिये तैयार भी हैं लेकिन वह साथ ही यह अपेक्षा भी करते हैं कि उस पैसे से उन का कुछ भला हो।

177 करोड़ रुपये के टैक्सेज का प्रस्ताव इस बजट से किया गया है। देश की आबादी 55 करोड़ है जिस का मतलब यह है कि प्रति व्यक्ति पर साढ़े तीन रु० का टैक्स पड़ता है। कोई भी परिवार इस को देने से इन्कार नहीं करेगा। लेकिन वह चाहता है कि इस से ऐसा काम हो जिस से हमारी आमदनी बढ़ सके। लेकिन इस और हमारा बजट कहीं भी दिग्दर्शन नहीं करता है। इसलिये हमारा बजट इस प्रकार का होना चाहिये जिस से वैल्य का ऐक्यमुलेशन बन्द हो। बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों की जो मोनोपली होती जा रही है उद्योगों के मामले में उस पर चैक लगना चाहिये।

हमारे देश में धन की कमी नहीं है। एल. आई. सी. और बैंकों के पास काफी धन है। उस धन को पब्लिक सैक्टर में लगायें तो आम आदमी की भलाई के काम हो सकते हैं। लेकिन देखने में यही आया कि एल. आई. सी. और बैंकों के राष्ट्रीयकरण के बाद भी बहुत सा पैसा इन बड़े बड़े उद्योगपतियों को ही मिलता है जिस से वह अपने साधन बढ़ाते

हैं और आम आदमी की आय में कोई विशेष इजाफा नहीं हुआ है। 23 साल में उद्योगपतियों के पास काफी उद्योग बढ़ते चले जा रहे हैं। इस को रोकने का एक ही रास्ता है और वह यह है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर को बढ़ाया जाये और प्राइवेट सैक्टर पर चैक लगना चाहिये। अगर ऐसा नहीं किया गया तो हमारी इन्कम का कोई लाभ गरीब आदमी को नहीं मिलेगा।

इस सदन में ऐग्रीकल्चर इंडस्ट्री के लिये बहुत कुछ कहा गया है। माननीय इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता इस बात को कह सकते हैं कि ऐग्रीकल्चर पर टैक्स लगना चाहिये। मैं उनकी और माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी की जानकारी के लिये कहना चाहता हूँ कि उन का कहना सही हो सकता है क्योंकि यह ठोक है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर क्लास ने जनसंघ और कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी का साथ नहीं दिया, बल्कि कांग्रेस का साथ दिया है और सम्भवतः यही बात उनको खल रही है। यद्यपि उन्होंने लैंड ग्रेव मूवमेंट चलाया लेकिन उन के शिकंजे में काश्तकार नहीं आये इसीलिये उन को टीस है। वित्त मंत्री ने कहा है कि ऐग्रीकल्चर क्लास में बड़े बड़े काश्तकारों पर टैक्स लगना चाहिये। आज देश की जो स्थिति है, अलग अलग प्रान्तों में सीलिंग हो चुकी है उस के बाद मेरी समझ में नहीं आता है कि अब कौन बड़ा काश्तकार है। कोई भी तो अब बड़ा काश्तकार नहीं हो सकता जब से सीलिंग लग चुकी है। काश्तकार की तीन, चार हजार रु० सालाना आमदनी मान कर के सीलिंग कायम की है। इसलिये जो गलत-फहमी फैलायी जा रही है कि बड़े बड़े काश्तकार हैं इस को मैं दूर करना चाहता हूँ।

मैं राजस्थान से आता हूँ वह पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है। वहाँ आये दिन अकाल पड़ता है। पिछले दो साल में लोगों का पेट भरने के लिये

हम ने 150 करोड़ रु. खर्च किये। ऐसे प्रान्तों को, जो अधिक पिछड़े हुए हैं, जहां कि 30, 40 मील की दूरी से पीने का पानी हम को लाता पड़ता है, केन्द्र को अधिक सहयोग देना चाहिये। मैं निवेदन करूंगा कि जो अंडर डेवलप्ड प्रान्त हैं उन के विकास के लिये वित्त मंत्री जी अधिक साधन मुहैया करें।

आखीर में मैं एक बात निवेदन करना चाहूंगा। हमारे यहां तम्बाकू पर टैक्स लगाया गया है, लेकिन उसकी वास्तविकता को कोई जानता नहीं है। हमारे यहाँ ऐसे इलाके हैं जहाँ पर ऐसी तम्बाकू होती है कि जो टैक्स लगाया जाता है उसकी चौथाई कीमत में भी उसको कोई लेने के लिये तैयार नहीं हैं। राजस्थान जैसे इलाके में, जहाँ पर बहुत खराब किस्म की तम्बाकू होती है, कोर्स बेराइटी की तम्बाकू होती है, वहाँ पर अगर आपको टैक्स लगाना ही है तो पर एकड़ टैक्स लगाइये, और उसकी दर कम के लगाइये, भले ही आप अच्छी बेराइटी की तम्बाकू पर प्रति पाउंड के हिसाब से टैक्स लगायें। इसी तरह से राजस्थान के लोगों को रिलीफ मिल सकता है, वरना एक तरह से सबको हांकना उचित नहीं है।

यहां मैदे की बात कही गई। मैदे का टैक्स ऐसा है जिस को अगर आप हटा भी दें तो कोई फायदा नहीं होने वाला है। जैसे ही आप ने मैदे पर टैक्स लगाया उस के साथ ही मैदे की कीमत बढ़ गई। अगर अब आप उस को हटा भी दें तो उस से कोई रिलीफ जनता को मिलने वाला नहीं है। जो डबल रोटी पहले 75 पैसे की आती थी आज वह 80 पैसे की आ रही है। उस के दाम भी कम होने वाले नहीं हैं।

हां पेट्रोल पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है उस को जरूर हटाना चाहिये। पेट्रोल पर आप ने

20 पैसे टैक्स लगाया है। इतना बड़ा टैक्स अभी नहीं लगाया गया। इस लिये आप पेट्रोल पर टैक्स जरूर हटा दें ताकि आम आदमी भी उस को खरीद सके। अगर आप टैक्स लगाना ही चाहते हैं तो बेल्दी क्लास पर लगायें। आप कार-परचेजिंग पर टैक्स लगायें। अगर आप पेट्रोल पर टैक्स लगाते हैं तो उस से कामन मैन सफर करेगा। इस लिये आप को पेट्रोल पर से तो टैक्स हटा ही देना चाहिये।

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj): Sir, I must congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for having given an impression that a new trend in the budget has been created and the trend that has been created is creating an impression that there will be a ceiling on income and holdings. I am not sure whether we shall succeed or not, but that is an impression that has been created and that is likely to advance our interests and the interests of the States because people would think that their accumulation would not be useful to them. Whether we succeed or not, we will at least succeed in creating an impression in the future.

We have certainly heard complaints from the poor and middle class people. One evening they presented a couplet before me which I am going to place before the House. What they said was :

दी है राहत के बहाने मुझे ईजा क्या क्या,
चुटकियां सैकड़ों लीं, फांस निकाली न गई।

I know that for a few hundred crores of rupees our hon. Finance Minister has tried to tax X, Y, Z items which may finally result in creating a little discontentment with the poorer sections of the people. I suppose there would be no dispute, it will not be disputable, that money saved is money earned. Unfortunately, our Finance Minister, almost every Minister and every Ministry here, is not guided by their own dictates; they are only guided by the bureaucrats and the clerks of the department. Therefore, I am afraid that all the suggestions that I am making before the

[Shri S. N. Misra]

House will not carry much weight. Yet, duty-bound I consider I must place some suggestions for saving on various items because if we can effect savings we shall have something left and no taxation would be needed.

My first suggestion is about civil expenditure. In 1947 we were expending less than Rs. 50 crores on civil expenditure. In the 1970-71 budget we have spent Rs. 1,500 crores, which is almost 50 times what we spent in 1947. In 1971-72 our budget figure of civil expenditure is Rs. 1,725 crores. If we could make a cut of Rs. 225 crores on this,—I know it is a very little sacrifice for the civil servants, sacrifice in the sense that our poor civil servants will be without air-conditioners, without foreign cars and they will not have some of the amenities which now they are enjoying at the expense of the civil expenditure—if only we could do this, then there will be no necessity for further taxation and this cut in civil expenditure is one which is absolutely indispensable in a socialist country where there should not be any disparities. We should be able to make this cut.

Secondly, we are under heavy indebtedness. Today we will have to pay Rs. 660 crores as interest. Is this justifiable that we should pay such a huge amount as interest?

यावत् जीवेत सुखम् जीवेत

ऋणं कृत्वा घृतम् पिबेत् ।

I do not think it is correct. We should economise and spend first on necessities only, for making the country healthy. To keep on borrowing is not a good policy. Therefore, economy in the civil expenditure of the budget is indispensable.

Then, I have seen in today's papers that the outstanding of income-tax and other dues is about Rs. 800 crores. I know it for a fact that an income-tax officer issues a recovery certificate. It first goes to the tehsildar. Then the tehsildar sends it out to a small man for verification. If you give him a few hundred rupees, he will

give a report that he went there, the person is missing, the firm is not existent and the money is not recoverable. So, I would suggest to the Finance Minister that we should follow the tradition which is existing in England of the Citizens' Council or Committee. That Committee assists in the realisation of taxes. If the same principle is adopted then these Rs. 800 crores of outstanding can be realised within a period of one year. I will immediately report that my nextdoor neighbour is a businessman with a good income, he is not dead, his firm is not under liquidation and then recovery would be made. In that case, we shall not need any taxation on any item.

Here I may say that we are going to have a forum for the members of the bar in Parliament. I might assure the Minister of Finance that we, the Members of Parliament and the members of the forum will assist in realisation.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI) : Is it open only to the members of the bar?

SHRI S. N. MISRA : And also those who have the outlook of the bar. Here may I say for the information of the House that we are having illicit import of gold to the tune of Rs 500 crores and our officials, whether of excise or customs, are aware of this fact? The smugglers and black-marketeers fill their pockets and import Rs. 5,000 crores worth of gold. The officials will catch a few and show that they are doing very good work. I would request the Finance Minister to scrap the Gold Control Order. Let there be free import of gold into this country and let it be taxed. Do not allow them to make a profit. Now our money is spent, foreign exchange goes out in an oblique manner, which is known only to the officials and we do not get any benefit. So, that order must be scrapped.

Thirdly, we are spending a lot of money on prohibition. I know there are ideologies of Mahatma Gandhi which are being followed more in breach except in the case of prohibition. I am an absolute teetotaler myself. I think that instead of

creating about two lakhs of people who are criminals, instead of causing deaths of hundreds by the illicit liquors that they are producing, prohibition should be completely scrapped. We shall be able to get at least Rs. 300 crores if prohibition is lifted.

We are spending Rs. 30 crores on our foreign offices. And who man them? They are either ICS or IAS officers who never had sympathy with me, with the Government or with the country's aim. Either the rajas or the maharajas have been placed in charge of those offices, with the result that Pakistan had better propaganda than what we have done in respect of the Bangla Desh issue. Therefore we must be able to economise on this head also.

The less said the better about the public undertakings. About taxation also I remember another two lines. They are :—

चले हैं लूटने सैयादो-बागवां दोनों
वह चार तिनके जो बाकी हैं
आशियाने के,
मेरे नशेमन के चार तिनके जो मेरी
मेहनत की मिलकियत हैं,
अगर सलामत नहीं रहे वह, तो मैं
बहारों को क्या करूँगा।

Therefore do not tax people, economise on these and if you really have to tax, take only one item. The Population Control Act should be there and we should be able to tax people getting more than three children at the rate of one-sixth, if they are more, at one-sixth and if there are still more, at one-fifth.

SHRI P. R. SHENOY (Udipi): MR. Chairman, the burning problem that our country is facing today is that of vast unemployment and I am glad that the hon. Finance Minister has taken note of this fact while presenting the Budget before this House. The problem can be solved by rapidly increasing the constructive economic activity all round the country on a war footing. As a beginning the Finance Minister has increased the Central Plan outlay for the year 1971-72 by Rs. 155 crores.

He has also allotted Rs. 25 crores for creating job opportunities for educated unemployed in addition to Rs. 50 crores allotted for rural employment. He has also indicated that the policy of rapidly increasing the number of branches of nationalised banks will continue.

17.23 hrs.

[SHRI K.N. TIWARY in the Chair]

Considering the urgency and the gravity and the massive nature of the problem, I would say that the hon. Finance Minister should have been bolder by allotting larger amounts for the plan outlay and for creating job opportunities. He could have also stated that the policy of rapidly increasing the number of branches of nationalised banks would be pursued more vigorously.

The vast resources of this country can be fully and successfully exploited only in partnership with fellow countrymen. It is said that an idle brain is a devil's workshop but I do not know what an idle brain with idle hands and an idle stomach is like. We are today exporting iron ore and other ores to Japan and other countries because we do not want to make better use of them. Large quantities of iron ore of excellent quality are found in Kudremuk in Mysore State and we are already negotiating with foreign countries to dispose of this ore with least trouble to ourselves. I suggest that the Government should establish a steel plant in coastal Mysore to make the best use of the iron ore that is available in Kudremuk. I also suggest that the Government should go ahead with its plan for establishing new plants and for exploring the possibility of getting more ore and establishing more plants.

It is the duty of Government to utilise the full capacity of public sector undertakings. At present the utilisation of capacity in Durgapur steel plant is only 39.6 per cent and in Hindustan Steel as a whole is less than 60 per cent. The utilisation of capacity in Heavy Engineering in the year 1970-71 was less than 25 per cent. The Government must find out the causes for this under-utilisation and find out quick remedies so

[Shri P. R. Shenoy]

that all these public undertakings may be utilised to their fullest capacity.

The Finance Minister has made reference to the efforts that are being made in improving agriculture, but the efforts that are made in improving fisheries are far from satisfactory. The Government should give due consideration for deep sea fishing and should build up small fishing harbours along the long seashore that this country possesses. This country must also have more refrigerated vans for transporting fresh fish from one place to another.

The progress of certain projects that are undertaken by the Government is very poor. The Mangalore harbour is an example. The work on Mangalore harbour began in the year 1964 and crores of rupees have already been invested but the most important work of dredging has just begun. With the present dredging pattern I do not know how many years it will take to complete the work. We are told that by the time the work is completed the harbour will become out of date because it will have only a thirty-foot draught and ships weighing more than 25,000 tonnes cannot enter this harbour. I suggest that the Government must increase the depth of the draught to 40 feet and complete this work as early as possible.

Regarding taxes I must say that this country can have no real progress unless there is corresponding sacrifice on the part of the people. This sacrifice is made by way of paying taxes. Any finance minister of a developing country has to impose some taxes, direct or indirect, and directly or indirectly. However, I request the Finance Minister to give due consideration to the criticism made by Members of this House regarding the levy of taxes on items such as maida and coarse cloth.

Great concern is shown by all sections of this House regarding the rise in prices of essential commodities. The only remedy appears to be demonetisation of hundred-rupee and ten-rupee notes with a view to bring out unaccounted money. However, care should be taken to see that innocent

persons do not suffer by this measure.

With these observations and with sympathies to millions of refugees from Bangla Desh for whom a sum of Rs. 60 crores has been allotted in the Budget, I support the Budget.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR (Chandigarh): Mr. Chairman, I think that the general tone of the speech of the Finance Minister was really progressive and the Budget proposals are also progressive. This is unprecedented. Some of the principles which he enunciated in the course of his speech were never properly put in that clear manner. The intentions that he expressed in the Budget were admirable and unexceptionable and I welcome them. I think, even the levies that are criticized here, for instance, the duty on maida, toilet soap, cotton fabrics etc., are also not so excessive. Although I do not support them. If we analyse the whole thing, it increases the family cost by only one rupee per month per kilogram on account of maida. On toilet soap, the increase is only 2 p per cake. In the case of cotton fabrics, it is 1 to 5 p. per metre and in the case of coarse cloth, it is only 0.5 p. per metre. As regards lipsticks, shampoos and hair oil also, not more than 8 annas per month will be the increase in the family budget.

Now, Sir, although this increase is not much, why the common people object to this. The common people will not object to paying more. They are prepared for all kind of sacrifices provided they find that the other classes, the upper classes, the richer classes, also made sacrifices. When the common man sees that the big officers, the Ministers and the rich people were going about in luxurious cars, living in luxurious bungalows, just as it was mentioned here, when any ceremony takes place, they use a lot of electricity and all that, then they begin to feel why should their maida only be taxed? They do not object to pay more. But the main thing is the whole trend, the whole purpose and the whole attitude is found to be pro-upper classes. The richer classes, should be taxed more. In this Budget, the Finance Minister has made that attempt, I should say, an admirable attempt

to place the burden on those classes that can pay more. But the feeling is that more burden could be placed on them.

This Budget is a welfare Budget. The welfare Budget is not necessarily a socialistic Budget just as all philanthropy is not scientific socialism. A Budget which claims to be a socialistic Budget should try to control the commanding heights of economy. Whether the Budget tries to control the commanding heights of the economy, whether we acquire that grip, that grasp, over the whole economy and whether we can use the economic institutions as an instrument for the attainment of social justice that is the test. The common man looks from that angle and does not feel much enthusiastic about the Budget.

Why is it so? The main reason is that the instrument of our attaining socialism is the present bureaucracy and the present bureaucracy has no sense of commitment to our ideals. Unless that instrument is properly sharpened which is absolutely blunt at present, we cannot succeed. The bureaucracy is not working for the attainment of that objective, it is clear. We should find out methods as to how bureaucracy can be improved.

Mr. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR : I only want that the Finance Minister should have explored other avenues, say for instance, the expenditure tax, the capital levy and all that. Why should not there be a total ban on the import of luxury goods? Take, for instance, the rich people who enjoy luxurious living in 5-star hotels. Why should not the expenditure incurred by them in these 5-star hotels be taxed? Why should not luxurious expenditure be curtailed? Why should not the Government expenditure be drastically curtailed? If we examine properly, we will see that the Government expenditure is growing day by day. It would be practically consuming what we try to squeeze from the public. Therefore, these are the things over which we should lay our fingers. The Finance Minister had stated that the taxation should

be such that it should control the rise of prices. But, no drastic measures have been taken to control the prices.

My hon. friend, Mr. Vajpayee, in the course of his speech, suggested the auctioning of licences. He has suggested a method by which he is trying to support those classes that try to monopolise everything. He means, if the licences are auctioned, rich class should monopolise everything. We want to remove monopolies in our economy. In Chandigarh, I see, lands are taken from the peasants at a very cheap rate, they are made into plots and auctioned, and the rich people are buying property and they are amassing property. Why should this go on in our present economy which aims at socialism? Therefore, this method of auctioning of licences that has been suggested by Mr. Vajpayee, the leader of the Jana Sangh party, can never be accepted. Whatever suggestions he has made are all in support of those classes whom we want to dispossess and from whom we want to take away monopolies. So, we should not adopt those methods. This method of auctioning property will create concentration of wealth and that will give wealth to those classes that are already in possession of wealth.

श्री हरी किशोर सिंह (पुपरी) : सभापति जी, मैं आपका आभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का अवसर दिया। बजट में जो सामान्य कर का प्रस्ताव है उसका मैं स्वागत करता हूँ। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी से सहमत हूँ जहाँ उन्होंने कहा कि सिर्फ बजट और वह भी एक साल के बजट द्वारा यह सम्भव नहीं है कि समाज में बुनियादी सामाजिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था में क्रान्तिकारी परिवर्तन लाया जा सके। यह ठीक है कि एक साल के बजट के द्वारा ऐसा करना सम्भव नहीं है। लेकिन वित्त मंत्री जी के उस वक्तव्य की ओर भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ जहाँ उन्होंने कहा है कि तीन महीना पहले सरकार को जनता से जो भारी आदेश मिला था वह समाजवाद के साथ साथ तीव्र आर्थिक विकास के लिये था।

[श्री हरिकिशोर सिंह]

सामान्य स्थिति में वित्त मंत्री का यह बजट बहुत प्रगतिशील कहा जायगा। मैं कह सकता हूँ कि अभी तक जितने वित्त मंत्री आये हैं और उन्होंने जो कर प्रस्तावना की थी उस दृष्टि से यह काफी प्रगतिशील है और समाजवादी दिशा में हमारी प्रगति का द्योतक है। लेकिन बुनियादी प्रश्न जो उठता है वह यह है कि हम किस दिशा में जा रहे हैं? जिधर हम जा रहे हैं उस दृष्टि से हमें कुछ निराशा हो रही है।

वित्त मंत्री ने कंपनियों पर कर लगाया है उसकी मैं सराहना करता हूँ। उन पर अधिक कर लगना चाहिये था, खासतौर पर कौरपोरेट सेक्टर पर। मैं उन लोगों में भी नहीं हूँ जो वित्त मंत्री के कर प्रस्तावों का विरोध “जनता” की आड़ में कर रहे हैं, खास तौर पर मैं उन लोगों के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ जो पेट्रोल पर बढ़े कर का विरोध करते हैं, या मोटर के पुर्जों पर पर टैक्स लगा है उसका विरोध करते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि देश की साधारण जनता पेट्रोल पर बढ़े हुए कर या मोटर के पुर्जे पर बढ़े हुए कर से प्रभावित नहीं होगी। बल्कि मैं तो यहाँ तक कहता हूँ कि मैदे पर भी टैक्स वाजिब है। यह शहर में रहने वाले थोड़े से लोगों को ही प्रभावित करता है। गाँव में कोई भी डबल रोटी, पाव रोटी नहीं खाता। इसलिये मैं इस कर का समर्थन करता हूँ क्योंकि मैदे का उपयोग मिठाई के काम में भी आता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के कितने लोग मिठाई खाते हैं?

मैं इस बात के लिये भी वित्त मंत्री जी की सराहना करता हूँ कि उन्होंने डाइरेक्ट टैक्सेशन के कुछ बहुत अच्छे प्रस्ताव किये हैं। लेकिन जहाँ उन्होंने यह दावा किया है कि यह कर प्रस्ताव जो उच्चतम आय समूह की

आमदनी पर लगाये गये हैं या धन कर (wealth tax) की दर में वृद्धि की गयी है वह वह बहुत कठोर हैं और कठिन हैं, ऐसा मैं नहीं मानता हूँ, और न इससे आर्थिक विषमता को कम करने की दिशा में खास प्रगति ही होगी। मंत्री महोदय ने स्वयं कहा है कि इससे केवल 14.5 करोड़ रुपये मिलने की सम्भावना है और वह भी अगले साल। इस साल कुछ नहीं मिलेगा। अगर सामाजिक न्याय और आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने की दिशा में हम कोई कठोर टैक्स लगाते हैं और उससे सिर्फ 14.5 करोड़ रुपये मिलने की सम्भावना हो तो इससे बहुत लाभ होने वाला नहीं है। अगर हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी यह अपेक्षा रखते हैं कि आर्थिक विषमता को दूर करने के लिये यह आमदनी काफी होगी तो मैं समझता हूँ कि इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति के बारे में वित्त मंत्री जी या तो कोई गहरी गलतफहमी में हैं या फिर यहाँ कोई आर्थिक विषमता है ही नहीं जो 14.5 करोड़ रुपया कर के रूप में लगाकर दूर की जा सके।

अब मैं कृषि के क्षेत्र पर आता हूँ। हमारे देश में कृषि के क्षेत्र में काफी असमानता है। मैं स्वयं एक कृषि क्षेत्र से आता हूँ और किसान परिवार का हूँ। गाँवों में काफी आर्थिक विषमता है। साथ ही वहाँ पर सामाजिक विषमता भी है, जिसको अभी तक दूर नहीं किया गया है। यह हमारे लिये बड़ी शर्म की बात है। हमारे यहाँ बहुत से भूमि सुधार के कानून पास किये गये हैं, लेकिन मैं इस बात से सहमत हूँ कि देश में और राज्यों में जो भी भूमि सुधार के लिये कदम उठाये गये हैं वह पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। इस सम्बन्ध में देश में एक अनिश्चित वातावरण है। बड़ा किसान सोचता है कि पता नहीं कि कब भूमि सुधार कर दिया जाये और उसकी भूमि ले ली जाये और छोटा किसान भी भूमि सुधार की समस्या से त्रस्त है। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस सम्बन्ध में भारत

सरकार को ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहिये जो निश्चित कदम हों और भूमि सुधार के सम्बन्ध में एक फाइनलिटि हो जाये, क्योंकि इसके न होने से उत्पादन पर बड़ा खराब असर पड़ रहा है। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने इस दिशा में संकेत किया है, लेकिन, अगर केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई अधिकार इस सम्बन्ध में प्राप्त नहीं है तो उसको संविधान में संशोधन करके भूमि-सुधार के सम्बन्ध में ठोस कदम उठाना चाहिये।

राज्य सरकारों पर भूमिपतियों का प्रभाव अधिक रहता है और वे भूमि सुधार की प्रगति में बाधक रही हैं। अतः भारत सरकार ही इस सम्बन्ध में ठोस प्रयास कर सकती है। आज कृषि के क्षेत्र में लगान माफी का वातावरण सा बन गया है और हर पार्टी के लोग इसमें शरीक हैं। आज समाजवादी और दूसरे दलों के लोग भी चाहते हैं कि कृषि के क्षेत्र में भूमिसुधार कानून बनाया जाये लेकिन साथ साथ वे लगान माफी का भी नारा दे रहे हैं। इसलिये केन्द्रीय सरकार ही अब कोई ठोस कदम उठा सकती है। मगर साथ ही मैं यह भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि कृषि सुधार में केवल भूमिसुधार ही सम्मिलित नहीं है। मैं चाहूँगा कि देहातों में कृषि सुधार के लिये और भी साधन हों तथा कृषि उत्पादन में वृद्धि के लिये और ठोस कदम उठाये जायें। इसके लिये मुझको कुछ सुझाव देने हैं।

देहातों में प्रखण्ड स्तर पर कृषि केन्द्र स्थापित किये जायें और उन कृषि केन्द्रों से किसानों को बीज की सुविधा मिले, उन्हें ऋण की सुविधा मिले तथा अच्छी फसल के लिये खाद की सुविधा भी मिले। हमारे वित्त मंत्री जी ने साधारण बीमे का राष्ट्रीयकरण करके बहुत अच्छा काम किया है चाहूँगा कि साधारण बीमे के राष्ट्रीयकरण

के बाद उसका विस्तार कृषि क्षेत्र में भी किया जाये। बहुत दिनों से यह बात सुनने में आ रही है कि फसल बीमे की योजना होगी, इसको कार्यान्वित किया जाना चाहिये। इस साल उत्तर भारत में फसल को बहुत नुकसान हुआ है। मुझे पता नहीं है कि जिन किसानों ने ऋण लेकर कृषि में लगाया है, उसकी लागत की भी बसूली कैसे होगी और अगले साल खेती कैसे होगी। इसलिये आवश्यक है कि देहात में क्राप इंश्योरेंस स्कीम लागू की जाये जिससे किसानों को थोड़ी राहत मिले।

अन्त में मैं उस महत्वपूर्ण विषय के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूँ जिसकी चर्चा वित्त मंत्री जी ने भी की है और जो हम सभी के दिल दिमाग को झकझोर रहा है देश बहुत असमान स्थिति से गुजर रहा है। असमान स्थिति को सुधारने की दिशा में पिछले आम चुनाव में जनता को बहुत आशा बंधी थी, लेकिन वह आशा निराशा में बदलती चली जा रही है। मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि इस बजट के द्वारा हम देश में समाजवाद ला देंगे या गरीबी मिटा देंगे। लेकिन इस दिशा में ठोस कदम अगर हम नहीं उठावेंगे तो राष्ट्र और जनता में जो भावना जागृत हुई है, जनता की आकांक्षा बड़ी है, अगर उसको हम पूरा नहीं कर पायेंगे तो फिर देश में उसी तरह का निराशा का वातावरण पैदा हो जायेगा, जो आज से छः सात साल पहले था और शायद हमें जनतान्त्रिक तरीके से इस देश की सामाजिक एवं आर्थिक-व्यवस्था में मूलभूत परिवर्तन करने का अवसर नहीं मिलेगा।

DR. H. P. SHARMA (Alwar) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, the present Budget, coming as it does, in the wake of the recent General Elections, assumes far greater importance than a Budget presented in the

[Dr. H. P. Sharma]

regular or normal year. Even in a normal year the Budget gives concrete evidence as to how far the Government is willing to go to implement its progressive aims and policies. But, since our last General Election was fought on specific issues, this House as well as the country, has a right to expect that the Budget would reflect the hopes and aspirations aroused in the minds of the public.

The commitments and the promises we made to the public in the context of the problems of the country can be broadly summarised under three or four heads.

Our first commitment was that we would accelerate the rate of economic growth. Our second commitment was that we would try to reduce the disparities between the different sections of our population. The third commitment was that we would take some significant steps towards solving the problem of the unemployed. These were the commitments that we made.

Sir, the Budget has been called a retrograde Budget, an anti-people Budget and quite a few other epithets have been used to disapprove of the Budget. I certainly do not belong to that cadre of people who start with a defeatist attitude of mind.

The country has made some significant progress and we have taken some very significant steps in the direction of the country's development and I think, it is in the fitness of things, that we should remember and recall our successes also as our failures.

During the past year and in the first two years of the Fourth Plan, we have succeeded in fulfilling the objectives of this Budget attaining the assigned rate of economic growth. We have been able to fulfil in both the segments, in the agricultural sector as well as in the industrial sector. Apart from that, food production went up to 106 million tonnes though there were some gaps as regards pulses and a shortfall in cash crops. But this does not in any way minimise the success which we have achieved on our agricultural front.

I would like to make one other observation before I proceed further. I would like to sound a note of caution. We must not count our chicken too fast. There is the element of help from the Gods. For the past 4 years, the monsoons have been pretty regular and the quantum of rain sufficient. Agricultural production depends still to a large extent on the regularity of monsoons. It rests on a very slender and tenuous base. I wish the Government would keep that margin of uncertainty in mind in the rate of progress that we might assign to ourselves.

The rate of economic growth and everything else depends upon the mobilisation of our resources. The finance Minister has taken some very bold steps in this direction.

First there was the nationalisation of Banks and then the nationalisation of General Insurance. That has provided us funds which we can channelise into productive directions which we could not do previously. There are other things which we have been able to do and which I would like to enumerate here. For instance in the taxation items, there have been increase in the personal income-tax, in the rate of corporate taxes, in the rate of wealth tax etc. whereby a virtual ceiling has been imposed, and the Finance Minister deserves to be congratulated squarely on this.

There have been other welcome features of this budget namely that resolute steps are to be taken against benami holdings, undervaluation of property etc., and we find that Government have a strongly mind to share in the long-term capital gains that people make.

There are other sectors to from which Government can collect the resources. For instance, there is the agricultural sector. I do wish that Government would make up their mind and see that they tap this big sector which is going almost untaxed at present. I am not saying in any way, nor nor do I want to be misconstrued, that I am advocating that very small farmer should be taxed. But I think that there are people who are making Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1 lakh and Rs. 2 lakhs a year from the farming. I do not know why farm incomes

of that magnitude should be left out from the purview of taxation. I am not saying thereby that the small farmers or the peasants in general should be taxed. We must remember that the biggest part of our developmental expenditure has been spent on the construction of dams from which irrigation facilities have been provided or from which electricity has been generated which again has gone towards rural electrification. So, the biggest gainers of our developmental expenditure have been in the agricultural sector. So, I do think that Government should shed their old inhibition and tax those people who make very handsome income out of their farms, because an income of Rs. 1 lakh in the agricultural sector is not different from a similar income if it were earned by say a shopping business. Of course, there is a small tax on tractors, and it is good as far as it goes.

There are other sectors from which Government can augment their income. For instance, there are the public sector undertakings. I do not know why Government should be so touchy about this question and why they should be so sensitive every time this subject is brought up. I do not know why somehow it is considered as an attack on the Government's basic policies. I feel that Government have taken a very solid, very resolute and very correct step namely that Government should be the owner of the basic industries in this country. But I does not go along with this proposition that they should be run inefficiently. I think that we must take resolute steps to correct the deficit on this side. I do not want to repeat the various figures, but the case of Hindustan Steel is a case in point. In 1968-69 they had a loss of Rs. 40 crores, in 1969-70, the loss was Rs. 11/- crores; and in 1970-71 it is expected to be of the order of Rs. 12 crores. It may be that Government may have some very valid reasons due to which these losses were inevitable, such as political disturbances etc. But even then, I wish that Government are not touchy about this problem every time the issue of public undertakings is brought up here in this House. Government should serve as a model employer and they should display a model technique of running the undertakings, and especially when we have invested such huge amounts in these undertakings, the country has a right to expect

that we get proper return from them.

There are other avenues which are open to Government and which Government should tackle resolutely. So far as the recovery of the tax arrears is concerned, I think the entire House, that is the Opposition as well as the Treasury Benches all wish that everything should be done to recover these tax arrears which are of the order of about 900 crores or so. When some of the names of the assesseees are published and we read them, they read like a 'Who is Who' of the biggest capitalists of industry. I think that no leniency should be shown. Here, I would like to make one small suggestion. It is possible that sometimes there may be differences on the assessment, and that is why it is said that the income-tax cannot be recovered. But I think that there should be some time-limit for this purpose, and if the recoveries are not made within that time-limit, then the assesseees should at least pay interest on that amount. If Rs. 10 or 20 lakhs is kept pending and the assesseees go on doing this business of discussion and disputing, then it is but natural that the assesseees should be asked at least to pay interest on these amounts. Why should we be lenient in that regard?

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should try to conclude now.

DR H. P. SHARMA : Please give me two or three more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member has already taken about 15 minutes. After he concludes, I would like to call another Member also.

DR. H. P. SHARMA : I shall try to finish in two minutes. I shall skip over the other points and come to the question of price rise or price instability. Unless the Finance Minister can solve it, nothing can be done. About Rs. 400 crores were paid as dearness allowance during the last year alone. There is a pay commission which is sitting and which is going to revise the salaries once again. Every time there is a pay commission we know that it revises the salaries upward. So, we can expect that this time also, there would be further pay increases.

Since the time at my disposal is so short, I would in conclusion like to draw

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the attention of the Finance Minister to the problem which concerns my State, namely the State of Rajasthan. There has been a notice from the Reserve Bank of India to the Rajasthan Government that by 30th June, they should pay back the overdraft of about Rs. 85 crores. This is good and sound as far as it sounds, but the hon. Minister must see how this money was spent. This was not spent for augmenting the Rajasthan Government's income or anything of that sort. It was spent for humanitarian purposes, for saving the lives of hundreds of thousands of people. The Finance Minister will but be doing justice if he waives this. In cases of national calamity where money is spent, the Finance Minister should not go by the usual alphabetical list of recovery starting from Assam and so on. Then, there is the problem of security also. If you uproot the people living on the border, and they are the first to be attacked by famine. This also must be borne in mind. After all, we have a seven hundred mile-border, and we are doing the function of security on behalf of the nation, and when

we are faced with the security problem, the Finance Minister should be considerate to our State.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA (Bareilly) :
I am grateful to you for having called me....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member may please continue his speech tomorrow.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

SECOND REPORT

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to present the Second Report of the Business Advisory Committee.

17.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 10, 1971/Jyaishta 20, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA

*Thursday, June 10, 1971/
Jyaistha 20, 1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Influx of Refugees from East Bengal and their Rehabilitation

*391. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the latest arrival of war evacuees from East Bengal and per head expenditure for food and other items for these evacuees, separately ;

(b) whether the evacuees who took shelter in relatives' houses or private quarters have been denied relief facilities ;

(c) the sanitation, baby food and milk arrangements made so far for them ;

(d) the reasons for not introducing self-help arrangements by the evacuees themselves for managing and running evacuee centres ; and

(e) the reasons for shifting them 25 miles away from the border areas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) So far about 5 million evacuees have arrived from East Bengal. The per head expenditure for food is Re. 1/- per head per day in West Bengal and Rs. 1.10 paise per head per day in Assam,

Meghalaya and Tripura. It has not been possible to calculate separately the per capita expenditure on other items, e.g. improvised shelter, medical assistance etc.

(b) At present, no relief is provided to evacuees staying outside the camps. All relief facilities are available as soon as the evacuees register themselves and seek admission to the camps.

(c) Adequate sanitation arrangements are provided. As far as possible, arrangements for supply of baby food and milk are being made depending on their availability.

(d) The evacuees are already assisting the camp authorities in cooking food and their voluntary help is made use of in other spheres, wherever possible.

(e) Consequent on a large-scale influx, there has been heavy concentration of evacuees in camps situated on the border and these camps cannot contain any more persons. Steps are accordingly being taken to set up large-sized camps in the interior or in other States to which the evacuees will be dispersed from the border areas.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The conditions in which the refugees are staying belie all human imagination. Is it a fact that day before yesterday, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Shri Ajoy Mukherjee, said in a press statement that about 18—20 lakh refugees are living in the open or under the shade of trees and they have no facilities for getting shelter in any camps ? Is it also a fact that the number of cholera deaths mentioned in a statement made in this House was less than the number indicated in a statement issued by Shri Jalaluddin Ahmed, Health Minister of West Bengal, on the same day when he put the figure at a thousand more ? Is it a fact that as they are not able to provide shelter to all the refugees, many of them have to take shelter in the houses of their relatives or benevolent persons in the border areas ? Is it true that this number runs into several lakhs ? If so, why do government not provide facilities for

getting ration or other food through government sources? Also, is it a fact that 400 gms. of rice, four pieces of potatoes and four pieces of onions are all that are given to a refugee? Is it true that they are not provided fuel, shawl, cash dole etc.? If so, how can they be expected to cook these things and eat them? How could they cook? I want to know from the Government.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I share the anxiety of the hon. Member. He has quoted the remarks of the Health Minister and the Chief Minister of West Bengal. It is true that we have not been able to provide shelter to all of them because the influx is so great. Every day more than a lakh of persons are crossing the border and coming to our side. Looking to the magnitude of the problem, we cannot think in terms of providing shelter to each and every one of them the moment he comes. Certainly we are making all possible efforts to get materials such as tarpaulins, tents etc. from wherever we can get them. Some refugees are staying with their relations..... (*Interruptions.*) They should get themselves registered and those who stay with their relations should also be given facilities, rations etc. So far as vegetables and other things are concerned, the volunteer agencies are managing the camps and they are providing them these things.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They are not providing—what they give is only 400 grammes of rice, four pieces of potatoes and four pieces of onions. How can they cook without oil or fuel?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We give all cash assistance to the Governments of West Bengal and the other Governments. It is up to the State Governments to give things to them according to the prescribed limits. Every refugee, we have prescribed, should be given 400 grammes of rice and 300 grammes of vegetable and 100 grammes of dal.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : No vegetable is given; only 100 gms. of dal.....(*Interruptions.*) He does not know; he has not visited the place.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a very serious question and by your aggressiveness you make it loose all its importance.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I seek your protection, Mr. Speaker. The hon. Minister speaks so ignorantly, without knowing the things that are happening there. If I point this out, am I aggressive?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : It was brought to my notice that we have written to the Governments concerned that they should adhere to the scale of rations prescribed, and the quantities issued should in no way be less.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Government have announced it as their policy that they would take all precautions to see that the Bangla Desh refugees may go back to their homeland. In view of this policy statement made by the Government, may I know whether the Government are going to transfer the refugees from the border areas to the interior places or to the other States, and whether they have considered that by shifting the refugees to other States—it might take months—it may deaden their Bangla Desh sentiment and Bangla Desh emotions, and in that eventuality, it may be difficult for the Government to send the refugees back to Bangla Desh? May I know, also whether in shifting the refugees from Bangla Desh to other parts of India, the Government will see that both the Hindu and Muslim refugees are also sent and that there will be no selective choice of any community of the refugees?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There is no shift in our policy. The policy remains the same. We are determined that these people will go back to their homeland, Bangla Desh, the moment the situation is eased there, and we are sure that the situation will be eased there. (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What a wishful thinking?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : About the second part of his question, namely, the dispersal of the refugees, there are some States like West Bengal and Tripura where the pressure is very high. The work of the authorities there is being paralysed because

of the huge numbers. So, we think it proper to disperse some of the refugees to some other neighbouring States where they may be properly accommodated in big-size camps.

So far as the shifting of the refugees is concerned, we make no distinction whether one is a Muslim or a Hindu refugee. Both the communities, as they have come, are being shifted from that place without any discrimination.

SHRI MOHAMMAD TAHIR : May I know whether it is a fact that some of the refugees who have entered Bihar were staying with their relations, but the local police force them to go to the camps? Now, as we know, there are so many refugees who are putting up with their relatives. May I know whether the Government is prepared to allow those persons also to return back to live with their relations in case they do not claim relief of any kind?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The number of refugees who have entered Bihar is very negligible. It is 4,301. The Government of India have taken all these aspects into consideration. The policemen might have been going there. There is no intention to remove them from their relations. They would be allowed to stay there.

श्री छटल बिहारी बाजपेई : अध्यक्ष जी, जो हमारे देश में शरण के लिए आये थे आज उन्हें मरण का सामना करना पड़ रहा है और जिसका कारण यह है कि सरकार ने पहले से अन्दाज़ नहीं लगाया कि कितने विस्थापितों को हमें अपने देश में रखना पड़ेगा, उनको बसाने का प्रबन्ध करना पड़ेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने इस समय अन्दाज़ लगाया है कि भविष्य में और कितने विस्थापित आने वाले हैं? पहले कहा गया था उन्हें सीमा पर रखा जायेगा और अब सीमा से हटाया जा रहा है तो सरकार की इसके बारे में कोई नीति तय नहीं है। भविष्य में कितने शरणार्थी आने वाले हैं और उनके पुनर्वास की क्या व्यवस्था की जायेगी क्या इस दृष्टि से सरकार इस पर विचार कर

रही है? सरकार आये दिन अपनी नीतियां बदलती रहती है।

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य ने यहां पर जो अपने विचार प्रकट किए हैं उसके सम्बन्ध में यही कह सकता हूँ कि यह दूसरे देश का मामला है, हमें उसके बारे में कोई पता नहीं है। हम सोच रहे थे कि मैक्सिमम 30 लाख तक रेफ्यूजीज इस देश में आयेंगे लेकिन हमारी वह आशा खत्म हो गई। अभी तक करीब 53 लाख विस्थापित आ चुके हैं और हर रोज करीब एक लाख और आ रहे हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में हम सदन को किस प्रकार आश्वासन दें कि कितने विस्थापित आयेंगे। अन्दाज़ा है कि 70-80 लाख तक हो सकते हैं लेकिन हम यहां पर कोई आश्वासन नहीं दे सकते क्योंकि कोई फीगर्स हमारे पास नहीं हैं, वे दूसरे देश से आ रहे हैं। उस देश की परिस्थितियों के बारे में भी हमें कोई विशेष जानकारी नहीं है। इसलिए यहां पर आपको यह बताना कि कितने विस्थापित आयेंगे बड़ा कठिन है।

जहां तक सरकार की नीति का सवाल है, हमारी नीति में कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। जो विस्थापित आते हैं हम उनकी पूरी देखभाल करते हैं और अपने साधनों के अन्दर उनको हर तरह की सुविधा देने का प्रयत्न करते हैं।

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : In view of the fact that the influx of evacuees has exceeded 5 million and there is a likelihood of more coming in and in view of the various complaints received from time to time about the relief given to them, has Government considered the desirability of having a skeleton staff and a minister at Calcutta, as was done after partition, when the number of refugees was smaller?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : In order to tackle this problem, we have established our branch secretariat there with one Additional Secretary in charge. Ministers also go there very often and we are in touch with it.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Some evacuees have entered into remote villages of Assam and Meghalaya and in some places they have been trying to occupy land forcibly, which is resented by the people. As a matter of fact, youths of Meghalaya observed hartal in Shillong against the influx of refugees into the villages. May I know whether Government will take strong measures to see that refugees are kept confined to the camps and they do not spread like epidemic into the villages ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I protest against this very objectionable mark. It is due to the failure of the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In fairness he should withdraw it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You should ask him to withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Shastri, you are such a nice and perfect gentleman. This last word you said did not sound well. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BISHWANARAYAN SHASTRI : He abused me ; therefore ; I was provoked.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : This House has passed a resolution expressing solidarity with the people of Bangla Desh. When they come for shelter, they should not be described as an epidemic. I thought some members of the ruling party will also protest against it.

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please leave it to the hon. member to withdraw it ? (*Interruptions*).

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : I am not going to withdraw it.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA rose—

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : The minister does not come in the picture. You represent the House and you asked him to withdraw it.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : He has not the slightest consideration even to your request.

MR. SPEAKER : If there were some unparliamentary words, I would have expunged them without perhaps his consent. But so far as the deletion of the word which is objected to is concerned, I leave it to the good sense of the hon. member. If your colleagues do not like it, if we have passed a resolution to this effect...

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : I have no intention to hurt the feeling of that section of the House, if they do not we like it. I withdraw it.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The hon. Member has made a suggestion and we will look into it.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : My question arises from the answer that the hon. Minister gave just now with regard to the organisational set up that the Ministry has made in Calcutta to tackle the situation. Already an hon. Member has pointed out that when the refugees first started coming in after 1947 or 1950, in West Bengal we had one entire Ministry devoted to the work of refugee reception and rehabilitation. Now this Ministry is only tackling the residuary work of rehabilitation more or less because the Government position was that the rehabilitation work has finished, only some residuary work remains and they are tackling that. Are the Government satisfied with the organisation that they have set up ? Are the arrangements that they have made adequate to tackle this vast and stupendous problem, the size of which in the Minister's own confession they have not yet been able to assess ? Could I ask him whether he will at least draw the attention of the Government to the urgency, stupendousness and gigantism of the whole task so that one independent organisation could be built up to look into the whole matter ? Whether it should be a separate Ministry or a department under the charge of a Deputy Minister is for the Prime Minister to decide. We want to register our emphatic protest that the Minister of Rehabilitation is away from our country. Without meaning any disrespect to my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister, this is not the way in which this problem should be tackled. It is a national

crisis. Let the government be awake to the situation.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We are seized of the situation and we are satisfied with the arrangements which we have made there. We are reviewing the situation now and then and, if any need arises, we will do the needful.

श्री बी पी. मोयं : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने एक प्रश्न का उत्तर देते समय कहा था कि जहां तक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, यह उन्होंने प्रान्तीय सरकारों को सौंप दिया है और वह सारी देखभाल कर रही हैं। प्रान्तीय सरकारों की लिमिटेशन को देखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बात का ध्यान रखेंगे कि यह एक विशेष समस्या है और इस पर केन्द्र का सीधा सीधा अंकुश रहे ? शरणार्थियों के बीच में भयंकर किस्म का हैजा फैला हुआ है और सरकार की नीति यह रही है कि उनको अलग राज्यों में भेजा जाय। इस हैजे की समस्या को और राजनीतिक और सामाजिक समस्या को सामने रखते हुए क्या सरकार अपनी नीति को बदलेगी और जो शरणार्थी आये हुए हैं उन को बार्डर के आस पास ही रखेगी ?

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा, यह जिम्मेदारी केन्द्र को लेनी चाहिए। केन्द्र की ओर से इस बात को ध्यान में रखा गया है और इसी लिए बड़े बड़े कैम्प बना कर वेस्ट बंगाल और दूसरे बार्डर के राज्यों से रिफ्यूजियों को हटाकर दूसरे राज्यों को ले जाना चाहती है ताकि बार्डर के राज्यों का बोझ कम हो जाये। जहां तक दूसरी जगहों पर उनको भेजने का प्रश्न है, हम इसको अच्छी तरह देख रहे हैं कि वहां कोई परेशानी न होने पाये, यानी अगर रिफ्यूजी वगैरह दूसरी जगह जायें तो हैजा वगैरह वहां न फैलने पाये। अगर हम उनको दूसरे दूर के राज्यों में ले जाते हैं तो यह हमारी पालिसी के खिलाफ है, लेकिन हमारी मजबूरी है क्योंकि जहां पर वह लोग आजकल हैं वहां जगह नहीं है।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : आधे करोड़ से अधिक शरणार्थी हमारे देश में शरण लेने के लिए आये और हमने उनका स्वागत किया। उनके बसाने के प्रबन्ध में मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि उनको सन्तोष है। उनको शासन की दृष्टि से सन्तोष हो सकता है, लेकिन जानना तो यह है कि शरणार्थियों को भी सन्तोष है या नहीं। आपने अनेक राज्यों को अप्रोच किया कि वह अपने यहां शरणार्थियों को बसायें। प्रश्न यह है कि किन किन राज्यों ने आप के सुझाव को माना और क्या प्रबन्ध किया। जिस तरह से मध्य प्रदेश ने माना, कैम्प में 50 हजार शरणार्थियों का स्वागत किया, उसी तरह यदि तमाम राज्य उत्साह के साथ उनका स्वागत नहीं करेंगे तो आपका काम कठिन हो जायेगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि किन किन राज्यों ने कितने कितने शरणार्थियों को अपने यहां बसाने का दायित्व लिया है ?

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : सभी राज्यों से बातचीत चल रही है। मध्य प्रदेश में करीब डेढ़ लाख रिफ्यूजी ले जाने का इरादा है। इसी प्रकार से उड़ीसा गवर्नमेन्ट ने भी उनको बेलकम किया है। वहां पर भी वह लोग जा रहे हैं। हम बिहार गवर्नमेन्ट से भी बात कर रहे हैं और यू. पी. गवर्नमेन्ट से भी कर रहे हैं। अभी सिर्फ पड़ोस के राज्यों से ही बात चल रही है क्योंकि हम यदि उनको ज्यादा दूर ले जायेंगे तो वापस करने में परेशानी होगी।

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In view of the obvious fact that it is beyond our capacity to deal with this absolutely staggering problem, in spite of the complacent answer which the Minister gave to Shri Tridib Chaudhuri, may I know if Government's attention has been drawn to the discussion in the House of Commons yesterday in which Sir Alec Douglas Home referred to the demand made in the House of Commons in Britain about this matter being raised at the Security Council, because it was no longer an internal matter for Pakistan or for India, and Sir Alec Douglas Home answered that this was an issue for Pakistan or for

India and that neither upto now proposed taking such action at present? May I know, how is it that, in spite of the problem assuming tremendous and absolutely impossible proportions, we are not utilising forums which are open to us while the House of Commons discusses possibilities which we have not tried to explore? May I know what Government is trying to do in this direction?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We have seen this report in the newspapers.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : This is in this statement which has been circulated to all Members. The Prime Minister should have been there. She was expecting this question to come up. The Prime Minister is not abroad.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA ; This question does not relate to me but to some other Ministry. But because it is put to me, I am answering it. Therefore, he should not feel agitated. If he requires some more information, he should give notice of another question and he can get the proper information.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is a matter affecting the country in an emergency fashion. I do not know if he cannot tell us what Government has in mind, whether Government has a unitary policy or not.

MR. SPEAKER : Perhaps he may not be in a position to answer. He can direct this question to the Ministry of External Affairs to be answered in this House later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In reply to sub-question (e), the Minister has said that refugees are being taken to places which are about 25 miles away from the border. In that connection may I ask—and he will be good enough to give us a correct answer—if in Meghalaya at Baghmara evacuees coming from Bangla Desh are not being allowed to enter India at all; if so, what is the reason; if not, what is the actual position?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : This thing has not come to my notice. The hon.

Member has brought it to my notice. I will certainly look into and pass on the information to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : This matter was raised on the floor of the House with your permission, Sir. If the hon. Minister pleads ignorance, that is a very poor state of affairs. Let this go on record. The Government itself is not keen to help.

MR. SPEAKER : He has taken note of it...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You should direct Mr. Khadilkar not to go abroad.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : एक प्रश्न पर ही आध घंटा हो गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बहुत महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न है।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : क्या मंत्री महोदय के इल्म में यह बात आई है कि कई प्रान्तों में रिफ्यूजी के आने से लोकल पापुलेशन और इनमें कई हद तक तनाव पैदा हो गया है और इस कारण से वहां स्टेट के सामने ला एण्ड आर्डर की सिचुएशन पैदा हो गई है? यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार इस ओर तवज्जह दे रही है?

श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा : इस सम्बन्ध में मुझे केवल यह कहना है कि हमें इस तरह की खबरें मिली हैं जैसे वेस्ट बंगाल से कि वहां पर थोड़ी सी तनातनी लोकल पापुलेशन में हुई है और वह इस कारण से कि वहां ये लोग जो आये हैं ये सस्ती लेबर देने के लिए तैयार हो जाते हैं जैसे रिक्सा चलाने के मामले में या और कामों में। वहां की जो लोकल लेबर है वह इसको पसन्द नहीं करती है कि ये लोग वहां पर सस्ता काम करें। इस वास्ते वहां पर यह जो प्राब्लेम है, इसको हमारे नोटिस में लाया गया है। उसी हिसाब से हम रिफ्यूजी को वहां से हटा रहे हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : This Question has taken more than half an hour. This is

something exceptional. I know there are a number of Members who are still keen to put questions. If they give a notice for half-an-hour discussion, I will agree to it.

DR. RANEN SEN : There should be a proper discussion on the evacuees from Bangla Desh.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We have already given notice under Rule 193 for a short duration discussion.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The least we can do for the refugees is to sit on a Saturday, if necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question.

Help from International Agencies Like Red Cross for Bangla Desh Refugees

*393, **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether International agencies like Red Cross have been contacted to help rehabilitate the evacuees from Bangla Desh ; and

(b) if so, what concrete assurances have been given by those agencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): (a) and (b). Government has not approached any International agency for help in the matter of rehabilitation of evacuees from Bangla Desh. However, an appeal has been made to UN Secretary General and also a number of International voluntary agencies have been approached for assistance to provide relief in the form of food, shelter, medical supplies etc to the evacuees.

A statement showing the assistance received from or promised by various International agencies is laid on the Table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-368/71*]

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : It appears from the statement that some of the countries and voluntary organisations have donated

either cash amount or given some relief in the form of milk powder, medicines, clothings, etc. But this appears to be not enough. I should like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is true that no request has been made by the Government of India. I would like to quote the statement made by Sir Alec Douglas-Home in the House of Commons. When he was asked by some of the Members in the House of Commons as to whether any request was made to the Government by the Government of India, he said :

"The answer to the question about more money being made available now, he said, was "that we will certainly consider whether that should be done. We have had no direct request from the Indian Government though there will be a meeting of the India Consortium on June 17. I would rather wait to see if there is an Indian request, as we anticipate at that time."

So, I would like to know whether the Government of India have made a request to the Government apart from making a request to the United Nations which has become a mere spectator of the sorrow and shame on our own brothers in Bangla Desh.

So, I would like to know whether any request has been made to other countries and if so what is that request.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : As far as I know, Prime Minister has personally addressed letter to foreign Governments. Replies have also been received. I do not know how this particular time appeared in the Press. Otherwise, so far as I know, the Prime Minister addressed letters personally to the various foreign Governments.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : We are happy to know that the Prime Minister of USSR Mr. Kosygin has given a call for immediate steps and he has asked Pakistan to ensure safety in East Bengal. The Soviet Prime Minister has said that Pakistan must create conditions for peace and safety in East Bengal so that the refugees in India could safely return. My question is addressed to the Prime Minister. I am really sorry she is not present.

MR. SPEAKER : It is for the Government. This is about international agencies.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : International agencies also relate to the Minister of Foreign Affairs. At least the Prime Minister should have expected such questions. My question is this. Is the Minister in a position to answer whether similar call for immediate steps have been given by other countries and if so, which are those other countries ?

MR. SPEAKER : May I invite your attention to one thing ? This Question is about the International Agencies like Red Cross.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : External Affairs Minister is also in the same Government. (*Interruption*) Mr. Lekkappa, you have changed your sides now. If I asked the same question you would have supported me if you were in the Opposition.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : You must know the relevancy of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : I can only say, he is the only Member who has come to my rescue.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : The hon Minister said that Prime Minister had written to foreign countries. The Prime Minister of USSR has given a call to Pakistan Government to create conditions for peace and safety so that the refugees may return there. Have similar statements been made by other countries ? If not, what steps are taken by the Government in this regard ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is an important question but you cannot get the answer out of this particular Question, addressed to this Minister. He is not the Foreign Affairs Minister.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Why Prime Minister is not here ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why should she be present when the question is addressed to another Minister ? Don't do that ; I am not going to allow this.

If the hon. Minister has some information about the agencies, he may please convey it to the hon. Member.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I have no information as such. I shall pass on the feelings of the hon. Member to the Minister concerned.

SHRI H.N. MUKERJEE : Would you kindly revive the practice that Jawaharlal Nehru used to have by being present on every day during Question Hour when he was in Parliament House, so that Ministers in trouble could be saved by his own effort ? The Leader of the House or the Prime Minister or somebody representing the Government as a collective entity should be present every day during Question Hour in the House. That sort of practice is being given up today by the present Prime Minister...

SHRI PILOO MODY : I entirely endorse what Shri H.N. Mukerjee has said. As a matter of fact, I have come to the conclusion that the Government and particularly the Prime Minister thinks that Parliament is only one of those playthings that have to be tolerated for six months in the year.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Regarding the requests for relief which have been sent, according to the Minister, to various Governments and international agencies, I would like to know the reason for the kind of reports that we are reading in the papers that certain countries or agencies are offering some material which we later on say we do not require or in respect of which we tell them 'Please do not send them'. For example, if you would permit me to mention, in today's papers, we find that the Government of Australia has offered to send some medical teams, but the Government of India have hurriedly said 'Please do not send medical teams because we have got enough doctors'. Again, the Norwegian Red Cross sent a big consignment of cod fish, which is lying in Dum Dum, and now we are telling them 'please do not send any more of this' because it is a very unsuitable commodity for people who are suffering from gastro-enteritis. When these requests are made, do the Government of India have any clear conception about the specific things that they

want for relief purposes ? Do they specify these things to other countries or do they allow them to send anything that they like most of which we may find to be quite useless for our purposes ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We have got a coordination committee both at the Centre and at Calcutta....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Then, why are these things happening ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : ...At the Centre, it consists of various Ministries, and many voluntary organisations are associated with and represented on it. The same is the case at Calcutta. So, the situation is being reviewed, and the various Governments are being kept informed of whatever things are required. So, I do not know how the hon. Member is telling these things and apprehending mismanagement on the part of the Government.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The hon. Minister does not know that such reports have appeared.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Does he eat cod fish ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why do we not tell them in advance if we do not want certain things ?

MR. SPEAKER : Let us leave aside the cod fish and pass on to the next question.

Fixation of Minimum Price of Sugarcane

*394. **SHRI D. K. PANDA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recommendations of the Sen Sugar Inquiry Commission were followed in fixing the minimum price of sugarcane to cover up the bulk line opportunity cost of cane cultivation last year ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The required data in this regard was not available as no comprehensive study aimed at providing information on cost of production of sugarcane and its competing crops in various regions had been undertaken in the recent past. However, in fixing minimum price of sugarcane for 1969-70 Government took into account various factors including available information on cost of production, the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : With regard to my question whether the Sen Commission's recommendations had been implemented last year, that is, in 1970, the answer is quite suggestive of an evasive character, because the hon. Minister refers in his answer only to the years 1968 and 1969. Secondly, there is a frank admission to the effect that they have not implemented the recommendations. Is the hon. Minister aware that these recommendations are also incorporated in the Sugarcane Control Order in fixation of the minimum sugarcane price ? Does the hon. Minister not think that the statutory direction in the Sugarcane Control Order is violated by the non-implementation of the recommendations ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have not evaded. I have accepted that we have not implemented the recommendations of the Sen Commission *vide* answer to (a) I have given the reason. It is because we have not been able to make a comprehensive study which can provide us all the information necessary for knowing the cost of production of Sugarcane and other commodities. The Commission had suggested that we should take into account the opportunity cost ; for that, we have to have a clear conception of the prices of other commodities also, the cost of production of sugarcane and also other commercial crops, that is if instead of sugarcane those crops were sown, what would they have yielded. Now we have entrusted this comprehensive study to agricultural universities and agricultural colleges ; we have given the work to Universities of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Expert teams, faculties in this subject and Professors of these subjects are going into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU : When will the work be completed ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : They have started work ; it will take some time.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : The hon. Minister has said that for 1969-70, the price was fixed based upon certain information available of cost of production and also return to the growers from alternative crops. Can he give us that information ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have said we could not make comprehensive study and these are rough figures.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : I wanted the information to which reference has been made in part (b) of the answer.

SHRI SHER SINGH : I require notice because it will be a long reply giving prices in various regions.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants the information on the basis of which minimum price was fixed for 1969-70,

SHRI SHER SINGH : As I said, so far we have not been able to make a comprehensive study. Now we are getting it done. The figures now available are rough figures on the basis of which we made some calculations and determined the price. We ourselves are not fully satisfied with the correctness of those figures. Hence this comprehensive study.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Cultivation of sugarcane has declined in the country in States like Mysore, Maharashtra and others. This is because there is no support price given to the farmer. The Millowners are pressurising Government to scuttle the idea of a support price. Will Government change this attitude and give a support price to the grower ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : The price given to the grower is not on the low side. Even according to the Sen Commission recommendation, in 1965-66, when the report was submitted, we should have given Rs. 4.96, whereas the money paid was Rs. 5.36 per quintal. According to the Agricultural Price Commission the price that was suggested...

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : That is not my question ; he is not answering my question.....(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHER SINGH : I was saying that the Government has paid even more than the price which the Agricultural Price Commission or other Commissions suggested ; we are supporting it.

SHRI SHIVAJI RAO S. DESHMUKH : One of the important recommendations of the Sen Commission is the principle of proportionality should be strictly adhered to. A minimum price is fixed for the national average sucrose content and then increases are related to the increase in the percentage. The application of that principle which is not applicable to other crops should not come in the way. What really stands in the way of accepting the recommendation of the Sen Commission is the reluctance of the Government. Will the hon. Minister kindly make it clear ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : We have been paying a minimum of 9.4 per cent and beyond that we have been paying a premium for higher percentage of sugar.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : The consumption of sugar has gone up ; there are six lakhs of tonnes of production. If the Government are not going to enhance the rate per tonne to Rs. 100, next year there will be shortage of sugar. Is the Government going to enhance the price to Rs. 100 per tonne ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : There is some truth in what the hon. Member has said. The consumption of sugar is increasing every year. Production also has been on the increase. This year of course there is some shortfall and we have given more licences and more factories will come into operation.

फसल और ढोर बीमा योजना

*395. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या किसानों की फसलों और ढोरों का बीमा करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब से और उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्य सरकारों ने उपर्युक्त योजना को स्वीकार किया है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The question of implementation of a scheme for Crop Insurance is under consideration of an Expert Committee. Its report is awaited.

Regarding Cattle Insurance, mortality data has been collected from certain selected districts and are being analysed. After the results of the analysis of the data are available it will be considered whether a pilot scheme should be drawn up.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा प्रश्न हिन्दी में था। अच्छा होता मंत्री महोदय हिन्दी में जवाब देते।

मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो विशेष समिति आपने बनाई फसलों के बीमे के संबंध में वह कब से बनी हुई है और उसके कौन कौन के सदस्य हैं और क्या सिद्धांत रूप से किसानों की फसलों के बीमे को वह मानते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : A committee was set up in July 1970 and Mr. Dharma Narayan, the Chairman of the Agricultural Prices Commission is the Chairman of that committee. There are other Members, six of them, who are mostly experts in financial, actuarial and other matters and the Committee is expected to submit its report any time now ; the report is almost ready.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ पशुओं की मृत्यु के आँकड़े के लिए जो जिले मंत्री महोदय ने तय किए वह किन किन प्रान्तों के कौन कौन जिले हैं और उनका आधार क्या था ?

श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिंदे : जो जिले तय किए हुए हैं वह इस प्रकार हैं—कृष्णा जिला

आन्ध्र प्रदेश में, चिंगलपेट तामिलनाडु में, रोहतक जिला हरियाणा में और उत्तर प्रदेश में मेरठ जिला।

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN : Has the Punjab Government accepted it on a pilot basis and, if so, what are the results ?

MR. SPEAKER : There is no mention of Punjab here ; it is not relevant. Otherwise I would welcome it.

श्री लालजी भाई : मैं मंत्री जी से यह जानना चाहूँगा कि भिन्न भिन्न प्रान्तों में कितने पशु हैं उनके सही सही आँकड़े बताने की कृपा करेंगे ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : About the census of cattle, with due notice it should be possible for us, on the basis of the census report, to give the number.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले इनसे यह पूछ लिया जाय पशुओं में किन किन को शुमार करते हैं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेई : दो पैर वालों को नहीं करते।

Mango Production

*397. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a growing demand in foreign countries of mangoes from our country ;

(b) whether there has been a steady decline of mango production in the country because of the negligence and a pathy in giving proper attention to the mango production ;

(c) the step Government propose to take to encourage farmers to go in for more production of mangoes : and

(d) whether Government are starting any Research Centre in the country to develop improved quality of mangoes and

also proper insecticides to prevent damage to mango crop on extensive scale every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Fourth Five Year Plan includes a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on increased production of exportable fruits including mango. The Scheme envisages grant of incentives to farmers for planting new areas and intensification of production in the existing areas.

(b) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned an All India Coordinated Fruit Improvement Project which covers research on mango. The Council is also processing a Scheme for establishment of a Central Mango Research Institute at Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that due to lack of help from the panchayat samithi level by the Block Development Officer or the agricultural experts, the crop is being subjected to different types of pests with the result that the production of mango crop, especially in Andhra Pradesh, is going down and, if so, what steps do Government propose to take so as to provide scientific and other technical knowledge for the farmers to avoid these pests ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The Government is well aware of the diseases from which the mango crop suffers. Spraying the areas by way of prophylactic measure has been suggested, but of course, the problem is so vast. Aerial spraying itself presents many difficult problems. But that has been suggested to the State Governments, and we are prepared to help the State Governments in undertaking such plant protection measures for mangoes.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government propose to start a cell in Rajendranagar Agricultural

Institute in Andhra Pradesh in order to provide the necessary assistance to the farmers to take up mango-growing and also to see that different grafts are sent there for use by the farmers ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Whether they propose to start it.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : There is a place called Sangareddy in Andhra Pradesh where we are going to have such a centre.

श्री शंकर बयाल विह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आम की बात आई है इसलिए मैं मंत्री महोदय से एक प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूँ। उन्हें शायद इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि बिहार के दीघा में मालदह आम पैदा होता है जो देश का सबसे अच्छा आम माना जाता है। लेकिन दीघा में गंगा के किनारे जहाँ यह आम पैदा होता है, वहाँ पर लगातार मकान बनते जा रहे हैं, जिस की वजह से इस आम के पैदा करने के लिए जमीन नहीं बच रही है। क्या सरकार कोई उपाय करना चाहती हैं जिससे इस आम की फसल को बढ़ावा मिले और व मकान न बनें ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It is true that as a result of increasing population and urbanisation, particularly kilns, etc., the mango crop is getting adversely affected. The Government is aware of it.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : आम की फसल हमारे बिहार में बहुत ज्यादा होती है, यू. पी. में भी होती है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आम की फसल का ज्यादा से ज्यादा विकास हो सके तथा आप ज्यादा से ज्यादा फारन-एक्सचेंज कमा सकें, इस दृष्टि से क्या आम की फसल ज्यादा बढ़ाने के लिए स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट को मदद देने के लिए आप के पास कोई योजना है ? यदि कोई योजना है तो वह कौन सी योजना है ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : Normally like other subjects of agriculture, it falls within the purview of the State Governments. But the Centre has been helping the State Governments by giving block grants. It is coordinated research which is going to help the development of mango crop. In that, the Centre plays a big role through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

MR. SPEAKER : I would not have stopped this delicious discussion, but the time is already over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Steps to Solve Shortage of Milk During Fourth Plan

***392. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps Government propose to take in the Fourth Five Year Plan period to solve the country-wide shortage of milk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : Cattle development and dairy scheme in the Central and State Sectors of the Fourth Plan rely on scientific breeding, better management, veterinary care and proper marketing facilities for increasing milk production. The question of feed and fodder must be given more attention.

2. On the advice of the Scientists' Panel, cross-breeding programme for milk shed areas appertaining to dairy factories has been accepted as a part of our breeding policy. Under the intensive cattle development projects, steps are being taken to provide better quality bulls and to organise a system of artificial insemination and where there are practical difficulties to make facilities for natural service available. Key village blocks are also being opened in areas not served by intensive cattle development projects. New veterinary hospitals and dispensaries are being set up to take care of animal health. The Operation Flood which will step up milk supply in the four major metropolitan cities of Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta and Madras will organise cattle development work in 10 States and

one Union Territory. This will provide much needed fillip to milk production.

Labour Trouble in Durgapur Steel Plant

***396. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSA :
SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the management of Durgapur Steel Plant is holding back production for the last two and a half months in different units, particularly in mill shops in apprehension of labour trouble ;

(b) whether the offer made by the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union, Durgapur for joint efforts to improve the situation has been turned down by the management ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to meet the demands of the workers of that establishment which have been outlined in a memorandum recently submitted to Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir. It may, however, be stated that whenever strikes and 'bandhs' seemed imminent, certain precautionary/safety measures had to be taken by the Management to save the Plant from damage.

(b) The Plant Management welcome all positive suggestions for improvement of production and productivity.

The Management had sent proposals to the Hindustan Steel Employees' Union in 1969 to associate itself in the various Joint Consultative Committees in order to settle matters of mutual concern like, improvement of production and productivity, shop level discipline, settlement of employees' grievances etc. In spite of many reminders, the Union has not so far nominated its representatives to the various Joint Committees.

However, a meeting was held between Hindustan Steel Employees' Union and the

Plant Management on 15th May, 1971 for Joint efforts in improving production in Steel Melting Shop. Similar joint meetings are proposed to be held to improve production in other areas of the Plant.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Underproduction in Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plant

*398. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether underproduction in Durgapur and Rourkela Steel Plants is mainly due to breakdown of the plants arising from lack of preventive maintenance during the initial stages ;

(b) if so, the number of such breakdowns in each of the plants during the last two years ended 31st March, 1971 and the time of such occurrences ; and

(c) the action Government propose to take to remedy the past lapses ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) The production at Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants during 1970-71 was lower than that in 1969-70. This shortfall in production was partly due to disturbed industrial relations throughout the year in Durgapur and during the first half of the year in Rourkela and partly on account of certain technical and operational constraints/deficiencies including loss of production facilities due to breakdowns.

(b) The number of breakdowns exceeding one day during the year 1969-70 was as under :

Plants	Number of breakdowns exceeding one day	
	1969-70	1970-71
Rourkela Steel Plant	26	27
Durgapur Steel Plant	31	7

(c) The Management of Hindustan Steel Limited is quite alive to the importance of preventive maintenance and has taken a number of remedial measures including reorganisation and strengthening of maintenance organisations, timely procurement of spare parts, regular inspection of plant and equipment and advance planning of repairs etc.

Setting Up of Small Units of Steel Plant in Rajasthan

*399. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether in view of the acute shortage of steel and the long time involved to set up big plants, Government are considering to set up smaller units in the vicinity of iron ore belts ;

(b) whether in this connection Government have examined the recent findings of large iron ore deposits in Rajasthan suitable for the above purpose ; and

(c) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) There is at present no proposal to set up small steel units in the Central sector.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Profits of Coal Mining Companies in Private Sector

*400. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the profits of the private sector coal mining companies have gone up very high during 1969-70 ; if so, how much ;

(b) whether the salaries and wages which accounted for 51.7 per cent of the value of production in 1969 have come down to 49 per cent in 1970 ; and

(c) whether the expenditure on welfare measures had come down from 5.3 per cent

in 1969 to 4.9 per cent in 1970 in relation to the value of production ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). The information is not readily available, it is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheme for Compulsory Labour Insurance

*401. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA .

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to have compulsory labour insurance in the country ; and

(b) if so, its main features, and when it is likely to be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BAL GOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). Government have no proposal under consideration to have compulsory labour insurance in the country. Two Schemes of Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance for workers in coal mines and in certain other industries and classes of establishments have, however, been introduced with effect from 1.3.71. The Schemes provide *inter-alia* for the benefits of family pension and life assurance for families of workers who die while in service. The Schemes have been notified in the Extraordinary Gazette of India.

Discontinuance of Minimum Attendance Qualification for Payment of Bonus under Coal Mines Bonus Scheme

*402. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of discontinuance of the minimum attendance qualification for payment of bonus under the Coal Mines Bonus Scheme ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ;

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

Recognition under Code of Discipline to Employees' Union in National Industrial Development Corporation

*403. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2753 on the 13th August, 1970 and state :

(a) whether it is a fact that allegations made by the management of the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, against the Employees' Union, of breaches of the Code of Discipline have since been investigated and found untenable by the appropriate authority, viz. Delhi Administration ;

(b) whether in view of the above, the Delhi Administration had asked the National Industrial Development Corporation management to accord recognition to the Union without further delay ; and

(c) if so, why no action has been taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). Certain breaches of the Code of Discipline, alleged by the management against the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited Employees Union, were investigated by the Labour Commissioner, Delhi ; they were not found substantiated. The management was, therefore, advised by the Delhi Administration to accord recognition to the union. The union has, however, not yet been recognised by the management who have sought further clarifications in the matter from the Delhi Administration in whose sphere, the matter falls.

Coal Mines Facing Crisis due to Accumulation of Coal at Pit-Heads

***404. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :**

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether pit-head accumulations in the coal fields of Bihar have become disproportionately high ;

(b) whether as a result of this, the mines are faced with the problem of closure ;

(c) whether thousands of mine workers are facing unemployment ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to help the industry to ward off crisis, and to clear the accumulation of pit-head stocks ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Coal Industry have represented that due to increased pit-head accumulations many mines face the problem of closure which might result in unemployment of mine workers.

(d) The stocks have accumulated because of shortage in the supply of railway wagons which in turn is due to large scale thefts of wagon parts, over-head wires, signalling and other railway equipment in the Bengal-Bihar area as a result of the deteriorating law and order conditions there. The Government of India is fully aware of the position and is taking steps in consultation with the State Governments to improve the law and order situation and restore normalcy in the Railway operations. Besides this, at the request of the Government of India, the Reserve Bank of India have advised all the Public Sector Banks functioning in Bengal and Bihar that they may take a sympathetic view when considering requests for financial assistance from collieries.

Procedure Re : Distribution of Steel

***405. SHRI P. K. DEO :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated a new scheme/procedure in consultation with the Steel Priority Committee to obtain steel to meet the growing demand ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the extent to which the new scheme/procedure is likely to improve the steel shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM) : (a) and (b). No new scheme/procedure has been formulated in consultation with the Steel Priority Committee.

Government have, however, set up a Billet Rerollers Committee for the purpose of regulating the production and distribution of materials rolled by billet rerollers. Copies of the relevant notifications outlining the salient features have been given earlier to the House.

The operation of the Billet Rerollers Committee does not add to steel availability in the country, but increases the proportion available for regulated distribution to priority sectors at regulated prices.

Linking of Wages with Productivity

***406. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the increase in productivity (in terms of percentage) of the factory labourers in India as in 1954, 1964 and the latest year for which the figures are available ;

(b) the increase in real earnings of the labourers, in per cent, during the same periods ;

(c) whether the rise in the productivity of the Indian factory labourers, during the last three decades, was never matched by the corresponding rise in their real earnings ;

(d) whether the rise in real earnings during the last three decades has always lagged behind the rise in productivity ; and

(e) the basic idea behind the reported move of the Government to link up wages with productivity ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Figures of productivity in respect of factory labourers as a whole are not available.

(b) The index of real earnings of factory workers earning less than Rs. 200/- per month (Base 1951 = 100) stood at 112 in 1954 and at 104.6 in 1964.

(c) to (e). Data for making such comparisons over the last three decades are not available. However, increased labour productivity, among other factors is essential for faster Economic growth which, in its turn, is just as essential for correspondingly increased gains and fair deal to labour.

Capacity of Vanaspathi Industry

*407 SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the present installed capacity of the vanaspathi industry and the estimated requirement in the country ; and

(b) the efforts made by Government to increase the supply of Oilseeds and manufacturing capacity of the vanaspathi industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) :

(a) Installed capacity	About 10 lakh tonnes per year.
Estimated requirement during 1971.	About 6.30 lakh tonnes.

(b) The following steps have been taken to increase supply of oilseeds and

manufacturing capacity for the vanaspathi industry ;—

(1) To increase supply of oilseeds.

(a) Maximising indigenous production through :

(i) adoption of package approach in large areas under assured rainfall and irrigated conditions ;

(ii) extension of irrigation facilities ;

(iii) multiple cropping, use of high yielding varieties wherever these have been developed ;

(iv) adoption of moisture conservation and other dry-farming practices ;

(v) cultivation of new oil-seed crops like soybean and sunflower seed.

(b) Import of soybean oil, copra, tallow and rapeseed to the extent necessary.

(2) To increase manufacturing capacity of the vanaspathi industry.

(a) The industry was partially delicensed during the period September, 1968 to February, 1970, enabling the establishment of new factories or the expansion of existing units up to a capacity of 100 tonnes per day in either case, without need for a licence—provided that the total capacity of a group of factories under the same ownership, management or control did not exceed 200 tonnes per day. As a result a substantial increase in manufacturing capacity is now under way.

(b) Since October, 1966, the existing factories have been

allowed the facility of increasing their production to the extent of 25% over their licensed capacity, by addition of minor balancing equipment without need for obtaining a fresh licence therefor. However, during the de-licensed period referred to under (a), this facility was subject to the limit of 100 tonnes per day or 200 tonnes per day, as the case may be, referred to therein.

Radical and Progressive Policy of Industrial Relations

*408. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether leaders of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and All India Trade Union Congress urged the Central Government on the 13th May, 1971 to evolve a policy of industrial relations on a more radical and progressive direction ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No details were spelt out. The entire question of future industrial relations policy, however, is under Government's consideration.

Removal of Zonal Restrictions on Movement of Food-grains

*409. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the light of the record crop of food-grains this year, Government are thinking of removing the zonal restrictions imposed on the movement of the food-grains ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

इस्पात का निर्यात

*410. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस वर्ष इस्पात के निर्यात में काफी कमी करने के बारे में कोई निर्णय किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इससे भारत को विदेश व्यापार पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ; और

(ग) विश्व बाजार में भारत की क्या स्थिति रहेगी और भविष्य में विदेशों में स्थापित किए जाने वाले भारतीय उद्योगों पर क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्री (श्री मोहन कुमार-मंगलम) : (क) : जी हां। निर्यात के बारे में सरकार एक विनियमित नीति का अनुसरण कर रही है जिससे बढ़िया किस्म के इस्पात की घरेलू मांग को पूरा करने की आवश्यकता तथा निर्यात को बढ़ावा देने की आवश्यकता में उपयुक्त संतुलन स्थापित किया जा सके।

(ख) और (ग). सभी बातों को देखते हुए भारत के विदेश-व्यापार पर कोई बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ने की उम्मीद नहीं है। इंजीनियरी सामान का निर्यात करने वाले उद्योगों के लिए आन्तरिक उपलब्धि बढ़ाने से उनके माल के निर्यात से बढ़िया किस्म के इस्पात के निर्यात की तुलना में अधिक आय होगी। जहां तक दूसरे देश में स्थापित किये जाने वाले भारतीय उद्योगों को इस्पात सप्लाई करने का सम्बन्ध है, प्रत्येक मामले में प्रवर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए निर्णय किया जाता है।

त्रिजनी बौना गेहूँ का उत्पादन

*411. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में गेहूँ की अन्य किस्मों की तुलना में त्रिजनी बौना गेहूँ के उत्पादन में अधिक सफलता मिली है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश को किन-किन क्षेत्रों में त्रिजनी बौना गेहूँ की सफलतापूर्वक काश्त की जा सकती है तथा इसकी काश्त के विभिन्न तरीके क्या हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने यह भी सुनिश्चित कर लिया है कि त्रिजनी बौना गेहूँ का उत्पादन ऐसे सूखे क्षेत्रों में भी उसी अनुपात में हो सकता है जहां सिंचाई की उचित सुविधायें उपलब्ध नहीं हैं ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहब पी० शिंदे) : (क) इस अवस्था में ऐसा कोई मूल्यांकन करना संभव नहीं है । गेहूँ की ट्रिपल-जीन-बौनी किस्मों पर अनुसंधान का कार्य देश के विभिन्न अनुसंधान केन्द्रों में किया जा रहा है । गत फसल के मौसम में ऐसी तीन किस्में नियुक्त की गई थीं । लेकिन बीज की सीमित सप्लाई के कारण इसके अन्तर्गत सीमित क्षेत्र है । बड़े पैमाने पर खेती करने के पश्चात इन किस्मों की पूरी संभाव्य क्षमता का पता लगेगा ।

(ख) जब तक पंजाब, हरियाणा, पश्चिम उत्तर प्रदेश, राजस्थान, दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के तराई क्षेत्र में इन किस्मों की खेती करने की सिफारिश की गई है । उनकी खेती की पद्धति, मृदा तथा जलवायु की परिस्थितियों के अनुसार स्थान-स्थान पर भिन्न-भिन्न है । मूल रूप से गेहूँ की अन्य बौनी किस्मों की खेती में अपनाई जाने वाली पद्धति भिन्न नहीं है ।

(ग) इस समय शुष्क क्षेत्रों में खेती करने के लिए ये किस्में अधिक उचित नहीं समझी गई हैं ।

Exploratory Mining at Agnigundala Copper-Lead Project

*412. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in exploratory mining at the Agnigundala Copper-Lead project ;

(b) the results achieved so far ; and

(c) how long it will take to complete the exploratory mining programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b) . The Agnigundala copper-lead project comprise three blocks namely Bandalamottu, Nallakonda and Dhukonda. Exploratory mining programme started at Dandalamottu in July, 1970, envisages the driving of 2 adits, adit No. 1, 550 metres and adit No. 2, 240 metres in length, and Inclined drive to the extent of 500 metres and Raise/Winze connections of the order of 17.0 metres. Upto 30.4.1971 the progress of drive at adit No. 1 was 154 metres and at adit No. 2, 110 metres. The Inclined drive progressed by 43 metres.

The Exploratory Mining Programme taken up at Nallakonda in January, 1971 envisages the sinking of two shafts, the main shaft upto a length of 200 metres and ancillary shaft, 100 metres, and opening of the mine at 2 levels upto a strike length of 200 metres. The work of sinking of the 2 shafts is currently in progress.

Dhukonda copper-lead deposit is adjacent to Nallakonda and as such, it is proposed to take up its development in conjunction with the development of Nallakonda in due course.

(c) The Exploratory Mining Programme for Bandalamottu is expected to be completed by December, 1972 and at Nallakonda by June, 1973.

De-rationing of Foodgrains

*413. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :**
SHRI RAJDEO SINGH

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether controls are likely to be totally lifted in view of the improvement in supply of rationed food articles ;

(b) whether full quantities of rationed articles are not being purchased by the card holders and the ration shops have to face some difficulties in this respect ; and

(c) the names of the States in India where controls have been lifted and in which these are still prevailing and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a). No. Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A statement indicating the position is laid on the table of the Sabha. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—369/71*].

Government have been following a pragmatic policy in respect of food controls. Relaxations are made as and when the food situation warrants. After taking into consideration the local conditions and other relevant factors, it was decided at the time of the Chief Ministers' Conference held in April, 1971 that a relaxation of rationing regulations in West Bengal was not desirable at this stage. Wheat and wheat products were derationed in Bombay with effect from 1st May, 1971. Controls exist now mainly in respect of rice. At the Chief Ministers' Conference held at New Delhi in September, 1970, it was agreed that restrictions on rice should continue with a view to maximising internal procurement of rice in the context of Government's decision to stop all concessional imports after 1971.

Relief offered by Official, Non-Official and Foreign Agencies for East Bengal Refugees

*414. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state the proportion and exact value of the relief being rendered to the refugees from East Bengal by official, non-official and foreign agencies and the manner and method of their co-ordination ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Government of India have purely on humanitarian considerations decided to extend necessary relief assistance to the refugees coming from East Bengal in the wake of political strife and military repression there. All expenditure incurred in this connection is being borne by the Government of India. The Government of India have in view of the magnitude of the problem appealed to Governments of all countries and the United Nations Organisation to give necessary aid for carrying out relief operations. The extent of assistance received from foreign agencies as well as non-official voluntary organisations so far is not very significant in relation to the scale of expenditure involved. So far we have received or been assured aid worth only about Rs. 14 crores from foreign Governments, UN system and other International voluntary agencies.

In order to co-ordinate the efforts of aid of all kinds received from the various International Organisations, Foreign Governments and Voluntary Agencies and also for ensuring its proper distribution on the basis of actual requirements of the refugees, a Central Co-ordinating Committee has been set up by the Government of India on which the concerned Departments of the Government and other important International Organisations and Indian Red Cross Society are represented.

A similar Co-ordination Committee has been set up in the Branch Secretariat at Calcutta to ensure proper distribution of aid received to the various camps in accordance with their needs and requirements.

**Import of Equipments from Russia for
Bokaro Steel Plant**

***415 SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:**
Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES
be pleased to state :

(a) whether equipments for the Bokaro Steel Plant are sought for to be imported from Russia because of the continuing failure of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ; and

(b) if so, the cost of the proposed imports from Russia ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM) : (a) and (b) A proposal has been recently made by Heavy Engineering Corporation Ltd, Ranchi, for import from the U.S.S.R. of about 5000 tonnes of certain completing items valued at about Rs. 750 lakhs for the manufacture of equipment for Bokaro Steel Plant. The details of the items and quantities are under negotiation with the USSR authorities.

Of the items proposed for imports, 1125 tonnes are bogies, which have to be imported due to non-availability from the private sector. The balance quantity is required to be imported to avoid delay in the construction schedule of Bokaro due to the inability of HEC, and some of its suppliers of castings and forgings, to adhere to their delivery schedules.

**Personnel Requirements of Supply Missions
in U.K. and U.S.A.**

***416. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :** Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state .

(a) whether the study regarding the personnel requirement of Supply Missions in U.K. and U.S.A. has been completed ;

(b) if so, the result of the study ; and

(c) what follow-up action has been taken to reduce the staff in these Missions ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The strength of I.S.M., London is being reduced from 200 to 169 and that of I.S.M., Washington is being reduced from 111 to 101.

**विश्व बैंक के एक दल द्वारा महाराष्ट्र
में भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण**

417. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्व बैंक के एक दल ने महाराष्ट्र में 63 करोड़ रुपये की लागत वाली एक योजना के सम्बन्ध में भूमिगत जल का सर्वेक्षण किया है ;

(ख) यदि हा तो उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ,

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार यह सुविधा अन्य राज्यों को भी देने का है , और

(घ) यदि हा, तो यह सुविधा किस प्रकार दी जायेगी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) विश्व बैंक के एक दल ने महाराष्ट्र राज्य में भूमिगत जल संसाधनों और भूमि के विकास और फार्मों के यन्त्रीकरण के विकास के लिए 62.14 करोड़ रुपये की एक संयुक्त कृषि ऋण परियोजना का मूल्यांकन करने के लिए मार्च-अप्रैल 1971 में भारत का दौरा किया ।

(ख) दल की रिपोर्ट की प्रतीक्षा है ।

(ग) और (घ). विश्व बैंक गुजरात, पंजाब, आन्ध्र प्रदेश, तमिलनाडु तथा हरियाणा प्रदेशों में कृषि ऋण परियोजनाओं के लिए वित्तीय सहायता उपलब्ध कराने को सहमत है । विश्व बैंक द्वारा मैसूर राज्य की परियोजना का मूल्यांकन कर लिया गया है तथा उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार राज्यों की परियोजनाओं का मूल्यांकन तैयार किया जा रहा है ।

कपड़ा उद्योग के कर्मचारियों की मजूरी में वृद्धि

*418. श्री मूलचंद डाया : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में सरकारी क्षेत्र के "कपड़ा उद्योगों" के कर्मचारियों की मजूरी में गत दो वर्षों में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है ;

(ख) उस वृद्धि का आधार क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या इन कर्मचारियों की मजूरी में की गई वृद्धि अन्य सरकारी कर्मचारियों के वेतन में बढ़ते हुए मूल्यों के कारण की गई वृद्धि के अनुपात में नहीं की गई है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) : (क) से (ग) सूती कपड़ा उद्योग के लिए दूसरा केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोर्ड 1964 में स्थापित हुआ और इसकी सिफारिशों सरकार ने अपने संकल्प डब्ल्यू० बी०-8(15)/68, तारीख 17 मई, 1969 द्वारा स्वीकार कर ली। सरकारी क्षेत्र की मिलों में और उन मिलों में जिनकी व्यवस्था प्राधिकृत नियंत्रकों द्वारा की जाती है, मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की क्रियान्विति की स्थिति मालूम की जा रही है।

Negligence of Food Corporation of India in Procurement of Foodgrains

*419. SHRI PILOO MODY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a report in the Statesman of the 24th May, 1971 saying that because of slow procurement of foodgrains by the Food Corporation of India, farmers have incurred colossal losses ;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ; and

(c) whether Government have made any estimate of the total loss suffered by farmers due to the negligence of the Corporation and also due to unseasonal heavy rains and hailstorms ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). Government's attention has been drawn to the report in the 'Statesman' of the 24th May 1971, which appears to be based on a misapprehension. The rate of procurement of wheat during the current season is very much higher than during the corresponding periods of the preceding two years. Up to 4th June, 1971 the procurement of wheat in the current season was 28.81 lakh tonnes, as against 16.28 lakh tonnes and 15.12 lakh tonnes during the corresponding periods of the years 1970-71 and 1969-70 respectively. In procurement operations on such a colossal scale, in short period, certain difficulties and complaints are bound to arise and these have been sorted out by timely action.

2. There were unfortunately untimely rains in certain parts of Northern India, particularly in U.P., which caused damage to the crops and to the wheat crop. The extent of the loss suffered on this account is being assessed. Most of the losses have occurred in respect of grain either awaiting threshing or on the threshing floor with the farmers. It was an unexpected natural calamity for which no organisation can be held responsible. The Government of India and the Food Corporation of India however took prompt steps to meet the situation by lowering the specifications for purchase of wheat, so that as large quantities of rain-affected wheat as possible can be procured by the Food Corporation of India and other agencies which are procuring wheat.

Request to Pakistan for Financial Help for Refugees

*420 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(b) whether India has requested the Pakistan Government to bear the additional financial and other burdens of the refugees who have taken shelter in India ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Pakistan Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Pakistan High Commissioner in New Delhi was given a note which inter-alia stated that the Government of India reserve the right to claim from the Government of Pakistan full satisfaction in respect of additional financial and other burdens that the Government of India have had to shoulder for affording relief to these Pakistani nationals.

(b) The Government of Pakistan have rejected the demand as being totally unacceptable.

Mortgaging of Assets to Financial Institutions under the Mineral Concessions Rules, 1960

1763. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the time taken for granting the permission under the Mineral Concessions Rules 1960 for mortgaging assets to Financial Institutions ;

(b) the number of cases which have come for intervention of Central Government and the time taken to dispose of such cases ;

(c) whether the statutory period of one year for disposal of the applications is sufficient for State Governments to dispose of the applications ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) This is not known, since it is the State Governments who are to grant the permission. If it is not disposed of within 12 months, the applicant is at liberty to file a revision petition to the Government of India under rule 54 of the Mineral Concession Rules, 1960.

(b) During the last three years nine cases were received by the Central Govern-

ment, of which four cases were disposed of within a period of one month, two cases within two months and the remaining three cases were disposed of within a period of about five to seven months.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise, in view of (c) above.

आर एस-09 खराब ट्रैक्टरों के प्रयोग से मध्य प्रदेश के किसानों को हुई हानि

1764. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या आर एस-09 ट्रैक्टर, जो जर्मन लोकतन्त्रात्मक गणराज्य द्वारा सप्लाई किये गये थे, मध्य प्रदेश में भी कृषि कार्यों के लिए उपयोग में लाये गये हैं और क्या इसके परिणाम स्वरूप किसानों को हानि हुई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का इन किसानों को मुआवजा देने का विचार है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) आर० एस०-09 ट्रैक्टर मध्य प्रदेश कृषि उद्योग निगम की नियतित नहीं किये गये थे और न ही राज्य में कृषकों को बांटे गये थे ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं होता ।

Problems Facing Cane Growers and Workers of Sugar Industry in South India

1765. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH :
SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the steps being taken by Government to mitigate the hardships of the cane-growers and the workers of South India Sugar Mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : As far as sugarcane growers are concerned, Government is fixing minimum price of sugarcane payable by sugar

factories. As regards payment of sugarcane price, large arrears of payment have been reported by the factories. The State Governments concerned have been asked to take stringent measures including coercive steps to ensure early payment of arrears of sugarcane price by the factories. In addition, the following further steps have been taken :

- (1) Authorities concerned have been requested to arrange increased bank advances to sugar factories to enable them to pay arrears of cane price.
- (2) Releases of sugar for sale are now being made in proportion to stocks instead of in proportion to production in order to reduce the disparity in stocks of sugar with factories.
- (3) Restrictions on price, distribution and movement of sugar have been removed with effect from the 25th May 1971.

As far as the sugar factory workers are concerned, the main hardship relates to the implementation of the recommendations of the Second Central Wage Board. The recommendations of this Board have been accepted by the Central Government and the State Governments are looking after their implementation.

Procurement Target in Foodgrains by Food Corporation of India

1766. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has set up any target for food procurement in the current rabi season ;

(b) if so, the statistics thereof, State-wise ; and

(c) the prices at which each of the food items are being procured, and how these prices differ from those of the past three years, separately for each food item year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The Food Corporation of India is purchasing wheat as a price support measure in the States. There is no target of procurement as such as the Government is committed to purchase all quantities of wheat falling within the prescribed specification. The Corporation have, however, estimated that they will purchase 40.25 lakh tonnes of wheat during 1971-72 marketing season in the country. No specific targets are fixed for the purchase of other rabi grains which are purchased against demand.

(c) The Food Corporation is purchasing wheat (except indigenous red) of fair average quality at Rs 76/- per quintal during the current season. Other Rabi grains are purchased by the Corporation at prevailing market prices, as part of their commercial purchases. The statement showing the prices, for the last three years is attached,

Statement

Prices at which the Food Corporation of India procured wheat etc. during the last three years

Item	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
1	2	3	4
Wheat*	Rs. 76/- (Superior Rs. 81/-)	Rs. 76/-	Rs. 76/-
Barley	Rs. 48.60 to Rs. 55/-	Rs. 57.81 to Rs. 59.13	Rs. 60 to Rs. 63.94
Arhar Whole	Rs. 78.64 to Rs. 89.34	No purchase was made	No purchase was made

*Except red indigenous variety.

1	2	3	4
Arhar Dal	No purchase was made.	Rs. 118/-	Rs. 163.40
Masoor Whole	No purchase was made.	Rs. 116/-	Rs. 101/-
Masoor Dal	Rs. 132.50	Rs. 137/-	No purchase was made.

मध्य प्रदेश में एल्युमिनियम कारखाने की स्थापना

पब्लिक सेक्टर एल्युमिनियम संयंत्र की स्थापना की जा रही है।

1767. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

Upward Trend in Prices of Necessities of Life

1768. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रेवा और सतना जिलों में कच्चे एल्युमिनियम के निक्षेप पाये गये हैं ; और

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the prices are increasing day by day due to cornering and Zonal restrictions of certain items such as oil, sugar, rice, kerosene oil etc. ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या वहाँ कोई एल्युमिनियम कारखाना स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

(b) whether Government have found out any ways to check upward trend of prices of necessities of life ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) और (ख) मध्य प्रदेश के रेवा और सतना जिलों में अभी तक बाक्साइट के कोई भी आर्थिक महत्व के निक्षेप नहीं पाए गए हैं। सतना जिले में जारा पहाड़, राजा बाबा पहाड़, महाराजपुर पहाड़, सरदाह पहाड़, नारो पठार, अमगा सिरगो पहाड़ी, झालावार पहाड़ी और अंधी पहाड़ी से एल्युमिनियम लेटराइट और बाक्साइट के धरातलीय गोलाशभीय निक्षेपों के कुछ प्राप्तिस्थल बताए गए हैं। इन जिलों में से किसी भी जिले में एल्युमिनियम संयंत्र को स्थापित करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। तथापि, अमरकंटक और फुटका पहाड़ क्षेत्रों के निक्षेपों पर आधारित मध्य प्रदेश में विलासपुर जिले के कोरवा में

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Price position of rice (as also of other foodgrains), edible oils and sugar has generally shown a steady to easy undertone during the 1970-71 marketing season. In the case of kerosene oil, prices are fixed under the Kerosene (Fixation of Ceiling Prices) Order, 1970 issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955, and the Government have not received any complaints regarding increase in prices due to cornering, etc. There are no zonal restrictions in respect of edible oils, sugar and kerosene oil. Restrictions on price, distribution and movement of sugar were removed from the 25th May, 1971 but regulation of releases of sugar for sale will continue in order to maintain adequate

supplies of the commodity at reasonable rates. Zonal restrictions imposed in the case of rice are intended to sub-serve the objectives of food policy, particularly the attainment of procurement targets and prevention of excessive rise in prices, and there have been no reports of cornering.

(a) and (c). Besides undertaking programmes for increasing domestic production, Government have been taking all possible measures, such as, public distribution of foodgrains and restrictions on their movement, regulation of imports/exports, tightening of bank credit, etc. to check the rise in prices of necessities.

Labour-Management Disputes in Public Undertakings

1769. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Prime Minister had recently addressed any circular letters to all the Central Ministries advising them to consult the Union Labour Ministry on all issues relating to labour-management disputes in the public undertakings in their respective spheres ; and

(b) The number of cases of such disputes in which the Central Ministries consulted and did not consult the Labour Ministry, separately during the last two years, year-wise ; and

(c) the steps contemplated to streamline the procedure ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). The procedure for Inter-Ministerial consultations in such matters is generally adequate. Such consultations, which can be formal and recorded or otherwise, taking place whenever there is occasion and are a continuing process.

Import of Tractors during 1971-72

1770. SHRI JADEJA :
DR. LAXMINARAIN PAN-
DEY : .

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tractors imported during the year 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the countries of their origin ;

(b) whether actual imports were short of the sanctioned imports ;

(c) if so, reasons therefor ; and

(d) the number of tractors proposed to be imported during the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) During 1969-70 and 1970-71, the following tractors were shipped :—

Year	Name of country	No. of tractors shipped.
1969-70	U.S.S.R.	4,224
	Czechoslovakia	3,050
	Rumania	1,204
	G.D.R.	1,998
		10,476
1970-71	U.S.S.R.	3,000
	Czechoslovakia	5,402
	Poland	3,200
	Yugoslavia	650
	Rumania	1,586
	U.K.	1,050
		14,888

(b) and (c). The actual imports were short of sanctioned imports for many reasons. Important of these are :—

1. Inability of foreign suppliers to offer the required quantity of tractors.
2. Time taken in price negotiations with foreign suppliers.
3. Tests of tractors were going on at the Budni Station and imports could not be cleared pending release of test reports.
4. Suspension of imports of remaining quantity of RS—09 tractors.

(d) The programme for the import of tractors against the requirement of 1970-71 is under consideration of Government. Actual import of tractors during the financial year 1971-72 will depend on the programme to be approved and the number of tractors received against orders placed during the previous years.

Setting up of Tobacco Development Board for clearing Stocks of Tobacco in Andhra Pradesh

1771 SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :—

(a) whether stocks of tobacco have accumulated in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) whether there has been a demand by the tobacco growers that there should be a Tobacco Development Board to help in clearing the unsold buffer stocks of tobacco ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SINDE) : (a) The present unsold stock of tobacco in Andhra Pradesh is reported to be negligible.

(b) and (c). The Government of India have examined a proposal for setting up a Tobacco Board and have decided that the constitution of a Board is not necessary.

ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों का आर्थिक विकास

1772. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या प्रयुक्त आर्थिक अनुसन्धान की राष्ट्रीय परिषद द्वारा आयोजित गोष्ठी में यह अनुभव किया गया था कि ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में आर्थिक विकास की गति में तेजी लाने के लिए बाजारों की वर्तमान दो हजार की संख्या को बढ़ा कर चौदह हजार करने की अत्यन्त आवश्यकता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) राष्ट्रीय व्यावहारिक आर्थिक अनुसन्धान परिषद द्वारा अप्रैल, 1971 में बाजार नगरों तथा क्षेत्र विकास (मार्केट टाउन्स एण्ड काँसल डिवलेपमेंट) के सम्बन्ध में आयोजित विचार गोष्ठी के सन्दर्भ में तैयार किये गये एक पृष्ठभूमि कागजात में बताया गया था कि एक विपणन केन्द्र द्वारा 12 मील व्यास के क्षेत्र में समुचित रूप से सेवा की जा सकती है। 12500 से 14000 बाजार नगरों की आवश्यकता होगी, परन्तु इस कागजात में ही इन आंकड़ों को कोई विशेष महत्व नहीं दिया गया था।

पर्याप्त विचार विमर्श के उपरान्त, विचार गोष्ठी अपनी अन्तिम चर्चाओं में इस निर्णय पर पहुंची कि अन्तर्संबंधित बाजारों की सुव्यवस्थित शृंखला पहले से ही विद्यमान है। अतः नये बाजारों नगरों की स्थापना की अपेक्षा इन बाजारों को सशक्त बनाने पर अधिक बल दिया जाना चाहिए।

(ख) विचार गोष्ठी द्वारा नये बाजार नगरों की स्थापना का कोई सुझाव नहीं दिया गया है, अतः प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

Setting up of an Agency for Exploration of Export Potential of Indian Fruits

1773. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to set up a co-ordinated agency for carrying out research, development and to explore the export potential of Indian fruits ; and

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Government have no such proposal under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

ऋण का शीघ्र भुगतान करने हेतु सरकारी समितियों के लिए आदर्श कानून

1774. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में सहकारी समितियों के सदस्यों को समय पर शीघ्र ऋण प्राप्त करने में कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का विचार समस्त राज्यों के लिए कोई आदर्श कानून बनाने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख). भारत सरकार ने 1956 में एक समिति नियुक्त की, जिसने समग्र देश के लिए सामान्यतः उपयुक्त एक

सरल वैधानिक उपाय की सिफारिश करनी थी, जिससे कि इस आंदोलन की समन्वित प्रगति को सुकर बनाया जा सके। इस समिति ने एक आदर्श सहकारी समिति विधेयक, आदर्श सहकारी समिति नियमों और कुछ महत्वपूर्ण किस्मों की सहकारी समितियों के लिए आदर्श उप-विधियों के एक सेट के प्रारूप तैयार किए। इस समिति की रिपोर्ट राज्य सरकारों/केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्रों को आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए भेजी गई थी।

राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद ने भी 1958 में हुई अपनी बैठक में सहकारी कानून तथा प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने के प्रश्न पर विचार किया, ताकि सहकारी आंदोलन के ठोस तथा द्रुत विकास को सुकर बनाया जा सके। ये सुझाव राज्य सरकारों को वर्ष 1959 में आवश्यक कार्यवाही के लिए सूचित किए गए थे। भारत सरकार भी सहकारी विधान को आर्थिक विकास के लिए आमतौर पर और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए विशेष तौर पर कारगर माध्यम बनाने के प्रश्न पर बारंबार विचार करती रही है और राज्य सरकारों को अपने कानूनों में उपयुक्त संशोधन करने की सिफारिश करती रही है। भारत सरकार की कुछ सिफारिशों से ग्रामीण समाज के आर्थिक दृष्टि से पिछड़े वर्गों को सहकारी ऋण सुविधापूर्वक सुलभ करने की दिशा में स्पष्ट रूप से प्रभाव पड़ा है।

तथापि सहकारी विधान के एक आदर्श ढांचे के रूप में सहकारी विधि समिति की सिफारिशें और आदर्श विधि आज भी लागू है।

Crash Employment Programme in Orissa

1775. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the District-wise break up of the crash programme for removal of rural unemployment in the State of Orissa ; and

(b) the number of persons who have been provided with employment by this programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment provides for an allocation of Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district per annum during the remaining three years of the Fourth Plan (1971-72 to 1973-74). The Scheme envisages employment in every district to at least 1,000 persons for a period of about 10 months in a year at a wage not exceeding Rs. 100/—per month per head. The Orissa Government has recently submitted proposals for two districts under the scheme and these are being examined by the Central Government.

राजस्थान के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने के लिए द्रुत कार्यक्रम

1776. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में 15 मई, 1971 तक कितने बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों को, 1 अप्रैल, 1971 से चालू किये जाने वाले ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में बेरोजगारी की समस्या को हल करने सम्बन्धी द्रुतगामी कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत, रोजगार पर लगाया गया ;

(ख) उन जिले/ब्लकों के नाम क्या हैं जहां इस कार्यक्रम को मई, 1971 तक आरम्भ नहीं किया ; और

(ग) इसके कारण क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग) राजस्थान राज्य के 12 जिलों में ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के अंतर्गत विभिन्न परियोजनायें शीघ्र ही कार्यान्वित की जाएंगी। राज्य सरकार से पहले कुछ प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुए थे, परन्तु वे केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांतों के अनुसार नहीं थे। 4 जून को निम्नांकित 12 जिलों के बारे में पुनरीक्षित प्रस्ताव प्राप्त

हुए थे और 5 जून, 1971 को केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा उनके लिए मंजूरी दे दी गई थी :—

1. अजमेर
2. अलवर
3. भरतपुर
4. बूंदी
5. चित्तौड़गढ़
6. जलौर
7. जयपुर
8. कोटा
9. पाली
10. सीकर
11. टोंक
12. सिरोंही

शेष जिलों के बारे में प्रस्ताव अभी प्राप्त होने रहते हैं।

2. प्रत्येक जिले में लगभग 1,000 व्यक्तियों को रोजगार दिया जाना है।

Employees Provident Fund Claims in Tripura

1777. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Employees Provident Fund claims remaining to be settled upto 1970-71, in Tripura ;

(b) whether due to absence of a Regional Office at Agartala, it has become difficult for the workers and employees to take its help in getting their claims settled ;

(c) whether the Tripura Government has requested the Central Government to

start a separate Regional Office at Agartala ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The administration of the Employees Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) As on 31-3-71, the total No. of claims which remained unsettled in respect of Tripura stood at 152.

(b) For settlement of claims, it is not necessary for any member to visit the Regional Office.

(c) Yes.

(d) The work load in respect of the accounts pertaining to Tripura does not justify opening of a separate office for Tripura.

Assistance for Bangla Desh Refugees

1778. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the assistance and the form in which it has been made available by foreign countries for Refugees from Bangla Desh, country-wise ; and

(b) the assistance received from internal resources ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) A statement showing the details of assistance offered by various countries and International Organisations as

relief for refugees from East Bengal is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—370/71*].

(b) Most of the assistance from internal resources has been received by the State Governments directly. Details are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Assistance from World Bank for Development of Ground Water Resources and Land Farm Mechanisation

1779. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the States have submitted projects to the World Bank for development of ground water resources and land farm mechanisation ;

(b) if so, the names of these States ; and

(c) whether any amount has been sanctioned for some ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Gujarat, Punjab, Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Mysore and Maharashtra.

(c) Out of the seven States indicated above, the following five States have so far been sanctioned credit by the World Bank as indicating against them :—

States	Amount in dollars
1. Gujarat	35.00 million.
2. Punjab	27.50 million.
3. Andhra Pradesh	24.40 million.
4. Tamil Nadu	35.00 million.
5. Haryana	25.00 million.

In the remaining two States i.e. Mysore and Maharashtra, projects have been appraised by the World Bank and their reports are awaited.

Crop Security Loan System

1780. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :-

(a) whether Government propose introducing crop security loan system throughout India, instead of property security loan system, to help the sharecroppers and poor peasants ; and

(b) if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The cooperative Credit Societies in the country, have, by and large, adopted the Crop Loan System, according to which Short Term loans are being advanced to cultivators based on production programmes and repaying capacity. The guidelines issued by the Reserve Bank of India for financing agriculture by commercial banks emphasise that Crop Loan System should be adopted instead of making these loans against mortgage security. Thus the policy is to provide Short Term agricultural credit on the basis of the Crop Loan System. The tenants and share croppers may, therefore, obtain short-term loans for production purposes on the basis of their production programme and repaying capacity.

Mobile Hospitals for Bangla Desh People

1781. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any mobile hospitals were sent to border areas for helping the Bangla Desh people ; and

(b) what other assistance was provided to the people of Bangla Desh from the Indian side ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No mobile hospitals were sent for helping the "Bangla Desh people" in East Bengal. Mobile hospital facilities exist for only refugees from East Bengal in India.

(b) None. Relief facilities and medical care are extended by Government to refugees from East Bengal who have crossed over to the border States in India.

Shelter in Schools and Colleges Buildings to Evacuees from East Bengal

1782. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether war evacuees from East Bengal have been housed in school and college buildings in the border areas of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura ;

(b) if so, the number of such educational institutions affected ;

(c) whether these educational institutions remained closed for giving shelters to war-evacuees ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to reopen these educational institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected from the border States and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is available.

Report of Protein Advisory Committee of Food and Agriculture Organisation

1784. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the Report of the Protein Advisory Group of the Food and Agricultural Organisation in which it has been stated that more than 19 million children under the age of five in developing countries are in danger of death ;

(b) if so, the names of the affected countries ;

(c) whether it has also been stated in the Report that Algae could be successfully

substituted for milk in children's diet in India where large numbers of them received less than the necessary daily ration of milk ;

(d) if so, the other points suggested in regard to India ; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (e). A copy of the report of the Protein Advisory Group, referred to in the question, has been called for and on receipt of the report, the information asked for will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Recommendations of Mission sent by United Nations' High Commission for Refugees about Refugees from East Bengal

1785. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
SHRI SAMAR GUHA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the 3-man Mission under the leadership of Mr. Charles Mace, Deputy High Commissioner of the United Nations' High Commission for Refugees that came to India to assess the problem of refugees from East Bengal has submitted any report to the Secretary-General of the United Nations on its return ;

(b) the recommendations of the Charles Mace Mission in regard to relief to be provided to these refugees on short term as well as on long term basis ; and

(c) the action taken by India's Ambassador to the United Nations to ensure that the U.N.O. discusses and takes appropriate decisions on this Report so that the financial liability for providing relief and long term maintenance of these refugees are shared by the international community ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report is in the nature of providing a background to the situation regarding the East Bengal Refugees. It portrays the pathetic state of terror-stricken, miserably-clad and underfed refugees arriving from East Bengal, describes the arrangements made by the Government of India to provide relief to them and gives details of requirements given to the team by the Government of India for food-grains, shelter, medicines, transport etc. which were needed for a refugee population estimated at that time at 3 millions for a period of six months. The report is intended to enable foreign Governments to make assessments of the quantum of relief that they could provide in keeping them with the United Nations Secretary-General's appeal to all Nations and Private Organisations for emergency assistance.

(c) The Permanent Representative of India to the United Nations has been in touch with the Secretary-General of the United Nations. He also intervened in the meeting of the Economic and Social Council of the UN (ECOSOC) at its 50th Session held in New York from 26th April to the 21st May, 1971. Our Representative made three statements, two in the Social Committee of the Council on 12th and 17th of May, 1971, and third at the Plenary meeting on 21st May, 1971, wherein he dealt with broader aspect of East Bengal problem and also put forward concrete suggestions to solve the refugee problem.

Progress of Tubewell Project in Delhi

1736. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA :
SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been invited to a news item appearing in the 'Evening News' dated the 28th April, 1971 under the heading 'Tubewell Project makes no Headway' to the effect that the Development Department to Delhi Administration had drawn funds for tubewell projects under the Applied Nutrition Project sponsored by the United Nations International Children's Emergency fund, kept them with it and deposited them back in the Treasury without utilising them ;

(b) the reasons for which the amount was kept unutilised for a long period ;

(c) the persons held responsible for the negligence ; and

(d) when it is proposed to sink tubewells, their locations and the number of Tubewells proposed to be sunk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Dalhi Administration, who is aware of the news item referred to, has reported that the funds drawn from the Treasury on 31st March, 1970 are being used for construction of tubewells under the Applied

Nutrition Programme. It is not true that the funds have been deposited back without utilising them for the purpose for which they were drawn. It may be added that the Applied Nutrition Programme is sponsored by the Government of India and the UNICEF assists by supply of specified equipment and certain cash grants.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) It was proposed to sink 12 tubewells. Eight have since been completed. Work on two tubewells had to be given up as water could not be struck. Work on two other tubewells is in progress. Their locations are given below :

(i)	Government Higher Secondary School, Shinghu,	Alipur Block	Work has been completed in these tubewells.
(ii)	—do— Puthkhurd	„	
(iii)	—do— Tikari.	„	
(iv)	—do— Narela	„	
(v)	—do— Jharoda Kalan,	Najafgarh Block	
(vi)	—do— Daulatpur,	„	
(vii)	—do— Jaunti,	Nangloi Block	
(viii)	—do— Mundka,	„	
(ix)	—do— Bankner,	Alipur Block	Work on these tubewells has been given up.
(x)	—do— Kanjhawala,	Nangloi Block	
(xi)	—do— Rithala,	Nangloi Block	
(xii)	—do— Ranikhera,	Nangloi Block	Work is in progress in these tubewells.

Auditing of Accounts of New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi

1788. SHRI S. N. SINHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as required under Section 124 (1) of Bombay Cooperative Societies Act,

1925 as extended to the Union Territory of Delhi, the Registrar of Cooperative Societies or any person authorised by him audited the accounts of New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi from year to year ; and

(b) whether the Chartered Accountant who audited the accounts of the Society for

the year ending June 1970 was appointed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The statutory audit of the New Friends Cooperative House Building Society, New Delhi, has been conducted upto the year 1968-69 by the nominees of the Registrar of Cooperative Societies, Delhi

(b) The statutory audit for the year ending June 1970 has not yet been completed. The chartered accountant who is stated to have audited the accounts for this year was not appointed by the Registrar of Cooperative Societies.

Programme for Training Apprentices in Industrial Establishments

1789. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been a short-fall in the implementation of the programme for training apprentices in industrial establishments ; and

(b) the extent of the shortfall and the factors responsible for it such as the lack of facilities available for training ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The number of apprentices actually in position at the end of 1970-71 was 46,438 as against the Fourth Plan target of 75,000. The progress could be better. Some of the factors which have impeded more brisk progress are : lack of adequate response on the part of some establishments and lack of training facilities in the case of the smaller establishments, lower rates of stipends and lack of hostel facilities.

C.B.I. Investigation in Andhra Fertilizer Transport Scandal

1790. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU ;
SHRI B. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the investigation into the Andhra Fertilizer Transport Scandal by Central Bureau of Investigation ; and

(b) when the investigation is likely to be over ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The matter is still under investigation by the C.B.I.

(b) According to the present indications given by the C.B.I. the inquiry is likely to take another five to six months.

Improvement of Agriculture Economy from a Subsistence Level

1791. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the present Fourth five-Year Plan will be revised to make it job-oriented and also transfer agricultural economy from the subsistence level to that of getting substantial incomes by the small farmers ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Re-appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan is going on in the Planning Commission one of the objectives being to make it as much employment-oriented as possible. The question whether the existing special programmes, such as, those for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, require expansion or change is also being considered.

Research in Effectiveness of Insecticides and Pesticides

1792. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the insecticides and pesticides that are being used by the farmers in the country are losing their effect on the control of pests as the crops are becoming immune ; and

(b) whether any research is being made to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The problem of insecticides losing their effectiveness in the control of pests, which has already become quite serious in advanced countries, has just begun in India. The cases in which this phenomenon has been definitely recognised, being (a) the singhara beetle against BCG and DDT and tobacco caterpillar against BHC among the field pests and (b) the red flour beetle against malathion in the case of the pests of stored grains. The resistance in the case of the field pests has been so far localised but that of the stored product pest against malathion has been detected from several places.

(b) Yes, Sir. The research is being carried out in the Indian Agriculture Research Institute, New Delhi. It includes periodic determination of relative toxicity of various insecticides to each of the important pests ; studies on the development of insecticide resistance in insects and their cross resistance to other animals, and *ad hoc* solutions of the resistance problems as and when they are detected.

Application for Manufacture of Ferromanganese

1793. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending clearance on the 31st March, 1971 for the manufacture of ferromanganese ;

(b) the number of applications recommended by M.M.T.C. during the year ; and

(c) the places and the time by which the factories will come up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (c). Only one formal application for the setting up of a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of 45,000 tonnes of high carbon and low carbon ferromanganese by M/s. Universal Ferro & Phillip Bros.

(India) Ltd., Bombay, in Manecknagar, Tumsar (Maharashtra), is pending finalisation with Government as on 31-3-71. The time by which the unit is likely to come is not yet finally known as it will depend upon the timely finalisation of various other arrangements, such as, import of necessary capital equipment etc.

(b) Does not arise as MMTC are not required to make any recommendation in such cases.

Development of Horticulture Industry

1794. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan to develop horticulture industry in the country ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Statement is attached.

Statement

Development of horticulture industry in the Fourth Plan lays emphasis on (i) increasing general production for supplying certain minimum needs of the people ; and (ii) to increase production with a view to achieving sizeable export of fresh fruits and fruit products so as to earn a significant amount of foreign exchange. To achieve these objectives the following programmes are being developed :

(A) State Sector Programmes

(1) For raising new orchards long term loans at the rate of Rs. 1,500 Per acre for apples ; Rs. 1,000 per acre for other hilly fruits ; Rs. 3,000 per acre for grapes ; Rs. 500 per acre for other fruits, and Rs. 1,000 per acre for banana and pine-apple are being recommended.

(2) Emphasis on setting up of new progeny orchards-cum-nurseries.

(3) Intensification of training of gardeners.

(4) Rejuvenation of existing orchards through intensive cultivation.

(5) Emphasis on intensive cultivation of vegetables in big and industrial cities and promotion of kitchen gardening.

(B) Centrally Sponsored Schemes

Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes for organising production and exports of fruits (banana, mango and pine-apple) and white onion for dehydration are under consideration.

बिहार द्वारा देहातों में बेरोजगारी दूर करने सम्बन्धी कार्यक्रम के लिये वित्तीय सहायता की मांगें

1795. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के देहातों में बेरोजगारी दूर करने के द्रुत कार्यक्रम के लिए 1.75 करोड़ रुपये की राशि दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार सरकार ने इस योजना के लिए 5 करोड़ रुपये की राशि मांगी थी ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) से (ग). ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के अंतर्गत बिहार सरकार को 1971-72 के लिए 2,250 लाख रुपए की धनराशि राज्य के सत्रह जिलों के लिए मंजूर की गई है। यह धनराशि इस योजना के अंतर्गत 12.50 लाख रुपया प्रति जिला प्रति वर्ष के मानक प्रावधान पर आधारित है। राज्य सरकार ने 4 करोड़ रुपये देने के लिए अनुरोध किया था। केन्द्रीय सरकार राज्य के अनुरोध की जांच कर रही है।

Central Assistance for Haryana and Kerala under Crash Programme for Rural Employment

1796. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the allocation of funds made to different States under the crash programme for removal of rural unemployment ;

(b) whether some States like Kerala and Haryana have complained that the funds allotted to them for the programme are not sufficient to meet their needs ;

(c) if so, whether these States will be provided with additional funds ; and

(d) the actual progress made in different States in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Allocations to the State Government and Union Territories under the Crash Programme for Rural Employment are made at the rate of Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district per annum. Some of the State Governments, including Kerala and Haryana, have suggested that allocations be made with reference to the number of blocks in the districts or in rural proportion to the population in the districts rather than on the basis of Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district. This suggestion is under consideration of the Government.

(d) Proposals received from the State Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Rajasthan and the Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Goa, Daman and Diu, Manipur, Pondicherry, Tripura, Chandigarh and Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands have already been sanctioned and necessary funds placed with the State Governments and Union Territories. Proposals received from the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Jammu & Kashmir, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Mysore, Orissa and Uttar Pradesh and the Union Territory of NEFA are under examination and would be sanctioned soon.

Supply of Tank Armour Plates by HSL to Ministry of Defence

1798. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI S.M. KRISHNA ;

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd have failed to supply tank armour plates order placed by the Ministry of Defence ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). As the matter pertains to Defence requirements, it will not be in the public interest to disclose details.

Employees Provident Fund Dues with Employers

1799. SHRI S.A. MURUGANANTHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of industries have failed to pay their contribution to the Provident Funds of the employees ;

(b) if so, what is the outstanding arrears from the employers at present ;

(c) the names of the first ten companies who top the list of defaulters and the amount due from each of them ; and

(d) the steps taken to realise the arrears ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The administration of Employee's Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the employee's Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Funds authorities have reported as under :—

(a) and (b). As on the 31st December, 1970 a sum of about Rs. 1576 lakhs was due from the employers of defaulting unexempted establishments on account of the employers' shares of provident fund contribution as well as arrears of precoverage accumulation and those on account of cancellation of exemption.

(c) The names of the first ten unexempted defaulting establishments which were at the top of the list of defaulters together with the amount due from them as on the 31st December, 1970 is given below :—

Name of the Establishment	Approximate amount in default (in lakhs of Rs.)
1. India United Group of mills, Bombay.	262.22
2. Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd., Indore.	61.10
3. New Victoria Mills Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	37.64
4. Swadeshi Cotton & Flour Mills Ltd., Indore.	34.09
5. Hira Mills Ltd., Ujjain	31.87
6. Sholapur Spg. & Wvg. Mills Ltd., Sholapur.	30.83
7. Laxmi Ratan Cotton Milla Co. Ltd, Kanpur.	27.95
8. Model Mills Nagpur Ltd., Nagpur.	24.52
9. Atherton West & Co. Ltd., Kanpur.	21.58
10. Somasundaram Mills (P) Ltd., Coimbatore.	18.27

(d) Legal action by way of prosecution/recovery proceedings has been initiated against most of the defaulting unexempted establishments. Criminal cases for breach of trust have also been initiated against certain defaulting employers. Certain establishments have entered into agreements for paying arrears along with current dues according to the Schemes of payment settled with the State Governments/ Employees' Provident Fund Organisation.

Jobs for Persons Affected by Ban on Sale of Khoya

1800. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the remedy Government have suggested to provide jobs to the persons being rendered jobless every summer due to imposing ban on the sale of khoya and 'khoya' products ; and

(b) the total number of persons who become jobless due to this ban in the Union Territory of Delhi ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Government have not suggested any remedy. Since, as far as Government are aware persons engaged in connection with sale of Khoya and Khoya products do not deal with these items exclusively but with other sweets and kindred articles which provide them employment during the short period the ban is in force.

(b) This information is not available.

Quarters for Mine Workers

1801. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of workers in the Gua and Baragamda Iron Ore and Managanese Ore Mines have not been provided with quarters with water and electricity facilities ;

(b) if so, the names of the mines which have not provided quarters to the workers ;

(c) the total number of workers to be provided with housing facilities ; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by Government in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). Houses are provided to workers in mines by the mine managements. So far as the Iron Ore mines are concerned, a Statutory Welfare Fund has been set up to supplement the efforts of mine managements in the matter of housing and other facilities. No such Statutory Welfare Fund has been set up for managanese mine workers. As such information is not available with the Government in respect of managanese workers.

A statement showing the housing position of mine workers in Gua and Baragamda Iron ore mines is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—371/71*]. The total number of iron ore mine workers who are yet to be provided with houses is 2384.

Efforts are being made to get additional houses constructed with the resources available from the Iron Ore Mines Cess Welfare Fund. Housing Schemes are accorded high priority for implementation. A Committee was also set up in 1969 to recommend *inter alia* housing schemes for iron ore miners. The recommendations of the Committee in respect of two Housing Schemes have been accepted and they are being adopted for implementation.

Misappropriation of Provident Fund Contribution in M/s. Somosundaram Mills Private Limited, Coimbatore

1802. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the misappropriation Rs. 19 lakhs of Provident Fund contributions of workers of M/s. Somasundaram

Mills Pvt. Ltd., Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu ;

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government against the management to collect the Provident Fund arrears ;

(c) if so, what ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c). As on 28-2-1971, M/s. Somasundaram Mills (Private) Ltd., Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu were in default of about Rs. 18.37 lakhs of both shares of provident fund contributions. In July, 1970, the State Government had allowed several defaulting textile mills, including this establishment, to clear the arrears of provident fund dues by instalments. But the establishment did not comply with the instalmental Scheme. Accordingly, Revenue recovery certificates have been issued for the entire amount. Prosecution cases under Section 14 of the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act are under progress. Action under Section 406/409 of Indian Penal Code has also been initiated. The State Government and the District Collector have also been approached for recovery of the dues.

Adjustment of Sugar-cane Price

1803. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether minimum price of sugar-cane for the last year is adjusted on the basis of an index of prices of competing crops so as to preserve the parity between the price of sugar-cane, on the one hand, and the price of competing crops on the other ;

(b) whether Government are inclined to follow the above principle as one of the

basis for fixation of minimum price of sugar-cane ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government in this direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The minimum price of sugar-cane is fixed having regard to the factors laid down in clause 3 of the Sugar-cane (Control) Order, 1966. These are :

- (a) the cost of production of sugar-cane ;
- (b) the return to the grower from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities ;
- (c) the availability of sugar to the consumer at a fair price ;
- (d) the price at which sugar produced from sugarcane is sold by producers of sugar ; and
- (e) the recovery of sugar from sugarcane ;

(b) and (c). The return to the growers from alternative crops and the general trend of prices of agricultural commodities is already one of the principles which is taken into account for the purpose of fixation of cane price.

Inquiry Committee on Sugar Industry

1804. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an Inquiry Committee set up by Government on Sugar Industry has made any arrangement for taking or consulting representatives of Cane Growers Associations and Workers' Unions either Industry-wise or State-wise ;

(b) whether Government have issued any directions to the Committee in this regard ;

(c) if not, the arrangements made for assessing the real requirements of each

industry as proclaimed by Government ; and

(d) the time fixed for completion of the work of the Inquiry Committee ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Sugar Industry Inquiry Commission already has on it members representing the interests of sugar-cane growers and sugar factory workers. Government have also prescribed its terms of reference. The Commission will during the course of its deliberations and before making its recommendations, consult all interests it considers necessary, including representatives of sugarcane growers and sugar factory workers.

(d) As per the terms of appointment of the Commission on the 28th September, 1970, the Commission are required to submit their report to the Government by the 31st August, 1971. But, they have asked for extension of time by one year and the matter is under consideration.

Implementation of Wage Board Awards in Manganese Mines of Baragemda and Gua Area of Bihar

1805. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the non-implementation of the Wage Board awards in the iron ore and manganese mines of Baragemda and Gua area of Bihar ;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-implementation of the awards ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the award in these mines ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Out of 16 Iron Ore Mines, 4 are reported to have implemented the recommendations of the Wage Board partially ; the remaining 12 have not implemented the recommendations. No Wage Board was set up for manganese mines.

(b) and (c). The recommendations are not enforceable statutorily and implementation has to be secured mainly through persuasion and advice. Necessary efforts in this regard are continued to be made.

Report by the Committee on Water Supply in Collieries

1806. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Committee was set up at the 10th Session of Industrial Committee on Coal Mining held at Dhanbad on 30th January, 1967 on the problem of water supply in the collieries ;

(b) if so, whether the Committee has submitted its report ;

(c) their main recommendations ; and

(d) the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (d). A three man Sub-Committee set up in pursuance of the decision of the Industrial Committee on Coal Mining (30th January, 1967) made certain recommendations for expediting implementation of water supply schemes and payment to the colliery managements under the Subsidy Scheme of the Coal Mines Labour Welfare Fund. These recommendations and action taken thereon are indicated in the Statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT—372/71*].

Introduction of Concept of Water Management in Agriculture

1807. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director-General of Indian Council of Agricultural Research has urged upon the agricultural scientists to introduce the concept of water management into agriculture so that huge acreage of land,

was saved from the acute problem of soil salinity every year ;

(b) if so, whether he has also urged that effective use, of the country's water resources for increasing agricultural production through multiple cropping should be made ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research emphasizes the concept of scientific water management for increasing agricultural production which also saves large areas of irrigated land from becoming saline.

(b) Yes.

The multiple cropping and scientific use of water resources are advocated for increasing agricultural production.

(c) The Union Government have already taken up multiple cropping programme and water management pilot projects for increasing agricultural production.

शहरी क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए द्रुत कार्यक्रम

1808. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने शहरों में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए कोई द्रुत कार्यक्रम बनाया है अथवा क्या सरकार का विचार उनको अपना कारोबार आरम्भ करने के लिए कुछ विशेष वित्तीय अथवा अन्य सहायता देने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविंद वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). शहरी इलाके के लिए इस नाम का कोई कार्यक्रम सरकार ने नहीं तैयार किया है। फिर भी चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में, कृषि, उद्यान, परिवहन, संचार, सिंचाई व बिजली और शिक्षा, प्रशिक्षण, स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन के क्षेत्र में हो रहे विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों के कारण बेरोजगार लोगों (जिनमें शहरी इलाके के लोग भी शामिल हैं) के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा नियुक्ति अवसर जुटाने के सतत् प्रयत्न किए जा रहे हैं।

इन्जीनियरी के ग्रेजुएटों डिप्लोमा प्राप्त लोगों को स्वनियोजन की सुविधा दिलाने के लिए एक योजना उद्यमी इन्जीनियरों की सहायता व प्रशिक्षण शीर्षक से चल रही है। योजना का उद्देश्य इस श्रेणी के बेरोजगार लोगों का उद्योग संचालक के रूप में विकास करने के लिए उपयोगी प्रशिक्षण पाठ्यक्रम तैयार करना है। चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में इस हेतु 3 करोड़ रु० (एक करोड़ प्रशिक्षण कार्यक्रम चलाने के लिए और दो करोड़ उद्योग स्थापना के लिए वित्तीय सहायता देने के लिए) की व्यवस्था की गई है। इसके अलावा स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की ऋण नीति में भी सुधार किया जा रहा है ताकि उन लोगों को जो अपना निजी उद्योग स्वयं स्थापित करना चाहते हैं बहुत आसानी से ऋण मिल सके।

सन् 1971-72 के बजट में 25 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है जिसका उपयोग शिक्षित बेरोजगारों को राहत देने हेतु बनी योजनाओं के परिचालन में किया जायगा। इसका लाभ कस्बों और शहरों में रहने वाले शिक्षित बेरोजगार लोगों को भी मिलेगा।

Export of Steel

1809. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided not to allow any export of steel during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Government is following a regulatory policy in respect of exports so that a proper balance is achieved between the need to satisfy indigenous demand and that to promote export to the maximum extent possible.

Formation of Billet Re-Rollers Committee

1810. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to form a Billet Re-rollers Committee ; and

(b) if so, its functions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A copy each of the relevant Notifications is placed on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-373/71].

मध्य प्रदेश में ग्वालियर में ढोरों की मुख तथा खुर की बीमारियों के लिए टीकों का उत्पादन करने हेतु संस्थान की स्थापना

1811. श्री हुसम खन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में ढोरों को सामान्यता मुख तथा खुर की बीमारियां हो जाती हैं

जिनके परिणामस्वरूप वहां प्रतिवर्ष बहुत बड़ी संख्या में ढोर मर जाते हैं।

(ख) क्या इन बीमारियों के लिए टीकों का उत्पादन इस समय बहुत ही सीमित मात्रा में इन्डियन वैटरीनरी रिसर्च इंस्टीट्यूट, इज्जतनगर में किया जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या इन टीकों का उत्पादन करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश के ग्वालियर प्रभाग के किसी भी जिले में एक संस्थान स्थापित करने का सरकार का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री(श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) पशु-चिकित्सा सेवा निदेशालय, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा भेजी गई रिपोर्ट के अनुसार वर्ष 1970 के दौरान उनके राज्य में खुर तथा मुंह पके रोग से 13059 गायें तथा भैंस पीड़ित थीं, जिनमें से 13 की मृत्यु की सूचना मिली थी।

(ख) जी हां, फिर भी, भारतीय पशु-चिकित्सा अनुसंधान संस्थान की खुर तथा मुंह पके रोग विरोधी टीके के निर्माण करने की उत्पादन क्षमता को हाल ही में बढ़ाया गया है।

(ग) राज्य सरकार के सम्मुख इस प्रकार का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(घ) खुर तथा मुंह पके रोगों के लिए प्रयोग होने वाले टीके के उत्पादन के लिए अत्यन्त ही आधुनिकतम तकनीकों, उपकरणों, रसायनों तथा कांच के सामान की आवश्यकता होती है जोकि देश में उपलब्ध नहीं होते हैं। हाल ही में यह निर्णय किया गया है कि इसके उत्पादन को अधिक बढ़ाने के लिए बंगलौर में एक उत्पादन केन्द्र स्थापित करने के लिए डेनिश सहायता का लाभ उठाया जाए। अन्य केन्द्रों की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर इस केन्द्र के संचालन के अनुभव प्राप्त करने के बाद ही विचार किया जा सकता है।

**दुग्ध सप्लाई योजना हेतु मध्य प्रदेश
को अनुदान**

1812. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 के वित्तीय वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश में दुग्ध सप्लाई योजनाओं हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को कुल कितना अनुदान दिया गया और कितना दुग्ध-पाउडर दिया गया है ; और

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 1971-72 में राज्य सरकार को कितना अनुदान और दुग्ध पाउडर दिया जायेगा ।

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) :

(क) भोपाल नगर में दुग्ध कमी के मौसम के दौरान जब दुग्ध उत्पादन में साधारणतः कमी हो जाती है, उस दुग्ध वितरण की कमी को पूरा करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश को दुग्ध चूर्ण उपलब्ध किया गया । मध्य प्रदेश को दिए गये दुग्ध चूर्ण की मात्रा नीचे दी गयी है :—

1968-69	52.013 मीटर टन	(यह अनुदान था, क्योंकि यह विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम से सहायता के रूप में मिला था)
1969-70	28.00 ,,	(13 मीटर टन विश्व खाद्य कार्यक्रम सप्लाई का अनुदान और अनुदान के रूप में दिया गया और 15 मीटरी टन वाणिज्यिक आयात से)
1970-71	65.000 मीटरी टन	(वाणिज्यिक आयात)

(ख) 150 मीटरी टन के आवंटन को अन्तिम रूप दे दिया गया है और इसमें से, अप्रैल-जून की जरूरतों को पूरा करने के लिए 100 मीटरी टन का नियतन कर दिया गया है । राज्य सरकार ने अब अपनी मांग को 100 मीटरी टन से कम करके 70 मीटरी टन करने का अनुरोध किया है ।

**छोटे किसानों के लिए विकास योजनाओं हेतु
मध्य प्रदेश को अनुदान**

1813. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के 75 प्रतिशत किसानों के पास 10 एकड़ से भी कम भूमि है ;

(ख) क्या उस राज्य में उक्त किसानों की संख्या को देखते हुए राज्य सरकार ने उस राज्य

के लिए कम से कम पांच विकास योजनायें स्वीकृत करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है ;

(ग) क्या राज्य सरकार ने मुरैना, टीकमगढ़ और छत्तरपुर जिलों में इन योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के लिए अनुदानों की मांग की है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार ने कितने अनुदान की मांग की है और केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में 74.4 प्रतिशत छोटे कृषकों की जोनें 10 एकड़ या उनसे कम हैं ;

(ख) तथा (ग). राज्य सरकार ने अपने राज्य में लघु कृषकों की विशाल संख्या को

देखते हुए राज्य में लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी परियोजनायें चलाने का आशय प्रकट किया था। किन्तु योजना के मार्गदर्शी स्वरूप तथा इस प्रयोग का परीक्षण देश के विभिन्न भागों में करने की बांछनीयता को देखते हुए और प्रशासनिक व्यवस्था तथा योजना की सुनिश्चित सफलता से सम्बन्धित अन्य घटकों को दृष्टि में रखते हुये, मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को अन्य अधिकांश राज्यों के समान आधारों पर ही तीन लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी परियोजनायें आवंटित करने का निश्चय किया गया था। छिदवारा तथा रतलाम उज्जैन की परियोजनाओं की संस्वीकृति के उपरान्त, विलासपुर की परियोजना राज्य सरकार के प्रतिनिधियों द्वारा बतायी गई प्राथमिकता के आधार पर स्वीकार की गई थी। भारत सरकार को टीकमगढ़—छत्तरपुर जिलों में कोई परियोजना रिपोर्ट नहीं प्राप्त हुई है।

(घ) चतुर्थ पंच वर्षीय योजना की अवधि में प्रत्येक लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सी परियोजना का परिव्यय 1.5 करोड़ रुपये (औसतन) होगा। इस आधार पर मध्य प्रदेश की तीनों परियोजनायें कुल 4.5 करोड़ रुपये के नियतन की अधिकारी होंगी, बशर्ते कि परियोजनाओं की प्रगति अनुमोदित कार्यक्रम के अनुरूप हो।

यहां यह भी स्पष्ट कर दिया जाये कि लघु कृषक विकास एजेन्सियों परियोजनाओं के साथ-साथ, दुर्ग तथा सिंहौर जिलों के लिए सीमान्त कृषकों (जिनकी जोतें 2.5 एकड़ से कम है) और कृषि श्रमिक के लिए एक-एक करोड़ रुपये के परिव्यय की दो परियोजनायें भी राज्य में कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं।

उत्तर प्रदेश के देहातों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने की योजना

1814. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को उत्तर

प्रदेश सरकार से ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने सम्बन्धी योजना मिली है ;

(ख) इस योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिये राज्य सरकार ने कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ; और

(ग) इस योजना के अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों के लिये रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने राज्य के 54 जिलों के लिए लगभग 675 लाख रु० के प्रस्ताव भेजे हैं।

(ग) इस योजना में प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 1,000 व्यक्तियों को वर्ष भर में लगभग 10 महीनों के लिये अधिक से अधिक 100 रु० प्रतिमास प्रति व्यक्ति तक की मजदूरी पर रोजगार देने की परिकल्पना की गई है।

देहातों में रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश की योजना

1815. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री ओंकार लाल बैरवा :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने राज्य के देहाती क्षेत्रों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार को कोई योजना बताई है ;

(ख) इस योजना के अनुसार कितने जिलों में रोजगार के अवसर पैदा किये जायेंगे और राज्य के प्रत्येक जिले में ऐसे कितने अवसर पैदा किये जायेंगे और आरम्भ में कितने व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था की जायेगी ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त योजना को क्रियान्वित करने के लिए वित्तीय वर्ष 1970 में राज्य सरकार को कितनी राशि दी गई थी और वर्ष

1971-72 के लिये कितनी राशि की मांग की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) जी हां। ग्राम रोजगार की त्वरित योजना के अन्तर्गत अब तक मध्य प्रदेश के उन चालीस जिलों के लिए प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हो चुके हैं। सोलह जिलों के प्रस्तावों को मंजूर किया जा चुका है।

(ख) इस योजना को राज्य के समस्त 43 जिलों में लागू करने का प्रस्ताव है। प्रत्येक जिले में कम से कम 1000 व्यक्तियों को ज्यादा से ज्यादा 100 रु० प्रतिमास प्रति व्यक्ति तक की मजदूरी पर वर्ष भर में लगभग 10 महीनों की अवधि के लिये रोजगार सुलभ किया जायगा।

(ग) यह योजना पहली अप्रैल, 1971 से केन्द्रीय क्षेत्र की योजना के रूप में चालू की गई है और 1970-71 में कोई धनराशि नहीं दी गई थी। 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को इसके 43 जिलों के लिए 12.50 लाख रु० प्रति जिला प्रतिवर्ष की दर से कुल 537.50 लाख रु० की धनराशि दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

Committee on Rehabilitation of Disabled Miners

1816. SHRI ROBIN SEN :
SHRI B. N. REDDY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up any Committee under the Chairmanship of Director-General of Mines Safety to go into the problem of disabled Miners and their rehabilitation ;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report ; and

(c) if so, the broad recommendations of the report and the action taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) Not yet.

(c) Does not arise.

Expert Committee on Working Hours for Mine Workers

1817. SHRI ROBIN SEN :
DR. SARDISH ROY :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up an Expert Committee to go into the question of working hours for Mine workers ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Expert Committee ; and

(c) if no report has been submitted the reason for the delay and when it is going to be submitted ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) A Committee has been set up to carry out investigations into the occurrence of fatigue amongst mine workers. On the basis of its investigations, the Committee is to make such recommendations as may be appropriate, including recommendations as to working hours.

(b) The Committee has not yet submitted its report.

(c) Investigations are yet to be completed in a number of mines. The report may be submitted in 1973.

Dispersal of Refugees from East Bengal

1818. SHRI P. VENKATASUBRAH :
SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the recent conference of the Chief Ministers of West Bengal, Bihar, Assam and Meghalaya, it was decided to send the refugees from East Bengal to different States ; and

(b) if so, whether steps are being taken to send the refugees to different States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No, Sir,

(b) It has since been decided by the Government to shift 50,000 refugees from West Bengal to the Central Camp at Mana in Madhya Pradesh.

Boosting up of Production of Commercial Crops in Dry-Farming Areas

1819. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the production of commercial crops under dry farming has gone down considerably with the result that there is scarcity of these commodities in the country ; and

(b) whether any incentives are proposed to the dry farming areas in order to boost up production of commercial crops in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a). No separate figures of production of commercial crops in dry farming areas are available. The production of these crops, like cotton and oilseeds is mainly concentrated in rainfed areas. As such the production of these crops has been showing wide fluctuations, from year to year, due to vagaries of weather.

(b) There is no proposal to provide incentives to boost up production of commercial crops in dry farming areas. The State Governments, however, provide various incentives for the development of commercial crops through their plans. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme under Dryland Agricultural Development has been sanctioned, in which 24 pilot projects have been started as Demonstration-cum-Training projects. The crop rotations to be followed in these projects, commercial crops will come in. Loans and subsidies have been provided to the participating farmers for inputs, permanent works and other infrastructural activities.

Shifting of Head Office of National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd.

1820. SHRI C. D. GAUTAM : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to shift the Head Office of the National Mineral Development Corporation Ltd ; and

(b) if so, the place and the date by which it will be shifted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No Sir. The matter is still under consideration.

(b) Does not arise.

Working of Stateowned Agricultural Farms

1821. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the working result of the State-owned Agriculture Farms during 1970-71 and how they compare with the figures of the two previous years ;

(b) the average yield per acre and the cost of production and how they compare with the achievements of the progressive farmers around the area ; and

(c) the new innovations, if any, made in the farming techniques in order to make them model farms for larger outputs and economic working ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The working results for the year 1970-71 are not yet available as the financial year of the State Farms Corporation of India which controls the Central State Mechanised Farms, corresponds to the agricultural year which closes on the 30th June, 1971. Consequently the working results of the Central State Farms for the years 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 are given in statement 'A' The total profit for

all the farms during the year 1969-70 was Rs. 33.81 lakhs.

(b) Material is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) The Central State Farms are not strictly intended to be model farms for private farmers though a very large number of farmers visit these every year. It is, due to the vast area of the farms which ranges from 6,000 acres to nearly 30,000 acres. The broad objectives of the Central State Farms are to produce quality seed, to make a con-

tribution to mechanisation of agriculture in the country by demonstrating the use of the modern machines and to do land leveling and land development work on commercial terms for the benefit of private farmers. These objectives are, by and large, being fulfilled. The functions of the Central State Farms are not the same as of agricultural research institutions though there is a close liaison between the two and the Central State Farms are quick to introduce any improved agricultural and agronomical practices suggested by the research institutions not only for their own benefit but also for the benefit of the farmers in the neighbourhood.

Statement 'A'

Working Results of Central State Farms

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Farm	Year			Remarks
	1969-70	1968-69	1967-68	
Central State Farm, Suratgarh	44.49—Profit	2.11—Loss	49.52—Profit	
Central State Farm, Jetsar	0.90—Loss	8.81—Loss	12.06—Loss	
Central State Farm, Hissar	4.94—Profit	0.59—Loss	— **	Farm was not set up.
Central State Farm, Raichur	3.05—Loss	— — (a)	— **	
Central State Farm, Jharsuguda	8.93—Loss	17.13—Loss	5.70—Loss	
Central State Farm, Jullundur	0.31—Profit	— — (a)	— **	(a) Operations not started.
+ +				
Total Profit or Loss :	36.36—Profit	28.64—Loss	31.76—Profit	+ + The net profit of the Corporation after including Headquarters expenses was Rs. 33.81 lakhs.

Note : The Central State Farm, Kerala started functioning only in 1970-71.

Study into working of Durgapur Steel Plant

1822. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a complete study has been ordered to identify the technical drawbacks in the Durgapur Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, its findings ;

(c) whether Government have enquired into the allegation that management was holding back production and directly indulged in stoppages ; and

(d) the specific cases on which the allegation is based and the steps taken to correct the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). No study has been ordered recently. In September, 1966, a one-man Committee consisting of Shri G. Pande, then Vice-Chancellor of Roorkee University, was appointed to identify and assess the deficiencies in the Durgapur Steel Plant and to ascertain the causes therefor. The Committee submitted its Report in April, 1967. A copy of the Report of this Committee was laid on the Table of the House on the 19th July, 1967. A report on the progress of implementation of the recommendations made by this Committee was also laid on the Table of the House on April 10, 1968.

(c) and (d). There is no truth in the allegation. When there were frequent work stoppages, particularly in February and March, 1971, certain precautionary/safety measures had to be taken to save the plant from damage and production was, therefore, restricted during those days.

Scheme For Drought Affected Areas

1823. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special schemes have been prepared for the development of chronically drought affected areas in the country ;

(b) if so, the particulars of such schemes ;

(c) the estimated cost thereof ; and

(d) the extent of financial aid to be given to the States for the schemes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). Rural Works Programme is a special scheme to assist the chronically drought affected areas of the country. 54 districts (Statewise list at Statement I) of the country have been selected for implementation of the programme on objective criteria such as incidence and pattern of rainfall, percentage of irrigated area, frequency and extent of drought etc. Under the Programme, labour intensive and productive schemes will be organised to provide employment to agricultural labour as also to mitigate the severity of scarcity conditions in these areas. These schemes will be in the sectors of medium and minor irrigation (all aspects), soil conservation and afforestation and village and district roads. An outlay of Rs. 100 crores has been made in the non-plan Central sector for the programme during the IVTH plan period. Each selected district will get an allocation of approximately Rs. 2 crores over the programme period. The total financial assistance available to any State under the programme will be according to the number of selected districts. A sum of Rs. 9.05 crores was released to the State Governments during the financial year 1970-71 on the basis of anticipated expenditure upto March, 1971 reported by the State Governments.

*Statement I***RURAL WORKS PROGRAMME***List of 54 Districts Selected for Implementation of the Rural Works Programme*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of District
1	2	3
1.	ANDHRA PRADESH :	1. Anantpur. 2. Kurnool. 3. Guddappah. 4. Chittoor. 5. Mehboobnagar.
2	BIHAR :	1. Monghyr. 2. Palamau 3 One Unit for 3 Sub-divisions, namely Nawada sub-division of Gaya District and Bhabhua and Sasaram sub-divisions of Shahabad District.
3.	GUJARAT :	1. Panchmahals. 2. Kutch. 3. Jamnagar. 4. Rajkot 5. Amreli. 6. Banaskantha. 7. Surendranagar.
4.	HARYANA :	1. Mohindergarh.
5.	MADHYA PRADESH :	1 Jhabua. 2 Dhar. 3. Sidhi. 4. Betul.
6.	MAHARASHTRA :	1. Ahmednagar. 2. Sholapur. 3. Nasik. 4. Poona. 5. Satara. 6. Sangli.

1	2	3
7.	MYSORE :	1. Bijapur. 2. Chitradurga. 3. Kolar. 4. Dharwar. 5. Belgaum.
8.	ORISSA :	1. Kalahandi. 2. Boudh Phulbani.
9.	RAJASTHAN :	1. Jaisalmer. 2. Barmer. 3. Pali. 4. Jalore. 5. Bikaner. 6. Churu 7. Jodhpur. 8. Banswara. 9. Nagaur. 10. Dungarpur.
10.	TAMIL NADU :	1. Dharamapuri. 2. Ramanathapuram.
11.	UTTAR PRADESH :	1. Mirzapur 2. Banda. 3. Allahabad. 4. Varanasi. 5. Hamirpur 6. Jalaun.
12.	WEST BENGAL :	1. Purulia. 2. Midnapur. and Bankura. } ONE UNIT
13.	JAMMU AND KASHMIR :	1. To be identified.
TOTAL : 54		

तीसरी और चौथी योजना के आरम्भ में बंजर और कृषि के अन्तर्गत भूमि

1824. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी और चौथी योजना के आरंभ में कुल कितने एकड़ बंजर और कृषि योग्य भूमि थी और देश में इस समय ऐसी कितनी भूमि है ;

(ख) कुल एकड़ भूमि में से कितने एकड़ भूमि पर खेती होती है जिसके लिये उचित सिंचाई की व्यवस्था नहीं है ; और

(ग) उसके लिये सिंचाई की कब व्यवस्था की जायगी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के आरंभ में (1960-61 के अन्त में) कुल बंजर भूमि (अकृष्य भूमि सहित) और काश्त अधीन कुल भूमि क्रमशः 507 लाख हैक्टर और 1448 लाख हैक्टर थी। 1967-68 के बाद के आंकड़े अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं। 1967-68 के दौरान तदनुरूप आंकड़े क्रमशः 481 लाख हैक्टर और 1518 लाख हैक्टर थे।

(ख) वर्ष 1967-68 के लिये भूमि प्रयोग की अन्तिम उपलब्ध सांख्यिकी के अनुसार कृषि अधीन (कुल) भूमि में से कुल खेती वाली भूमि जिस पर समुचित सिंचाई प्रबन्ध उपलब्ध नहीं है लगभग 80 प्रतिशत है।

(ग) विशेष सिंचाई कार्यक्रम केवल चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के लिये अभी तक बन गये हैं। यह आशा है कि चौथी योजना के अन्त तक सिंचाई के अधीन लगभग 25 प्रतिशत क्षेत्र (कुल) लाया जायेगा।

Self-sufficiency in Foodgrains

1825. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of foodgrains imported during last three years ; and

(b) by what time the country is likely to become self-sufficient in foodgrains ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) About 3.12 million tonnes.

(b) It is envisaged that concessional imports of foodgrains would be stopped after 1971.

Regarding Employees of Central Potato Research Institute, Patna

1826. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of temporary and permanent workers of the Central Potato Research Institute, Patna, separately and the duration of service put in by each worker ;

(b) whether the Officer-in-charge of the said Institute has dismissed the senior workers and, if so, whether he has violated labour laws as a result thereof ; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by Government against the officers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The information presumably relates to casual workers. This includes the categories of monthly-rated casual workers and daily-rated casual workers. At present there are 27 casual workers on roll of whom 4 are monthly rated and 23 are daily rated casual workers.

The casual workers are employed according to the periodic requirements of work and are retrenched after completion of

the work. The question of duration of service of such workers does not, therefore, arise.

(b) None of the monthly rated casual workers has been dismissed. The daily rated casual workers are engaged from amongst those who turn up for work when the season begins according to the principle of last-come-first-go, subject to their suitability and according to the requirement of work.

(c) Does not arise.

पटना स्थित केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान की कृषि योग्य भूमि के कार्य परिणाम

1827. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटना स्थित केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान संस्थान के पास कुछ कृषि योग्य

भूमि है, यदि हां, तो उसका क्षेत्र कितना है ;

(ख) क्या उस भूमि पर प्रति वर्ष खेती होती है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो उस भूमि पर उगाई जाने वाली फसलों के नाम क्या हैं और प्रत्येक फसल कितने-कितने एकड़ भूमि में उगाई जाती

(घ) इन फसलों से गत तीन वर्षों में वर्षवार हुई आय का व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) सरकार को गत तीन वर्षों में इस खेती से हुए लाभ अथवा हानि का वर्षवार व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्नासाहेब पी० शिंदे) : (क) लगभग 48 एकड़।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग)	रबी 1970-71	खरीफ ग्रीष्म, 1971
	एकड़	एकड़
आलू	27.50	मक्का 19.00
गेहूँ	7.50	तरकारियां 7.48
बरसीम	1.00	सनई 4.00
जई	9.50	धान 13.50
नैपियर चना	1.00	क्रम में परीक्षा-
अन्य फसलें	0.50	त्मक सस्य 3.50
		नैपियर 1.50
कुल	47.00 एकड़	48.48 एकड़

(घ) और (ङ) : केन्द्रीय आलू अनुसंधान केन्द्र, पटना एक अनुसंधानात्मक संगठन है। अतः सरकार को लाभ या हानि का प्रश्न ही नहीं होता। फिर भी सम्बन्धित आय और व्यय के आंकड़े नीचे दिए गये हैं :—

वर्ष	आय	आवर्ती प्रासंगिक व्यय	टिप्पणी
	(रुपये)	(रुपये)	
1967-68	1,36,171	74,128	इसमें स्टाफ तथा भवन का व्यय शामिल नहीं है।
1968-69	1,49,021	1,05,691	
1967-70	1,16,000	93,211	

सरकार द्वारा खाद्यान्नों की बसूली और किसानों के लिये प्रोत्साहन मूल्यों का निर्धारण

1828. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 1971-72 के लिये सरकार ने किसानों के लिये खाद्यान्न के प्रोत्साहन मूल्य निर्धारित किये हैं ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अन्ना साहिब पी० शिंदे) : (क) सरकार द्वारा 1971-72 के लिए गेहूँ के निर्धारित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य किसानों के लिये लाभकारी हैं ।

(ख) मूल्य इस प्रकार हैं :—

(रु० प्रति क्विंटल)

देशी लाल को
छोड़कर सभी
किस्में 76.00

विभिन्न राज्यों
के लिये लाल
(देशी) 71.00 से 74.00

Effect of Grow More Food Campaign in West Bengal

1829. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Grow More Food Campaign has been effective in West Bengal ;

(b) if so, to what extent it has been able to increase the food production in the State ;

(c) whether Government help is inadequate in this grow more food campaign ; and

(d) whether such difficulties will be removed without going into formalities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the State Government and will be placed on the table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Production of Wheat in Non-Wheat Producing States

1830. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the non-wheat producing States producing wheat for the last three years ;

(b) how much wheat is produced by these States annually and how much is the production of the current year ; and

(c) the average per acre production of this foodgrain in those States and how it compares with any wheat-producing areas in our country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The States are not divided into wheat producing and non-wheat producing States. In some States, production of wheat is substantial, while in others production is marginal. Estimates of wheat production for 1970-71 have not yet been finalised. However, an idea of the increase in production in the past used to be marginal, can be had from the list in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT- 374/71*] which shows the production of wheat in all States during 1964-65 and the last three years. Among the States where wheat production used to be marginal, West Bengal has shown a substantial increase in production.

(c) Statement II showing average per hectare yields of wheat during 1969-70 in different States is laid on the Table of the

House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-374/71*]

**Location of Fruit Research Project at
Coimbatore, Madras**

1831. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have proposed to locate Fruit Research Project at Coimbatore in Madras ;

(b) if so, the object of this research ; and

(c) the financial outlay for this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has sanctioned a research centre at Coimbatore in the State of Tamil Nadu, under the All India Coordinated Fruits Improvement Project.

(b) The object of research at this centre will be to undertake intensive investigations on a number of problems on fruits like banana, grapes and papaya.

(c) The financial outlay for this centre is Rs. 4.43 lakhs for the period 1970-71 to 1973-74.

**Reduction in Working Hours for
Plantation Workers**

1832. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripartite Industrial Committee on Plantation had taken a decision to reduce the working hours of Plantation workers from 54 hours to 48 hours a week ;

(b) whether it has been implemented ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Not yet.

(c) It requires amendment of the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, which matter is under consideration.

Coal Reserves of National Coal Development Corporation to Satpura Power Plant

1833. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Coal Development Corporation owns the coal reserves in the region of Satpura Power Plant ;

(b) whether the Corporation have failed to mine the coal resources in this region adequately and as a consequence three turbines out of five in the Satpura Power Plant are lying idle ;

(c) if so, the targets for mining set by the Corporation and those for supply to Satpura Power Plant during 1970 and how much of it have been achieved ; and

(d) the reasons for the failure to supply adequate quantity of coal to the Power Plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Corporation is making every effort including development of another mine, known as Pathakheda Expansion, to supply adequate quantity of coal to the power station. The Station is operating in accordance with the system load condition ; the number of generating sets in operation at any time varying from 3 to 4 sets for which necessary coal is being obtained from National Coal Development Corporation's Pathakheda mines and Panch Valley coal-fields.

(c) and (d). During 1970-71, the Corporation produced 0.42 million tonnes of coal from Patharkheda I Colliery and supplied 0.41 million tonnes to Satpura Power Station. In 1964, the Corporation had prepared a project report for a second mine (Patharkheda-II), known as Patharkheda Expansion, with a targetted output of 0.45 million tonnes for achieving a total production of 0.90 million tonnes per annum from both the mines. This was not proceeded with as construction of Power Station lagged behind schedule and there was hardly any demand for coal by the Power Station until 1967-68. Even, the coal raised from Patharkheda-I project was not taken in full by the power station resulting in the accumulation of stocks. It was also considered that Corporation should not go ahead with further investment in the mine without a long term agreement with the power station. This agreement has not yet been signed. However, considering the rising demand of the Satpura Power Station the Government have approved the project report of Patharkheda-II to enable the Corporation to increase their out-put of coal to 0.90 million tonnes per annum.

Wheat Purchased by Food Corporation of India in Haryana

1834. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the quantity of wheat purchased by the Food Corporation of India this year in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The Food Corporation of India do not themselves procure wheat in Haryana as they have not been entrusted this work by Haryana Government. They only take over on behalf of the Central Government the quantity of wheat procured by the Government of Haryana and the State Marketing Federation for the Central pool. During the current marketing season from 1st April to 31st May, 1971, the total quantity of wheat procured in Haryana for the Central Pool was 4.28 lakh tonnes.

Surplus Staff in Hindustan Steel Ltd.

1835. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Ltd. is carrying with it surplus staff ;

(b) if so, the number of such staff ; and

(c) the reasons for their becoming surplus and how Government propose to utilise their services more profitably ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). In the earlier stages, particularly at the Million Tonne Stage of the Steel Plants under Hindustan Steel Limited, manning was based on Project Report estimates and practices followed in the existing Steel Plants in the country. From April, 1968, detailed work measurement studies have, however, been undertaken in the Works Departments of the Bhilai, Rourkela and Durgapur Steel Plants. Out of a total employment of 66,528 in these Departments, 59,741 persons have been covered by these studies so far and these have revealed a surplus of 2,733 employees in different categories. Efforts are being made to redeploy them against future vacancies in expansion units and in the Bokaro Steel plant to the extent possible.

Location of Resources of non-ferrous Metals

1836. SHRI P. K. DEO :
DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the recent surveys have located large resources of non-ferrous metals like lead, zinc and Copper in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, the areas where such deposits have been discovered and the estimated potentiality thereof ; and

(c) the extent to which self-sufficiency in these metals is likely to be achieved as a result of these discoveries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). As a result of investigations carried out by the Geological Survey of India, sizeable reserves of copper at Rakha, Roam Siddheswar, Tamapahar, Turamdih, Ramchandra Pahar in Singhbhum belt, Bihar ; Khetri, Koliha, Madankunda, Akwari, Satkui, Bagoni in Khetri copper belt, Rajasthan ; Dhukonda, Nallakonda, Bandalamottu in Agnigundala lead-copper belt in Andhra Pradesh ; and lead-zinc in Zawar mines, Rajasthan, Ambamata lead-zinc-copper belt, Gujarat ; and lead at Sargipalli in Orissa have been located. In addition some promising copper prospects have also been located at Kalyadi in Mysore, Malanjhand in Madhya Pradesh, Pular Parsori in Maharashtra, Mailaram in Andhra Pradesh, Purdariba in Rajasthan.

The total estimated reserves of the deposits are of the order of 200 million tonnes of copper ore ; 100 million tonnes of lead-zinc ore and 15 million tonnes of lead ore

(c) The demand estimated by the end of the Fourth Five Year Plan is of the order of 124,000 tonnes for copper, 142,000 tonnes for zinc and 97,400 tonnes for lead.

The present production capacity of copper is 9,600 tonnes per annum, which is likely to be expanded to 16,500 tonnes by the end of the current year. Besides this, on commissioning of the Khetri copper complex, production capacity is estimated to be further expanded by 31,000 tonnes by 1974-75.

The present production capacity of zinc is 38,000 tonnes per annum of which 20,000 tonnes is based on imported concentrates and 18,000 tonnes on indigenous ore deposits. The production capacity is expected to be doubled by the end of the Fourth Plan. Another Zinc Smelter with a capacity of 30,000 tonnes per annum is also proposed to be set up at Vizag.

With the doubling of the existing two smelters, the new smelter at Vizag and development of the other proved deposits, it may be possible to attain near self-sufficiency in respect of zinc metal by the end of the 5th Five Year Plan or so.

The present installed capacity for lead 5 400 tonnes per annum. The question of modernisation of the only lead smelter at Tundoo (Bihar) is presently under examination. Studies for the development of the other deposits of lead are being taken in hand.

Per Capita Expenditure on East Bengal Refugees

1837. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* daily expenditure for the refugees from East Bengal before the commencement of the new influx ;

(b) the *per capita* daily expenditure for the refugees who have migrated since the last week of March, 1971 ;

(c) whether the Government consider the current *per capita* daily expenditure to be adequate ;

(d) if not, whether Government are considering to increase this amount ; and

(e) if so, the extent thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) and (b). The *per capita* daily rate of expenditure on supplying food to refugees from East Bengal before the commencement of fresh exodus was 80 paise per head per day. This rate has been increased to Re. 1/- per head per day and the Government of West Bengal have been authorised to incur expenditure on supply of food to refugees from East Bengal in that State at this rate.

The *per capita* daily expenditure on other items of relief and the cost of overhead, for refugees from East Bengal, entering

into West Bengal, since 25th March '71 cannot be worked out, as the conditions are still uncertain due to continuing influx.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

**Programmes for Small Farmers,
Agricultural Labour and Dry Areas
during Fourth Plan**

1838. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state :

(a) the specific programmes in the
Fourth Five-Year Plan for small farmers,
agricultural labour and dry areas ;

(b) the State-wise and district-wise
progress of the schemes taken up during
1970-71 ;

(c) the overall impact of the schemes
on the levels of living of the small farmers
and agricultural labour ;

(d) the increase in the yield of
agricultural products in the dry areas where
the schemes were executed ; and

(e) the specific schemes taken up during
the current year and the total amount
of money allocated for them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) The
following are the Central Sector
Schemes :—

(i) Small Farmers Development Agency
Projects (SFDA) in each of the
46 districts are expected to cover
approximated 50,000 farmers having
holdings between 2.5 to 5 acres
of land, in each project. 45 of
these projects have been sanctioned
so far ;

(ii) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural
Labourers Projects (MFAL). In
each of the 41 districts are expected
to cover marginal farmers having
holdings upto 2.5 acres and landless
agricultural labourers to the extent

of 20,000 per project. 34 projects
have already been approved so far.

(iii) Integrated Dry Land Agricultural
Development Pilot Projects are
taken up in 24 different districts
receiving rainfall between 375-
1125 mm. These will beco-
terminus with the Coordinated
Research Projects under Dry Land
Agriculture of the Indian Council
of Agricultural Research. Each
Project will cover a compact area of
8,000 acres. Twenty such projects
have been sanctioned already.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the
Table of the House. [*Placed in Library.*
See No. LT—375/71].

Since most of these projects have just
been started and some are yet in the
process of being established, it is too early
to make an assessment of their overall
impact on the level of living of small
farmers and agricultural labourers as also
the increase in yield in these areas.

(e) The above three schemes will be
operated during 1971-72 as well. The
total financial outlay in the Fourth Five-
Year Plan for these schemes is of the
following order :—

SFDA : Rs. 67.5 crores.

MFAL : ... Rs. 47.5 crores.

Dry Land Rs. 20.0 crores.

Funds are being released with reference
to definite proposals from the project
authorities concerned.

Proposal to set up Pit Safety Committee

1839. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :
Will the Minister of LABOUR and REHA-
BILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering
any proposal to set up Pit Safety
Committee ;

(b) if so, whether workers' represen-
tatives will be taken in the Committee ;
and ;

(c) the functions of the committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Pit Safety Committees are already functioning on a voluntary basis in 470 coal mines and 240 metalliferous mines, employing 100 or more persons.

(b) All major categories of workers employed in these mines are already represented on the Pit Safety Committees.

(c) The main functions of these committees are—

- (1) To promote safety consciousness amongst the workers and encourage cooperation in the adoption and observance of safety practices through discussions and consideration of suggestions on safety at regular spot meetings, as well as through appropriate forms of publicity and propaganda, including the observance of mines safety weeks ; and
- (2) To make periodical reviews of the position with regard to accidents, suggest measures to prevent their recurrence and, when necessary, hold independent enquiries into accidents.

त्रिजनी बीना गेहूँ के बीजों की आवश्यकता तथा उनके वितरण का अनुमान

1840. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने त्रिजनी बीना गेहूँ की उक्त किस्म के बीजों की आवश्यकता का कोई अनुमान लगाया है और क्या उसने किसानों में उनका वितरण करने के लिए उचित व्यवस्था भी की है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) तथा (ख). मार्च-अप्रैल, 1971 में आयोजित अनेक प्रादेशिक सम्मेलनों के माध्यम से, भारत सरकार ने बीजों की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन किया था, जिसमें कि गेहूँ की हीरा नामक ट्रिपल-जीन बीनी किस्म सम्मिलित है और जिसे राजस्थान को छोड़कर उत्तर-पश्चिमी क्षेत्र में अर्थात् पंजाब, हरियाणा, दिल्ली तथा उत्तर प्रदेश में कृषि के लिए निर्मुक्त कर दिया गया है, उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रतिनिधि ने प्रादेशिक सम्मेलन में बताया कि 3,000 क्विन्टल से 3,500 क्विन्टल तक हीरा बीजों की आवश्यकता पड़ेगी। इसके अतिरिक्त पश्चिम बंगाल तथा मध्य प्रदेश की सरकारों ने भी इस किस्म का विस्तृत आधार पर परीक्षण करना चाहा और 6,000 क्विन्टल की अपनी आवश्यकता प्रकट की। राष्ट्रीय बीज निगम ने इस किस्म के आधारिक बीजों के गुणन का कार्य प्रारम्भ किया है और 2,200 क्विन्टल बीजों के उत्पादन की संभावना है। आधारिक बीज राज्य सरकारों तथा अन्यो को प्रामाणिक बीजों के गुणन के लिए वितरित किये जायेंगे। फिर भी कृषकों को प्रामाणिक बीज केवल रबी 1972-73 से ही पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो सकेंगे।

उत्तर प्रदेश कृषि विश्व विद्यालय ने 'यू० पी० 301' नामक ट्रिपल-जीन बीनी किस्म विकसित की है, जो कि केन्द्रीय किस्म निर्मुक्ति उपसमिति द्वारा नहीं बल्कि उत्तर प्रदेश किस्म निर्मुक्ति समिति के माध्यम से निर्मुक्त की गई थी। इस किस्म के निर्मुक्ति में, इसका कृषि क्षेत्र उत्तर प्रदेश दिखाया गया है, किन्तु यह बीज अन्य राज्यों में भी लोकप्रिय है। तराई विकास निगम द्वारा 38,000 क्विन्टल गेहूँ के 'यू० पी० 301' बीजों के उत्पादन की संभावना है। इन बीजों का वितरण तराई विकास निगम के अनेक वितरण केन्द्रों तथा राज्य सरकारों की एजेंसियों के माध्यम से किया जायेगा।

बिहार में सोयाबीन की खेती

1841. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उस भूमि में सोयाबीन उगाई जा सकती है जहां पर कि मकई उगाई जाती है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बिहार में सोयाबीन की खेती के विकास के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या इस बारे में बिहार सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बीच कुछ बातचीत हुई है और उस पर केन्द्रीय सरकार का क्या रवैया है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में केन्द्रीय सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) से (घ). बिहार सरकार और केन्द्रीय सरकार के अधिकारियों के बीच विचार-विमर्श के परिणामस्वरूप बिहार सरकार का 1971-72 में विभिन्न जिलों में 160 हैक्टर क्षेत्र में बीज गुणन करने और प्रदर्शन करने का प्रस्ताव है । इस कार्य के लिए अपेक्षित बीज बिहार सरकार ने पहले ही प्राप्त कर लिए हैं ।

अरण्डी, तिलहन, अलसी और सरसों की फसलों का विकास

1842. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अपनी इस नीति को क्रियान्वित कर रही है कि किसानों पर, इस बात के लिए जोर देने पर अधिक ध्यान दिया

जायेगा कि वे निर्यात-प्रधान फसलें, विशेषकर तिलहन अधिक पैदा करें ताकि निर्यात व्यापार में वृद्धि की जा सके ।

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो सरकार ने तिलहनों की किस फसल के विकास की ओर अधिक ध्यान देने के लिए उसे चुना है ;

(ग) क्या उपरोक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत बिहार में अरण्डी, तिलहन, अलसी और सरसों की फसलों के विकास का कोई कार्यक्रम क्रियान्वित किया जा रहा है ; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) जी हाँ ।

(ख) तिलहन की निम्नलिखित फसलें चुनी गई हैं :—

(i) मूँगफली

(ii) एरंड

(iii) सोयाबीन

(ग) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान बिहार में एरंड प्रदर्शन की एक केन्द्रीय आयोजित योजना 20 हैक्टर क्षेत्र पर क्रियान्वित की गई थी । इस योजना की लगभग 40 हैक्टर क्षेत्र पर वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान भी जारी रखने का विचार है । बिहार में अलसी तथा सरसों की फसलों के विकास की कोई केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना क्रियान्वित नहीं की गई है ।

(घ) एरंड की केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना में अल्पावधि किस्मों तथा सब पैकेज प्रणालियों को अपनाकर एरंड की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के संहित प्रदर्शनों को करने की व्यवस्था है, जिससे उनकी अधिक उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाली

किस्मों की (i) वर्तमान किस्मों को बदलकर तथा (ii) नये क्षेत्र में बहुफसली खेती के प्रतिमानों को शुरू करके, वैज्ञानिक आधार पर खेती लोकप्रिय बनाई जा सके।

इस योजना के अन्तर्गत प्रदर्शनी की लागत पूरी करने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा वर्षा से सिंचित फसल के लिए 125 रुपये प्रति हेक्টার तथा सिंचित फसल के लिए 200 रुपये प्रति हेक्টার की व्यवस्था की गई है।

दिल्ली में कृषि विज्ञान मेला

1843. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस वर्ष दिल्ली में आयोजित कृषि विज्ञान मेले पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया तथा मेले में राज्य-वार कितने दर्शक आये थे ;

(ख) क्या राज्यों और जिला मुख्यालयों में इस प्रकार के मेले आयोजित करने की कोई योजना है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) भारतीय कृषि अनुसंधान संस्थान नई दिल्ली में दिनांक 17 मार्च 1971 से 20 मार्च 1971 तक कृषि विज्ञान मेले के आयोजन पर किया गया कुल व्यय 6,702 रुपये था। मेले में आने वाले दर्शकों की संख्या 20,000 थी। दर्शकों में से लगभग 50 प्रतिशत दर्शक तो दिल्ली तथा आस-पास के क्षेत्रों से ही आए थे और शेष अन्य संघशासित क्षेत्रों तथा राज्यों से आये थे। दर्शकों का राज्यवार व्यौरा उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ख) तथा (ग). कृषि मंत्रालय के विस्तार निदेशालय में देश के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा नगरों में कृषि प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन करने की नियमित व्यवस्था है। कभी कभी यह प्रदर्शनियां

स्वतन्त्र रूप में आयोजित की जाती हैं परन्तु प्रायः अधिकतर ये किसी बड़ी प्रदर्शनी/मेले जहां बहुत बड़ी संख्या में दर्शक आते हैं, के अंग के रूप में आयोजित की जाती हैं। विस्तार निदेशालय प्रचार एवं प्रदर्शनी गाड़ी की सहायता से दिल्ली के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों तथा पास के राज्यों में किसानों के गांवों में ही कृषि प्रदर्शनी (तस्वीरों के प्रदर्शन तथा कृषि संबंधी शिक्षणात्मक फिल्में दिखाना) का भी आयोजन करता है। कुछ राज्यों को इस प्रकार की गाड़ियां पहले ही उपलब्ध कराई जा चुकी हैं तथा शेष को कराई जा रही हैं।

इसके अतिरिक्त कृषि मंत्रालय का विस्तार निदेशालय पशु-प्रजनकों, फल उगाने वालों, तथा कृषक समाज के लाभ के लिए प्रतिवर्ष अखिल भारतीय तथा क्षेत्रीय पशु मेले, कुक्कुट प्रदर्शनी तथा फल प्रदर्शनियों का आयोजन करता है। इन प्रदर्शनियों के दौरान अन्य प्रदर्शित वस्तुओं के साथ कृषि वस्तुयें भी प्रदर्शित की जाती हैं।

राज्य कृषि विभागों के पास भी अपने राज्यों में कृषि/पशु मेलों का आयोजन करने अथवा उनमें भाग लेने के लिए अपनी निजी व्यवस्था है। अधिकांश राज्यों के कृषि विभाग कृषक क्षेत्र दिवसों का भी आयोजन कर रहे हैं। यह आयोजन किसानों के प्रशिक्षण तथा शिक्षण के लिए केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजना तथा साधारण कार्यक्रम दोनों के ही अन्तर्गत किये जाते हैं। इनके अन्तर्गत किसानों को प्रदर्शन स्थलों, अनुसन्धान संस्थानों में ले जाया जाता है तथा उन्हें कृषि की विकसित प्रणालियां दिखाई जाती हैं। कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों/महाविद्यालयों द्वारा कृषक मेलों का आयोजन एक नई विशेषता है। ये कृषक मेले किसानों को प्रणालियों तथा प्रदर्शन के परिणामों को देखने का तथा नवीनतम कृषि तकनीकों की जानकारी प्राप्त करने का अत्यन्त ही स्वर्णिम अवसर प्रदान करते हैं। इसके अतिरिक्त उन्हें वैज्ञानिकों से प्रत्यक्ष रूप से अपनी समस्याओं के विषय में विचार विमर्श करने का अवसर मिलता है।

Value of Rs-09 Tractors and their Distribution to States

1844. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity and value of RS-09 tractors imported so far from East Germany and the average price per tractor, the quantity and value of the tractors given to various States ;

(b) whether despite operational defects in the very first consignment of these tractors, imports were continued ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) 1,998 number of RS-09 tractors with a total value of Rs. 212.00 lakhs were imported from GDR. These tractors were supplied to the Agro-Industries Corporations at the rate of Rs. 10,600/—(C&F) per tractor. The allotment of these tractors was made to the various State Agro-Industries Corporations as indicated below :—

Name of State	Tractors allotted
Andhra Pradesh	364
Gujarat	478
Punjab	600
Rajasthan	400
Mysore	56
Tamil Nadu	100

	1,998

(b) and (c). Complaints were first brought to the notice of the Government only in December, 1969. Immediately on receipt

of these complaints, further import of Rs-09 tractors was suspended.

Production in Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation

1845. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of goods produced by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation during in the last three years with reasons for in production ;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by Government to increase the production, and if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the loss incurred annually by the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The quantity and value of saleable output during the past three years have been as under :

Year	Quantity (tonnes)	Value (Rs. lakhs)
1968-69	4099	158
1969-70	5764.4	284
1970-71	7742.1	488

The production has been increasing from year to year and not falling :

(b) A number of steps have been taken for increasing production ; some of the important ones are (i) Reorganisation of structure and Personnel at senior management levels ; (ii) diversification of production ; (iii) strengthening of production planning and control ; (iv) introduction of incentive scheme for workers and (v) improvement of industrial relations.

(c) The losses during the past three years have been as under :

Year	Loss	
	(Rs. lakhs)	
1868-69	648.69	
1869-70	640.16	
1970-71	530.00	(provisional—the accounts are yet to be finalised).

Grievances of workers of Modern Bakery, Cochin Unit, Kerala

1846. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the workers of modern Bakery, Cochin Unit, Kerala, regarding their grievances ;

(b) if so, the main grievances ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The main grievances related to their service conditions like pay revision, night shift allowance, canteen & transport subsidy, etc. The Chairman of the Modern Bakeries has since discussed the matter with the representatives of the Union and a satisfactory settlement has been reached.

Supply of Food Articles to Refugees from Bangla Desh by Foreign Countries

1847. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether assistance of any kind in food articles for refugees from Bangla Desh is coming or is expected from foreign countries and the U.N.O; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b)	(i)	Rice	—	50,000 tonnes from	U.S.S.R.	
	(ii)	Milk powder	—	6,250 MT	} Under World Food Programme.	
	(iii)	Edible oil	—	1,350 MT		
	(iv)	Pulses	—	200 MT		
	(v)	Milk powder	—	64 MT	} Offered by National Societies of various countries through the Indian Red Cross Society.	
	(vi)	Baby food	—	12,860 cartons		
		and		60 MT		
	(vii)	Dry fish	—	67 tonnes		

A feeding programme involving a cost of \$2.5 million is also being run by USAID through different voluntary agencies.

Shortage of Iron and Steel in Bihar

1848. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL :

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND

MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of Iron and Steel in the Bihar State ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether due to this shortage nearly

400 small scale industrial units are likely to be closed ; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) There is shortage of several categories of steel in all parts of India, including Bihar.

(b) While demand has gone up, consequent on the end of the recession and resumption of building activity, production has remained static.

(c) Government of India have no information, but many small Scale units all over the country are not lifting Steel imported to meet their requirements.

(d) Several steps have been taken by Government to augment indigenous availability. Every effort is being made to increase production in the steel plants by speedy removal of bottlenecks better maintenance, improved industrial relations etc. A liberal import policy is being followed in respect of categories in short supply. Exports are being regulated. The distribution procedure has been streamlined and made consumer-oriented.

Criteria for Selection of Districts for Rural works Programme

1849. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria laid down for the selection of Districts for the rural works programme ;

(b) the names of such Districts which have been selected for the rural works programme in the State of Bihar ; and

(c) the funds allocated for each Districts for the purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The selected districts for implementation of Rural Works

Programme was made on objective criteria like incidence of rainfall over a period of time, extent of irrigated areas in the district, chronic liability to drought etc.

(b) 1. Monghyr district

2. Palamau district

3. Unit comprising of Bhabhua and Sasaram sub-divisions of Shahbad District and Nawada Sub-division of Gaya District.

(c) Each selected district or unit will get an allocation of roughly Rs. 2 crores over the four year programme period from 1970-71 to 1973-74.

Experiment in Production of Milk from Trimmed Cabbage Leaves

1850. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received full details regarding the production of milk from trimmed cabbage leaves experiment made by a British manufacturer ; and

(b) if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Price of Rice in West Bengal Assam, and Tripura

1851. SHRI BHOGENDEA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the price of rice prevalent in the markets of various Districts of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura before the crack-down by Pakistan Army in Bangla Desh and the price at present ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : The wholesale prices of common rice obtaining in the markets of the various districts of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura before the crack-down by Pakistan Army in Bangla

Desh and at present are as given below :—

(Rs. per quintal)

	Before crack-down (week ending 20th March, 1971)	Latest (week ending 4th June, 1971)
West		
Bengal	115 to 150	126 to 158
Assam	110 to 145	114 to 150
Tripura	115 to 165	Not received

The rise in prices is partly seasonal.

Price charged by Sugar Mills

1852. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether some sugar mills have been allowed to charge the price of sugar at Rs. 1.94 a kilo instead of Rs. 1.70 a kilo ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : No, Sir. On writ petitions filed by some sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh, Haryana and Punjab the High Courts at Allahabad and Delhi had passed interim Orders permitting them to charge prices higher than the notified price pending final decision on their writ petitions. These prices do not hold good now as the Government have withdrawn controls over price and distribution of sugar with effect from the 25th May, 1971.

Ceiling on Land Holding in States

1853. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some States have put a ceiling on land holding in their States ;

(b) if so, the names of those States which have put ceiling on land holding and the area of land fixed for the purpose ;

(c) whether in most States ceiling is on the high side ; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to impose ceiling on land holding with a view to making more land available for a larger number of families ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the Sabha.

(d) The matter has been referred to the Central Land Reforms Committee.

Statement

States	Level of ceiling (in acres)
Andhra Pradesh	27 to 324
Assam	25
Bihar	20 to 60
Gujarat	19 to 132
Haryana :	
Former Punjab area	27 to 60*
Former Pepsu area	27 to 80
Jammu & Kashmir	22 $\frac{1}{4}$
Kerala	12 to 15
Madhya Pradesh	25 to 75
Maharashtra	18 to 126
Mysore	27 to 216
Orissa	20 to 80
Punjab :	
Former Punjab area	27 to 60*
Former Pepsu area	27 to 80
Rajasthan	22 to 336

States	Level of ceiling (in acres)
Tamil Nadu	12 to 60
Uttar Pradesh	40 to 80
West Bengal	Irrigated land 12.4 Other land 17.3
Himachal Pradesh :	
Former Punjab area	27 to 60*
Former Pepsu area	27 to 80

Legislation on Minimum Wage for Agriculture Labour

1854. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to introduce a central legislation on the minimum wage of the agricultural labour ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No. Minimum Wages Act, 1948, which is a Central Act, already provides for fixation/revision of statutory minimum wages in agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Procurement Price of Wheat

1855. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Agricultural Prices Commission's recommendation on wheat procurement

prices has not been accepted by Government ;

(b) the estimated amount Government have to pay as subsidy to the consumers ; and

(c) the procurement prices, market prices and amount of subsidy for every year during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Food Corporation of India buys wheat on behalf of the Government at fixed procurement prices and supplies the same at the issue price fixed by the Government which contains an element of subsidy. The subsidy on wheat including the cost of holding the buffer stock of wheat to be paid to the Food Corporation of India during 1971-72 is estimated at Rs. 30 crores.

(c) Three statements (Statements I, II and III) are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No LT-376/71]

दिल्ली की औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था से प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले व्यक्तियों की संस्था

1856. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह दिष्ट : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में, व्यापार-वार कितने व्यक्तियों ने दिल्ली में औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण संस्था में विभिन्न व्यापारों में प्रशिक्षण लिया ;

(ख) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार कार्यालय द्वारा अब तक व्यापार-वार नौकरी पर लगाया गया ;

(ग) प्रशिक्षण प्राप्त करने वाले ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके नाम

*In case of displaced persons 45 to 100 acres in case of former Punjab area and 36 to 100 acres in case of former Pepsu area.

रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज है लेकिन उनके लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(घ) उन व्यक्तियों के लिए, रोजगार की व्यवस्था कब तक हो जायेगी जिनके नाम तीन वर्ष से अधिक अवधि से रोजगार कार्यालय में दर्ज हैं ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बालगोविन्द वर्मा) : (क) और (ख). दो विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिये गये हैं । [प्रश्नालय में रखे गये । देखिए संख्या LT-377/11]

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(घ) यद्यपि इन्हें उपयुक्त व्यवसायों में नियुक्त कराने हेतु सभी सम्भव उपाय किये जा रहे हैं और किये जाते रहेंगे तथापि इस सम्बन्ध में कोई समय की सीमा निश्चित करना सम्भव नहीं है ।

उत्तर प्रदेश के उत्तराखण्ड क्षेत्र का विकास

1857. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तराखण्ड में सिंचाई सुविधाओं की कमी के कारण वहां कृषि कार्य संचालन में अत्यधिक परिश्रम और कठिनाइयां उठानी पड़ती हैं ; किसान वर्षा पर निर्भर रहते हैं जिससे भूमि बहुत कम उपजाऊ है और वहां से उत्पादित किये गये खाद्यान्नों के मूल्य उत्पादन खर्च से बहुत कम है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने उक्त क्षेत्र में फलों के बाग लगाने के लिए कोई कार्यवाही की है ;

(ग) क्या उत्तराखण्ड के आठों जिलों में फलों का उत्पादन करने हेतु कोई मार्ग-दर्शी योजना बनाई गई है ; और

(घ) क्या कृषि, मधुमेकसी पालन ; रेशम उद्योग, पशुपालन, बागवानी और दुग्धशाला के विशेषज्ञों के एक दल द्वारा वहां सर्वेक्षण कराने का सरकार का कोई विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी० शिन्वे) : (क) से (घ). जानकारी राज्य सरकारों से एकत्र की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Legislation on Casual Labour in Railways

1858. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the then labour Minister, Shri Sanjivaya, gave an undertaking to this House on the 4th August, 1970 in the course of discussion about contract labour that about the casual labour of Railways he will take up the matter separately with the Railway Minister and bring further a bill in this regard ; and

(b) if so, when the bill is likely to be brought up before this House ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Sugar Production and Its Export

1859. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of sugar exported to other countries ; and

(b) whether in view of the glut in the sugar industry, Government are increasing the quantity of sugar to be exported ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : (a) A quantity of about 3.18 lakh tonnes was exported during the calendar year 1970.

(b) Under the International Sugar Agreement, 1968, our exports each year have to be limited to the quantity fixed by the International Sugar Council, India's total export entitlements for 1971 at present come to about 3.50 lakh tonnes. We will be exporting sugar to the extent of our entitlement this year also. About 1.6 lakh tonnes have already been exported.

Number of Reports submitted by Committee on revl.w of Rehabilitation work in West Bengal

1860. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of reports and matters on which they have been submitted so far by the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal ;

(b) the number of those accepted and those under consideration of the Government ;

(c) whether there are any reports pending before the Government for more than six months ; and

(d) if so, what are the reasons for the delay in their disposal ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) The Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal have so far submitted 7 Reports, particulars of which are given in the attached statement.

(b) Recommendations of the Committee have, by and large, been accepted in respect of 3 Reports. The remaining 4 Reports are still under consideration.

(c) Three.

(d) They are under consideration in consultation with the State Government and the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Statement

Particulars of the Report submitted by the Committee of Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal

1. Interim report on rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan living at Asrafabad ex-camp site and Vagrants' Homes.
2. Educational facilities for new migrants in West Bengal.
3. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan at ex-camp sites in West Bengal.
4. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Pakistan squatting on Government and requisitioned properties in West Bengal.
5. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons through Poultry Schemes in West Bengal.
6. Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons at Bagjola Group of Excamp sites in West Bengal.
7. Medical facilities for the benefits of new migrants in West Bengal.

Financial Commitment for Implementation of Reports of Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal

1861. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total financial commitment for the implementation of the recommendations of the report of the Committee on Review of the Rehabilitation work in West Bengal which have so far been accepted by the Government ;

(b) the amounts to be met from the fund allocated under the Residuary assessment ; and

(c) the amounts of grant and loan to the State Government out of the total sum involved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Rs. 490.88 lakhs.

(b) Nil.

(c) Grant Rs. 276.87 lakhs.

Loan Rs. 214.01 lakhs.

Clearance of Wheat Stocks procured for the Central Pool

1862. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Haryana have requested the Central Government to arrange for the immediate clearance of wheat stocks procured in the State for the Central pool ;

(b) whether the State Government have emphasised that unless the stocks are cleared they are likely to be damaged ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not clearing the stocks in time and the steps taken to clear them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not operationally feasible that almost the entire quantity of wheat procured in Haryana during the short and peak period (May and June) can be cleared simultaneously. The maximum possible quantity of wheat is being moved from Haryana by rail and road, both. Also, adequate steps have been taken to provide maximum possible storage accommodation in Haryana to store such quantity of wheat as cannot be readily cleared. The Haryana Government have also been requested to assist in this matter.

Mechanical Components for complete Life-Irrigation Unit

1863. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there are many defects in the methods adopted by Indian farmers in choosing the various mechanical components for a complete lift-irrigation unit ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. Sir. The farmers, sometimes, in the absence of adequate technical guidance, do select material or equipment of specifications not ideally suited to their respective local conditions.

(b) The steps taken by the Government include :

(i) Suitable strengthening of State Technical organisations and institutional agencies for providing custom service in boring and drilling and technical guidance to the cultivators in proper design of works and selection of right type of material and equipment.

(ii) Maintaining departmental stock of material and equipment of appropriate specifications for sale to the farmers ; and

(iii) Providing technical guidance to the farmers through pamphlets in simple local languages, showing films, radio broadcast, telecast etc.

Production of Cereals in 1970

1864. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) India's production of cereals in 1970 ; and

(b) how it compares with the production in other Asian Countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) According to the All-India Final Estimates, production of cereals in India during

1969-70 season is estimated as 87.81 million tonnes, Similar estimate for 1970-71 is not yet available.

(b) A statement showing the production of cereals in different Asian countries during 1968, the latest year for which data is available in the FAO Production Year-book, is attached.

Statement

Production of cereals in ASIAN Countries during 1968

ASIA/Countries	Year-1968
Afghanistan	3745
Brunei	8
Burma	8655
Cambodia	3405
Ceylon	1377
China Taiwan	3382
Cyprus	116
Hong-Kong	18
India	103476*
Indonesia	18326
Iran	7160
Iraq	2657
Israel	225
Japan	20986
Jordan	116
Korea (North)	5183
Korea (Rep.)	6934
Laos	955
Lebanon	66

Malaysia	
Sabah	95
Sarawak	123
W. Malaysia	1042
Mongolia	382
Nepal	3516
Pakistan	27884
Philippines	5900
Port Timor	32
Ryukyu Island	14
Saudi Arabia	235
Sth Yemen	48
Syria	1168
Thailand	12365
Turkey	15964
Viet-nam (NTH)	5150
Viet-nam (Rep)	4398
Yemen	742
China (Main)	182300

Note : (a) In case of Asian countries other than India "All Cereals" include Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Mixed-grain, Maize, Millet and Sorghum, Rice (Paddy), Buck-wheat, and miscellaneous cereals.

(b) In case of India, total cereals include Rice (in terms of paddy), Jowar, Bajra, Maize, Ragi, Small Millets, Wheat, and Barley.

*Data for India relate to 1968-69 agricultural year. For 1969-70, the estimate, taking rice in terms of paddy, comes to 108.03 million tonnes.

Source : Data in respect of Asian Countries other than India have been taken from F.A.O. Production Year Book, 1969, which is the latest issue available so far and gives information upto 1968.

**इन्दौर, मध्य प्रदेश में लोहे तथा
इस्पात का वितरण**

1865. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 में इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में हिन्दुस्तान स्टील डिपो से कितने व्यापारियों के लोहे और इस्पात के कोटे जारी किये गये और प्रत्येक को कितना कोटा मिला ; और

(ख) उन व्यक्तियों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्हें उक्त अवधि में भवनों का निर्माण करने के लिए कोटे मिले और प्रत्येक को कितना कोटा मिला ?

**इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री
(श्री शाहनवाज खान) :** (क) और (ख). जानकारी प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

**Lease of Chromite Mine in Orissa to Ferro-
chrome Factory in Andhra Pradesh**

1866. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-
GRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL
AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given any chromite mine in Orissa on lease to the Ferrochrome factory in Andhra Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether a copy of the lease deed will be placed on the Table ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) State
Government have been directed to grant 3
Mining Leases and 4 Prospecting Licences
for chrome on the revision petition filed by
M/s. Ferro Alloys Corporation Ltd. The
above licences and Leases have not been
executed so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

**Supply of Spare Parts of RS-09 Tractors
found Defective**

1867. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) whether East German Government
have supplied spare parts for the Tractors
which were found defective ; and

(b) if so, the quantum of such spare
parts received and the number of Tractors
salvaged therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Spare
parts for RS-09 tractors which were found
defective, have been supplied by the GDR
Suppliers and not the East German
Government

(b) A statement giving the information,
as furnished by the concerned State Agro-
Industries Corporations is appended.

Statement

S. No.	Name of Agro-Industries Corporation	Information furnished
1.	Gujarat	GDR Suppliers have supplied 238 sets of modification packages and III loose items. 203 tractors have been modified so far with the help of the items received from them.
2.	Rajasthan	146 modification sets were received with other spare parts. 7 Tractors were salvaged.
3.	Punjab	GDR Suppliers have carried out modifications on 301 tractors in Punjab upto November, 1970. Modifications have failed to improve working of the tractors. GDR Suppliers are carrying out modifications on remaining tractors since March, 1971. The farmers are reluctant for modifications.
4	Mysore	30 boxes of Clutch parts, 10 items of electrical parts were received but they are not fixed to tractors. No action is taken to rectify defects by GDR suppliers.
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Spares worth Rs. 5,29,250/- have been received. 190 tractors were attended to but troubles are persisting.
6.	Tamil Nadu	The spare parts needed for carrying out the modifications, as per the Agreement reached with the GDR suppliers have since been moved to Madras. Modifications works are being carried out under the supervision of GDR technicians. The modifications work actually started on 12-3-71 and so far 35 RS-09 tractors were found damaged. At the time of clearance of RS-09 tractors, five tractors are found damaged, with missing spare parts. These 5 tractors are not complete and spare parts are required to be acquired from GDR suppliers.

1970-71 में आयातित ट्रैक्टरों का
राज्यों को वितरण

1868. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71 में आयात किये गए
ट्रैक्टरों में से विभिन्न राज्यों को दिये गये
ट्रैक्टरों का राज्यवार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या इनमें से पंजाब सरकार को
दिये गये 600 जर्मन ट्रैक्टर दोषपूर्ण पाये गये
थे ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में क्या
कार्यवाही की गई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री
अण्णासहिव पी० शिन्डे) : (क) वर्ष 1969-70

की मांग को पूरा करने के लिए भारत-सरकार ने 35,000 ट्रेक्टरों का आयात करने का निर्णय किया था। इनमें से 33,500 ट्रेक्टरों के आयातों के लिए अब तक संबिदायें पूरी की जा चुकी हैं। इन 33,500 ट्रेक्टरों में से 16,875 ट्रेक्टर पहले ही विभिन्न राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों को आबंटित किये जा चुके हैं। राज्यवार व्यौरा प्रदर्शित करने वाला एक विवरण संलग्न है। अधिक ट्रेक्टरों का आबंटन यथा समय किया जाएगा। वर्ष 1971-72 की मांग के लिए आयात कार्यक्रम सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ख) वर्ष 1968-69 के आयात कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत पूर्वी जर्मनी से आयातित 600 आर० एस०-१ ट्रेक्टर पंजाब कृषि उद्योग निगम को आबंटित किए गये थे। ये ट्रेक्टर 1969-70 के दौरान प्राप्त हो गये थे। इन ट्रेक्टरों की कार्य-क्षमता के बारे में आम शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं।

(ग) दिनांक 21-2-71 को भारतीय राज्य व्यापार निगम तथा पूर्वी जर्मनी के सम्भरण-कर्त्ताओं के बीच आशोधित आर० एस०-09 ट्रेक्टरों की धापसी के लिए एक नयाचार पर हस्ताक्षर किये गये थे। इस नयाचार की एक प्रति सभा के पटल पर रखी जा चुकी है।

विवरण

1969-70 की मांग के अनुरूप विभिन्न राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगमों को वास्तव में आबंटित ट्रेक्टरों की संख्या।

क्रम सं०	राज्य कृषि उद्योग निगम का नाम	आबंटित ट्रेक्टरों की संख्या
1.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश	1,539
2.	असम	150
3.	बिहार	1,089

4.	गुजरात	1,254
5.	हरियाणा	1,432
6.	जम्मू तथा कश्मीर	120
7.	केरल	287
8.	मध्य प्रदेश	1,254
9.	तमिलनाडू	1,295
10.	महाराष्ट्र	1,339
11.	मैसूर	939
12.	उड़ीसा	190
13.	पंजाब	1,584
14.	राजस्थान	1,734
15.	उत्तर प्रदेश	2,579
16.	पश्चिम बंगाल	50
कुल		16,875

कोयले के मूल्य में वृद्धि

1869. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में इस समय कोयले की अनियमित सप्लाई के कारण लगातार कोयले के मूल्य बढ़ते जा रहे हैं।

(ख) कोयले की अनियमित सप्लाई के क्या कारण हैं ;

(ग) स्थिति में कब तक सुधार हो जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(घ) मूल्यों में वृद्धि को रोकने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) अनियमित आपूर्ति के कारण कोयले की कीमतों में वृद्धि होने की रिपोर्ट मिली है।

(ख) यह बैगनों की कमी के कारण है जो रेलवे के सन्मुख बंगाल-बिहार क्षेत्र में विधि और व्यवस्था की कठिनाइयों के परिणाम-स्वरूप है।

(ग) और (घ). उत्पादन केन्द्रों में कोयले की कोई कमी नहीं है और वास्तव में गर्त-मुखों पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में स्टॉक संचित हो गया है। भारत सरकार सम्पृक्त राज्य सरकारों के परामर्श से पूर्वी क्षेत्र में विधि और व्यवस्था स्थिति में सुधार लाकर रेलवे द्वारा कोयले का शीघ्र संचलन सुनिश्चित करने का प्रयास कर रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में पाये गये मैंगनीज और बौक्साइट अयस्क के निक्षेप

1870. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में मैंगनीज और बौक्साइट के भारी निक्षेपों का पता लगाया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उक्त खनिज पदार्थों को निकाला नहीं जा रहा है ;

(ग) क्या केन्द्र सरकार ने राज्य सरकार को कोई सहायता दी है जिससे इन खनिज पदार्थों को निकाला जा सके ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो यह सहायता किस तिथि को दी गई थी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खाँ) : (क) जी हां। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किए गए अन्वेषणों के

परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश के सुरगुजा, रायगढ़, बिलासपुर, शाहडोल दुर्ग, भण्डला, बालाघाट, जबलपुर, रेवा, सतना, पन्ना, गुना, शाजापुर, शिवपुरी और बस्तर जिलों में बाक्साइट के और छिन्दवाड़ा, बालाघाट, शबुआ और जबलपुर जिलों में मैंगनीज के अनेक निक्षेप और लघु प्राप्तिस्थल अवस्थापित किए गए हैं।

(ख) हिन्दुस्तान ऐलूमिनियम निगम द्वारा शाहडोल जिले, दामगढ़ और जालेस्वर क्षेत्रों में, जो कि अमरकंटक पठार का एक अंग है, बाक्साइट के निक्षेपों का समुपयोजन किया जा रहा है। भारतीय भूवैज्ञानिक सर्वेक्षण द्वारा किये गये विस्तृत समन्वेषण भण्डला, बिलासपुर, सुरगुजा, शाहडोल और बालाघाट जिलों में निक्षेप उपदर्शित किए हैं। कोरवा में स्थापित किए जा रहे अपने ऐलूमिनियम संयंत्र को संघोषित करने के लिए भारत ऐलूमिनियम कम्पनी द्वारा फुटका-पहाड़ और अमरकंटक पठार के क्षेत्रों को प्रमाणित निक्षेपों का विकास किया जा रहा है। 'मैंगनीज और इन्डिया लिमिटेड' और कुछ प्राइवेट अभिकरणों द्वारा मैंगनीज अयस्क निक्षेपों का समुपयोजन किया जा रहा है।

(ग) उत्तर नकारात्मक में है—मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इन खनिजों के समुपयोजन के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता के लिए निवेदन भी नहीं किया है।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता है।

मध्य प्रदेश में कृषि के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से सहायता देने का अनुरोध

1872. श्री गंगा चरण बोक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने राज्य में कृषि के विकास के लिए विश्व बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता देने का अनुरोध किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस राज्य द्वारा कितनी राशि की वित्तीय सहायता की मांग की गई है ; और

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने राज्य सरकार के इस अनुरोध पर अपनी अनुमति दे दी है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) तथा (ख). मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने भूमिगत जल विकास फार्म यंत्रीकरण और भूमि विकास के लिए लगभग 47.40 करोड़ रुपये के कुल परिव्यय की एक ऋण परियोजना तैयार की है, जिसके लिए विश्व बैंक से वित्तीय सहायता प्राप्त की जायेगी।

(ग) परियोजना विचाराधीन है।

मध्य प्रदेश की कपास की फसल की बीमारी से सुरक्षा

1873. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में कपास की फसल गम्भीर रूप से कई बीमारियों से ग्रस्त है ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्र सरकार को कोई अभ्यावेदन दिया है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा मध्य प्रदेश की कपास की फसल को बीमारियों से बचाने के लिए क्या उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा किये जाने का विचार है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). जी हां।

(ग) राज्य सरकार से प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त होने पर, सितम्बर-अक्तूबर 1970 में केन्द्रीय दलों ने रोग पीड़ित क्षेत्रों का दौरा किया।

केन्द्रीय दल ने यह सिफारिश की थी कि राज्य में कपास की फसलों को कीड़ों तथा महामारियों से बचाने के लिए संगठित नियन्त्रण उपाय किये जाने चाहिए। राज्य कृषि विभाग ने राजकीय कीट एवं रोग अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत, खन्डवा, खारगोन और धार जिलों को कीटों तथा रोगों से संक्रामित क्षेत्र घोषित कर दिया था जिस क्षेत्र में केन्द्रीय दल ने कीट नियन्त्रण कार्य चालू रखने की सिफारिश की थी उस का क्षेत्रफल 61,860 एकड़ है। राज्य सरकार द्वारा मांगी जाने पर राष्ट्रीय संकट राहत निधि के अन्तर्गत केन्द्रीय वित्तीय सहायता स्वीकृत की जाएगी जो कीटनाशी दवाओं पर होने वाले कुल व्यय का 50 प्रतिशत अनुदान के रूप में तथा 25 प्रतिशत ऋण के रूप में होगी। इसका निधरिण वास्तव में आवरित क्षेत्र तथा नियंत्रण परिचालन कार्य पर होने वाले व्यय के आधार पर किया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में वन्य जीवन रक्षा-स्थल के लिए क्षेत्रों का विकास

1874. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वन जीवन बोर्ड ने मध्य प्रदेश के कुछ क्षेत्रों का रक्षा स्थलों के रूप में विकास करने की सिफारिश की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका व्यौरा क्या है और सरकार ने बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को कार्यान्वित करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) तथा (ख). जी हां।

राज्य वन्य जीवन बोर्ड की सिफारिशों पर एक राष्ट्रीय उद्यान अर्थात् शाहडोल जिले में बन्दागढ़ राष्ट्रीय उद्यान तथा एक रक्षा-स्थल होशंगाबाद जिले के बोरी में स्थापित किया गया है। निम्नलिखित 8 अन्य रक्षा-स्थलों को

स्थापित करने की सिफारिशों पर राज्य सरकार विचार कर रही है :—

रक्षा-स्थल	जिला
1. कुटर्ह	बस्तर जिला
2. धुनघुटी	भाहडोल जिला
3. चुरना	होशंगाबाद जिला
4. खापा	होशंगाबाद जिला
5. पाटन	" "
6. खवासा	सिऔनी जिला
7. खन्डलाई	" "
8. गांधी मागर	इंदौर जिला
(चिड़ियाओं का रक्षा-स्थल)	

Import of Steel

1875. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL and MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Steel worth 42 crores of rupees in being imported this year ;

(b) if so, the particulars of parties through whom this steel in being imported ;

(c) the value of import licences given to each party ;

(d) the value of each category of steel which Government have decided to import ; and

(e) the reasons for this shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No precise estimate of imports this year (1971-72) can be made. They are expected to exceed Rs. 100 crores.

(b) Imports are made by actual users, as well as the public sector canalising agencies :

(c) This information is available in the Weekly Bulletin of Industrial Licences, import Licences and Export Licences, a Government Publication, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library ;

(d) The categories for which import is permissible are given in the Import Trade Control Policy Book No. 1. I appendix 41, Sch. A to D, a Government publication, a copy of which is available in the Parliament Library. The extent to which each category will be imported will depend on the extent to which import licences are issued against the requirements indicated by consumers during the year, and the extent to which such licences are utilised ;

(e) Indigenous production of the categories permissible for import is not adequate to meet domestic requirements. The annual import policy, permitting the import of different categories of steel, is framed after taking into consideration the extent to which domestic availability is likely to meet requirements.

Strike by Employees of Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd , Calcutta

1876. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., Calcutta, are on strike from the middle of may, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the demands of the employees on the steps taken to redress the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a partial strike from the 17th May, 1971, among daily-rated workers of the Hindustan Steel-works Construction Limited employed on equipment and structural erection works, and also some employees engaged in the stores organisation.

(b) The charter of demands submitted by the workers is given in the statement attached. The demands which the management of H.S.C.L. agreed to consider, after discussion with the representatives of the unrecognised Union, viz. United Proutist Labour Federation, which has organised the strike, are as follows :

1. Modification of wage structures of all categories of workers of H.S.C.L. including monthly rated workers.
2. Housing or house rent allowance in lieu.
3. Overtime wages for work done on overtime basis.
4. Conveyance allowance from Workmen's residence to work site.
5. Absorption of daily rated employees to Company's scale.
6. Medical facilities to the dependents of the daily rated workers (wife and children).
7. Seniority list of workers to be published.
8. Quick disposal of grievance regarding accidents, including workmen's compensation for H.S.C.L. workers.
9. Education facilities upto middle standard by Education Department.

It was agreed with the representatives of all the Unions, including the Secretary of UPLF, that item 1, 2, 4, 5 and 6 of the demands specified above, may be referred to arbitration. However, the Executive Committee of UPLF did not accept the proposal for arbitration. As UPLF is not a representative body of the workers acceptable under the Industrial Disputes Act, H.S.C.L. have advised the workers to constitute a new committee under the Act for further negotiations with H.S.C.L. Meanwhile, most of the workers on the Stores side have resumed duty and are discussing their demands with H.S.C.L. separately.

Statement

UNIVERSAL PROGRESSIVE LABOUR FEDERATION BOKARO STEEL CITY

Charter of Demands of the employees employed in Bokaro Steel Limited, Hindustan Steel works Construction Ltd. and different civil, erection and fabrication contractors, submitted by U.P.L.F.

1. The wage structure of the employees of B.S.L., HSCL and different contractors working under the same should be as follows :
 - (a) The difference between lowest and highest categories should not be more than ten times in any case.
 - (b) There should be only ten pay scales from lowest to highest categories.
 - (c) Wage-structure of all engineering, civil, erection and electrical workers working under contractors should be at par.
 - (d) Implementation of wage structure committee award that is interim relief Rs. 33/—to the workers of HSCL with retrospective effect.
2. Overtime to all workers below the grades of Rs. 400-950/— including field and office staff.
3. Channel of promotion should be decided immediately for all categories to employees of B.S.L., working in field and offices below the grade of Rs. 400-950/—.
4. All vacancies upto the grade of Rs. 400-950/—should be filled up by the departmental candidate working on the line in B.S.L. and H.S.C.L.
5. All the muster roll workers working under B.S.L. and H.S.C.L. working more than six months should be absorbed in regular cadre immediately and contract system should

be abolished and entire work should be done departmentally by BSL and HSCL.

6. All the employees whose services have been terminated over victimised by the BSL, HSCL should be reinstated including Security Guards etc.
7. Construction allowance should be restored in BSL from 15% to 20%.
8. Employees on three to five years contract should be absorbed in regular cadre.
9. Casteism, Nepotism and favouritism should be stopped and a Higher Power Committee headed by a Retired Judge should be formed immediately for investigation of above allegations along with the causes of the delay of the project.
10. Following amenities and facilities should be given to all the workmen whether they are working in BSL, HSCL or different contractors.
 - (a) House or house allowance at par with Central Government employees.
 - (b) Free education to the ward of employees up to higher secondary standard along with prescribed dresses and mid-day meal.
 - (c) Provision of conveyance or conveyance allowance.
 - (d) Medical facilities for all employees and their dependents.
 - (e) Connecting metal road from colonies to Bokaro Steel City Station along with due facility.
 - (f) Bus facility to staff working inside the plant and other working site.

(g) Fencing of all type of quarter for maximum utilisation of the wastage.

(h) Gratuities to all employees.

(i) Immediate arrangement for subsidised canteen.

(j) Entertainment programme for all employees/workers.

Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd.

1877. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd., do not do most of the construction work themselves, but it is done by private contractors, resulting in occasional labour trouble, work stoppage etc.; and

(b) if so, whether it is proposed to end the system of engaging private contractors and to ensure that construction job is done entirely by the Hindustan Steel Works Construction Ltd. ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) It is true that Hindustan Steelworks Construction Ltd. have entrusted most of the construction work relating to civil engineering and structural works to private contractors. However, this is not the only or even the main factor responsible for occasional labour troubles at Bokaro.

(b) and (c). Hindustan Steelworks Construction are already executing departmentally the works relating to erection of equipment and in certain areas also the erection of structurals. It is neither advantageous nor practical to eliminate the private contractors altogether, particularly for civil works and structurals. In these areas it is necessary to employ substantial equipment and machinery which are available with the private contractors who have gathered the necessary skills and expertise for executing massive works of this type.

राजस्थान में खाद्यान्न की वसूली

1878. श्री मूलचंद डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971 में भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने राजस्थान राज्य से कितना बाजरा और कितना गेहूं खरीदा है तथा उनकी वसूली दर क्या है ;

(ख) क्या गेहूं और बाजरे की खरीद सीधे काश्तकारों से नहीं करके दलालों के माध्यम से की गई थी जिसके परिणामस्वरूप बजाये काश्तकारों के दलालों को लाभ हुआ ;

(ग) क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारियों ने उचित समय पर खाद्यान्न नहीं खरीदा जिसका परिणाम यही हुआ कि किसानों को पूरा लाभ नहीं मिल सका ; और

(घ) खरीद के समय भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने किस किस्म के दाजरे और गेहूं को प्राथमिकता दी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मई, 1971 के अन्त तक केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य सरकार के खाते में 60.6 हजार मी० टन बाजरा और 65.8 हजार मी० टन गेहूं खरीदा है। यह खरीदारी खाद्यान्नों लिए निर्धारित अधिप्राप्ति मूल्यों पर की गई है।

(ख) शुरू में, यह शिकायत थी कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम उत्पादकों से सीधे खरीदारी नहीं कर रहा है। अतः राज्य सरकार के परामर्श से उत्पादकों को प्रमाणित करने के लिए प्रत्येक क्रय केन्द्र के लिए सलाहकार समितियां गठित की गई थीं और उन सलाहकार समितियों की सहायता से भारतीय खाद्य निगम के कर्मचारी अब सीधे ही उत्पादकों से खरीदारी कर रहे हैं।

(ग) जहां तक बाजरा का संबंध है, भारतीय खाद्य निगम वर्षा से प्रभावित खाद्यान्नों

की खरीदारी नहीं कर सका क्योंकि बाजरा निर्धारित मानकों से घटिया किस्म का था। निर्दिष्टियों में ढील देने से इन निर्दिष्टियों के अन्तर्गत आने वाले वर्षा से प्रभावित ऐसे खाद्यान्न की खरीदारी की जा रही है।

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम केन्द्रीय/राज्य सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित निर्दिष्टियों के अनुसार खाद्यान्नों की खरीदारी करता है।

राजस्थान के सिंचाई की सुविधाओं से रहित क्षेत्रों में कृषि विकास परियोजना

1879. श्री मूलचंद डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सिंचाई की सुविधाओं से रहित किन-किन क्षेत्रों में कृषि विकास परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं तथा इन परियोजनाओं की संख्या कितनी है और उनमें कितने व्यक्तियों को लाभ होने की संभावना है ; और

(ख) राजस्थान में निकट भविष्य में ऐसी कितनी परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गई हैं अथवा आरम्भ किए जाने की संभावना है तथा उनके नाम क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्डे) : (क) चौथी योजना की अवधि के दौरान बारानी खेती के अन्तर्गत 24 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएं चलाने का इरादा है। वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान आन्ध्र प्रदेश, गुजरात हरियाणा, मध्य प्रदेश, महाराष्ट्र, मैसूर, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडू तथा उत्तर प्रदेश के प्रत्येक राज्य में इस प्रकार की एक-एक तथा कुल 9 मार्गदर्शी परियोजनाएं आरम्भ की गई थीं। शेष 15 योजनाएं चालू वित्तीय वर्ष में आरम्भ की जा रही हैं। अनुमान है कि इन परियोजनाओं से एक लाख से अधिक व्यक्ति लाभान्वित होंगे।

(ग) राजस्थान में पहले ही जोधपुर में एक मार्गदर्शी परियोजना चल रही है। अन्य दो परियोजनाओं के लिए स्थान का चुनाव सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

मोतीहारी (बिहार) में माडर्न बेकरी के एक एकक की स्थापना

1830. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनता में माडर्न बेकरी के उत्पादों की भारी मांग है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में स्थित मोतीहारी में उसका एक एकक स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी० शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Sanction of New Posts in Employees Provident Fund Organisation due to Increase in work

1881. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether work-load of the Employees Provident Fund Organisation has increased manifold on account of the introduction of Family Pension Funds with effect from the 1st March, 1971 ;

(b) if so, whether new posts in the Employees Provident Fund Organisation have been sanctioned ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHA-

BILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The administration of the Family Pension cum-Life Assurance Scheme is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Government of India. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :

(a) to (c). Although the Family Pension scheme has been introduced with effect from 1-3-71, the date for exercise of options by employees has been extended to 31st August, 1971. The scope of work load thrown on the Organisation would depend on the extent of options exercised in favour of the Scheme by 31-8-1971 as also the number of persons who would become members of the Employees' Provident Fund scheme after 1-3-71. So far no new posts have been sanctioned. The increase in workload is, however, being assessed and necessary staff will be provided to the extent justified.

Setting up of an Explosives Plant in Public Sector

1882. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a decision has been taken to set up an explosives plant in the public sector ; and

(b) if so, its location ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Not yet. This decision will be taken only after the examination of the feasibility report prepared and submitted recently by Engineers India Ltd. to the Government.

Lock-out in Simna Chhera Tea Estate Tripura

1883. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that a long drawn lock-out is continuing in

Tripura tea garden known as Simna Chhera Tea Estate ;

(b) whether the tea garden labourers are suffering due to illegal lock-out ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to reopen the garden ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Training to ITI Trainees in specialised Skills to Promote Self-Employment

1884. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Centre has formulated a scheme to impart Industrial Training Institution trainees additional training in specialised skills to promote self-employment ; and

(b) if so, the State-wise details regarding the percentage of apprentices undergoing such training ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Scheme is to be implemented by the State Governments. It was forwarded to them for taking appropriate action. The Governments of Gujarat and West Bengal have already introduced the Scheme in their States ; information in regard to the percentage of apprentices undergoing the training there is being collected from them and will be placed on the Table of the House after it is received. The Scheme is yet to be implemented in the other States.

Lock-out in Golakpur Tea Garden, Tripura

1885. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether lock-out is continuing from March 1971 in Golakpur Tea Garden of Tripura ;

(b) whether the lock-out has been declared illegal by the Tripura Administration ; and

(c) if so, whether any compensation will be paid to the workers and employees of the garden ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

Allotment of Agricultural Land to Delhi Colonists from West Pakistan against their Claims

1886. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Delhi Colonists who are from West Pakistan and who have been allotted agricultural land in the Union Territory of Delhi so far in settlement of their claims ;

(b) whether there are still some such colonists residing in the Union Territory of Delhi whose claims have not been fully or partially settled ;

(c) if so, the names of such colonists together with their addresses ; and

(d) the total area of agricultural land, together with its break-up, village-wise, available in the Union Territory of Delhi for allotment to such colonists ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : (a) 76.

(b) Originally the claims of all Delhi Colonists had been satisfied. Subsequently, however, due to the following developments,

out of 76 mentioned above, part claims of 15 have been reopened for settlement :

- (i) Certain areas were declared urban and the allotment of land in that area was revised.
- (ii) In certain plots of land, Bhoomidari rights were acquired by tenants and, consequently, the allotment of these plots were cancelled.
- (iii) Certain plots of land were declared as non-evacuee property on appeals or representations to higher tribunals
- (vi) The claims of certain Delhi Colonists were enhanced on examination of revenue records received from Pakistan.
- (c). The information is given in the Statement Laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-378/71*].
- (d) The question of availability of rural agricultural land for allotment to such colonists is under examination.

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

PAKISTAN'S REPORTED USE OF RAVI WATER

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"Pakistan's reported use of Ravi water even after the expiry of the Agreement in April, 1970."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K.L. RAO) : The flow in Ravi varies from year to year from 5 million acre feet to 7 million acre feet, the average flow being of the order of 6.4 million acre feet. At the time of partition, about 1.5 million acre feet of these waters were being utilised in the areas now in India.

Under the Indus Waters Treaty 1960, the entire flow of the Ravi has become available for the unrestricted use of India from 1st April, 1970

By the construction of the UBDC extension, Madhopur-Beas Link, the Harike headworks, Sirhind Feeder and partial construction of the Rajasthan Canal, additional 2.5 million acre feet is being used. When the Pong Dam is completed, due to integrated operation of the system, the works mentioned above will be capable of utilising another 1.5 million acre feet of Ravi waters. This leaves a balance of 1 million acre feet in an average year which will go down the river Ravi and this occurs mostly in monsoon months. To impound these flood waters, alternate proposals for a storage dam are under study

SHRI P. GANGADEB : In view of its national importance, the Punjab Government had made a provision of Rs. 26.61 crores for this project in the draft fourth plan, but it was rejected by the working group of the planning Commission. I want to know why the Planning Commission did not give priority for this project, knowing fully well that the utilisation of this river water would have definitely benefited the country, rather than wasting it away for such a long time ?

DR K.L. RAO : As it is, in order to complete the works we have undertaken, which will enable the utilisation of 8 million acre feet of the waters now going down the rivers, that is to say, making use of most of the waters that is now going down the river, we have got to find Rs. 210 crores more than what we have provided for in the Fourth Plan. Due to financial stringency we could not provide it. If we could further provide Rs. 90 crores we could construct a dam utilising 1 million acre feet of water from Ravi. That is why the Planning Commission correctly felt that whatever we can spare we should concentrate on building up or completing works which we have undertaken.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA (Hassan) : Under the Indus Treaty Agreement Pakistan has received a foreign aid of R. 1,000 crores besides supply of water at the rate of about 2 million acre feet annually for the past so many years. Now the surplus water is flowing to Pakistan. After the expiry of the

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

treaty on the 1st April 1970 India has exclusive right and no obligation over the eastern rivers. According to statistical analysis and admitted technical opinion, by the Ravi waters alone 3 lakhs acres of land will become irrigable which will produce a crop worth Rs. 45 crores every year. If we want to take advantage of this potential and take up the construction of this work at the national level the completion of this project will take up another 7 to 10 years. In view of this, what financial allocation is being made by the Planning Commission and the Minister for the completion of this project on the river Ravi? This is a project which raised a controversy which was about to erupt as a war and then the World Bank took some initiative as long back as 1950 to bring the two parties to a settlement. I want to know whether the government is serious in allotting sufficient funds to finalise this project at an early stage to see that our water is not lost. Because, after the construction of the Mangla dam, according to their press notes and their own admission, Pakistan no longer needs this water whether under the transitory agreement or otherwise. They are no longer in need of this water and it is now going waste. Why should we allow this water to flow waste? Why not the government be serious in this matter? What is the amount that the government have earmarked for the construction and completion of the dam?

DR. K.L. RAO : The three rivers which are assigned to us are Sutlej, Ravi and Beas. We are using already three-fourths of their waters and only one-fourth of the water is going down the river. Now only 9 million acre-feet of water is flowing in Sutlej, Beas and Ravi in the monsoon season. By constructing and completing the dam in Beas we will be able to make use of 8 million acre-feet out of 9 million acre-feet and by constructing a dam in Ravi we will be able to make use of 1 million acre-feet. What we are trying to do is to complete the works which will require a large amount of money, the Pong dam first, so that we can utilize 8 million acre-feet. When it is constructed, the water that is lost in the monsoon will be only 1 million acre-feet in Ravi. Even in Ravi we feel that we should not leave any water unused. Therefore, we are already

having some schemes for Ravi. A scheme has been submitted by Punjab and two schemes by Himachal Pradesh. We are examining them and we hope to start these projects in the Fourth Plan by making some provisional expenditure for preliminary survey.

But the actual work will be done in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : What is the estimated finance that we may require for this project?

DR. K. L. RAO : We have to find, as I submitted in the very beginning itself, another Rs. 210 crores to complete the works on the Beas itself. This we did not provide in the Plan. Beyond what we have provided in the Plan we must find another Rs. 210 crores to complete the works on the Beas. The works on the Ravi will cost us another Rs. 90 crores to Rs. 100 crores. So, in order to completely stopping the water from going down the rivers, we require Rs. 310 crores—Rs. 210 crores on the Beas, Rajasthan Canal and everything connected with it and Rs. 100 crores on the Ravi. We are now concentrating on trying to find Rs. 210 crores from outside the Plan. That is the main thing that we are trying to do now. Out of the Rs. 100 crores also, we propose to do works worth Rs. 10 crores to Rs. 15 crores in the Fourth Plan so that we can catch up with the preliminaries and finish the work in the Fifth Plan.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Much needed water is still flowing down the Ravi in Pakistan when dry lands in Haryana and Rajasthan are very much in need of water. The Minister has lifelong association with projects of irrigation and power. He has stated that the works could not be completed for lack of finances. He knew ten years ago that these surplus waters of Ravi and the Beas will be available from April 1970. I would like to know from him the amount of loss that the Haryana Government is suffering on the newly constructed canals. The old canals, like the Western Jamuna Canal, are also carrying hardly 10 per cent of the full capacity in winter

months. After that, about four years ago, the Gurgaon Canal was completed. Now the Jui Canal and the Loharu Canal have been newly completed. All these works were taken up relying on the surplus Ravi and Beas waters.* There must be a huge loss that the Haryana Government is suffering because the canals are not carrying their full capacity and waters have not been available to these canals. I would like to know the extent of the loss suffered by the Haryana Government alone on the Gurgaon Canal project and on the Jui and Loharu Canal projects, calculating the interest on the huge investments and also the amount incurred on maintenance and other staff.

DR. K. L. RAO : I would not like to submit about the sharing of the waters between Punjab and Haryana. It is only when that is decided that it will be known how much is the loss that the hon. Member has asked about. There is 7.2 million acre feet of water obtained from the Ravi and the Beas to be shared. The question as to how to share this water has not yet been decided. We appointed a technical committee to give us the data. The data has come just now. Further discussions have to be held about how to divide this 7.2 million acre feet of water between Punjab and Haryana. Then only we will know how much water will go into the various canals that the hon. Member has mentioned and how much water will not go into these canals.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनंदगांव) : अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय सिंचाई मंत्री के उत्तर से ऐसा अनुभव होता है कि उनकी दशा बड़ी दीन है। किसी भी योजना के सम्बन्ध में उत्तर देते हुए वे कहते हैं कि पैसा नहीं है, साधन नहीं है लेकिन फैक्ट्स एण्ड फीगर्स और स्टैटिस्टिक्स में वे बड़े तेज हैं परन्तु उनके पास पैसा नहीं है। यह जल समझौता सन् 1960 में हुआ था और उसमें स्पष्ट था कि रावी जल सम्पूर्ण रूप से भारत को मिलेगा सन् 1970 में। इस संधि के अन्तर्गत सन् 1970 समाप्त हुआ, अप्रैल समाप्त हुआ तो फिर क्या कारण है कि जो योजनाएँ आपने ली थीं, पोंग डैम या जितनी

भी स्कीमें थीं उनको समय से पहले पूरा क्यों नहीं किया ताकि पूरा जल इस देश को मिल सके ? इसका दायित्व किस पर है ? यह प्रश्न पाकिस्तान से सम्बन्ध रखता है और यह जल हमारा है लेकिन हमको इसलिए नहीं मिल रहा है क्योंकि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। हमारी स्टोरेज स्कीम्स इसलिए पूरी नहीं हुई कि हमारे पास पैसा नहीं है। प्रत्येक प्रश्न पर डा० राव का यही उत्तर आता है कि पैसा नहीं है। तो यह दायित्व किस का है ? आपके पास पैसा नहीं है तो चव्हाण साहब से लीजिए, उनके पास भी न हो तो प्रधान मन्त्री जी से लीजिए या फिर अध्यक्ष जी आप ही कहीं से दिलवाइये। ... (व्यवधान) ... तो ये जो योजनाएँ पूरी नहीं हो पा रही हैं इसमें जब तक पानी और पैसा इन दोनों का समन्वय नहीं होगा तब तक पानी कभी नहीं मिलेगा। लेकिन पानी मिलना चाहिए और पैसे का कोई न कोई इन्तजाम किया जाना चाहिए वरना हर बार यही उत्तर देना कि फाइनेंस न होने के कारण जो पानी हमको मिलना चाहिए वह पाकिस्तान को मिल रहा है या बेकार जा रहा है, यह उचित नहीं है। आपको कोई ऐसी योजना बतानी चाहिए ताकि बार-बार आपकी यह जो हीनता, दीनता और अकिंचन की स्थिति है वह मिटे और इस देश को पानी मिले।

DR. K. L. RAO : I am afraid, the hon. Member is taking a very easy position in regard to finances. I am in-charge of a Ministry which only spends and incurs expenditure on both irrigation and power projects. We have got a large number of projects which we are not able to complete because of lack of money. The Planning Commission is trying to do their best and we fight with the Planning Commission to get more money. But all the same it is not possible to complete all the projects we have.

Then, unfortunately, due to various other factors like devaluation and rise in prices, the estimates have gone up heavily. For example, in the case of Beas-Sutlaj project, the cost has gone up twice.

[Dr. K. L. Rao]

The original estimate was Rs. 90 crores and now it is Rs. 180 crores. The estimates have gone up in each one of these projects. There are many factors which are outside the control of the Ministry of Irrigation and Power, like, the rise in cost and prices. If there is a tax on steel, aluminium and all that, naturally, the whole cost goes up. The cost of every project goes up. The cost of rural electrification goes up. What we can do with Rs. 10 crores ; we will not be able to do half that work.

What I submit is we are trying to do as much as possible. Take, for example, Rajasthan. What about the loss suffered by Rajasthan. The Rajasthan Canal Stage II is not yet being started. It requires Rs. 90 crores. Unless they do that, there is a loss to them. One has got to do the best with the resources available. The hon. Member talks of getting more funds and all that. We want more money. If you require the money only for irrigation and power, then you can get more. But you ask for money for everything, for education, and all that. There is a limit to that. What I submit is that it is a very serious matter. In the matter of irrigation and power, the Ministry has to go a long way and that requires money. These are the two sectors in which considerable money is being spent also.

श्री राम शेखर प्रसाद सिंह (छपरा) : माननीय अध्यक्ष जी, माननीय मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब देते हुए कहा है कि दो तिहाई पानी का उपयोग हम करते हैं और केवल एक तिहाई हिस्सा बरसात के दिनों में बह जाता है। उन्होंने यह भी उत्तर में बताया कि रुपया बहुत लगेगा और बहुत सी दूसरी योजनायें भी कम्पलीट करनी हैं परन्तु इन योजनाओं का अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय महत्व है क्योंकि एक दूसरे देश से पानी बचा कर अपने यहां रखना है और यह बहुत जरूरी है और इसके लिए जल्दी भी करनी चाहिए। और अगर यह जरूरी नहीं है तो मन्त्री महोदय बता दें कि इस पानी की आवश्यकता नहीं है, यह पानी बेकार जाता है इसलिए पैसा लगाने की जरूरत नहीं है। चूंकि

यह एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय विषय है, इस देश का पानी दूसरे एक ऐसे देश में जा रहा है जिससे कि हमारे सम्बन्ध अच्छे नहीं हैं तो ऐसी स्थिति में इमर्जेंसी के तरीके पर इसको बनाने में क्या एतराज है और जो पैसे की जरूरत हो उसको इमर्जेंसी को देखते हुए खर्च किया जाये ?

DR. K. L. RAO : As I have submitted already, apart from the Fourth Plan provision that has been made for the conservation of Beas water, we require Rs. 210 crores more than what is provided in the Fourth Plan and for the control of Ravi waters by construction of the Thain Dam, we require another Rs. 90 crores. In all, Rs. 300 crores are required outside the Plan provision to be made for the Fourth Plan. If that money is found, I can assure the House that we will complete all the works and see that not a drop of water is wasted, within 5 years.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : We are not at all satisfied by the statement of the Minister. We have a right to ask for clarification.

MR. SPEAKER : No, Sir. I am not prepared for that.

12.20 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT RE.
SINGARENI COLLIERIES CO. LTD.
AND ALUMINIUM (CONTROL)
AMDT. ORDER

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES
(SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to
lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the

Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1969-70.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Singareni Collieries Company Limited, for the year 1969-70 along with Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-362/71.*]

- (2) A copy of the Aluminium (Control) Amendment Order, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 2084 in Gazette of India dated the 24th May, 1971, under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-363/71.*]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT AND ACCOUNTS OF N. C. D. C.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): On behalf of Shri Annasahib P. Shinde, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—
- (i) The Orissa Rice (Movement Control) Second Amendment Order, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 687 in Gazette of India dated the 7th May, 1971.
 - (ii) The Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill) Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 890 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1971.
 - (iii) The Delhi Roller Mills Wheat Products (Ex-mill and Retail)

Price Control (Amendment) Order, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 891 in Gazette of India dated the 31st May, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-364/71.*]

- (2) A copy of the Certified Accounts (Hindi and English Versions) of the National Cooperative Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audit Report thereon, under sub-section (4) of section 17 of the National Cooperative Development Corporation Act, 1962. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-365/71.*]

INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT AMDT. RULES AND EMPLOYEES STATE INSURANCE AMDT. RULES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Central (Amendment) Rules, 1970 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 732 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 15 of the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-366/71.*]
- (2) A copy of the Employees' State Insurance (Central) Amendment Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 362 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1971, under sub-section (4) of section 95 of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-367/71.*]

12.23 hrs.

**BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE
SECOND REPORT**

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :**
Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the
Second Report of the Business Advisory
Committee presented to the House on
the 9th June, 1971."

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : When
I raised a question regarding the appoint-
ment of the Committee for the Welfare of
the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes,
you were pleased to say, Mr. Speaker, that
it is a question of time and it is bound to
come. I would like to know from the
Government when they are coming with
the motion for the appointment of the
Committee on the Welfare of the Scheduled
Castes and Scheduled Tribes. And, secondly,
I want to know about the re-introduction of
the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not part of
the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : It should
have come immediately after the Motion
regarding the appointment of the Public
Accounts Committee, Estimates Committee
and Public Undertakings Committee. This
is a most important Committee for the
welfare of the Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister can
reply to him later ; this does not arise out
of the present Motion. These are two
separate things. Now, the question is :

"That this House do agree with the
Second Report of the Business Advisory
Committee presented to the House on
the 9th June, 1971."

The motion was adopted.

12.24 hrs.

**GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL
DISCUSSION—Contd**

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now
take up further discussion on the General
Budget. Shri Satish Chandra was on his
legs.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA (Bareilly) :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have come back to this
House after a long gap of nine years. I had
the privilege to be here for a decade and a
half. I find that there are now quite a
number of new faces, new traditions and a
new type of atmosphere. I am still trying
to acclimatize myself to the new environ-
ments.

I have been listening patiently to
speeches delivered from the Opposition side
including some by my erstwhile colleagues
and have found a striking similarity in
those speeches either from my friend Shri
Indrajit Gupta or Shri Shyamnandan Mishra
or for that matter from Shri Atal Bihari
Vajpayee or Shri H. M. Patel. All of them
want to have faster rate of economic growth
and appear to be anxious that we move
forward in a rapid way ; they are, however,
opposed to all fresh taxation proposals of
the Finance Minister. The pattern of
speeches made by opposition leaders lead me
to think that instead of taking any lessons
from what had happened during the past
few months including the verdict of the
electorate, they are still trying to make
political capital out of a difficult situation.

The Finance Minister has to perform a
difficult task. It is a difficult task any-
where and at any time, more so in a country
like our, which is poverty-stricken, is trying
to build up its economy after a long period
of alien rule and has not been able to shake
off completely its feudal outlook and
traditions, social prejudices, superstitions and
ignorance.

In a developing country, the task of a
Finance Minister becomes doubly difficult.
He has to make extra effort to mobilise
resources with a view to usher an era of
development, progress and prosperity.
Instead of extending sympathy to the Finance

Minister and offering constructive suggestions, he has been unreasonably subjected to unkind remarks.

My hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra said yesterday that the Finance Minister had made a wonderful gift to the Opposition and that he welcomed that gift. I am surprised that the leader of a group should, in trying to appear to be intelligent, witty and humorous, make such remarks and laugh with a sense of self satisfaction. When the wise laugh, the world laughs with them. But we saw yesterday that when he laughed, his few camp-followers just smiled with him.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central) : Smiled at him.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA : I am glad. ..

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Only my hon friend was looking somewhat morose. Every other Member was laughing.

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA : I am glad that Shri Madhavrao Scindia, Shri Shyamnandan Mishra and Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee are now the champions of the masses.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We had been together. So, why does he say 'now' ?

SHRI SATISH CHANDRA : the champions of those who have rejected them. They try to put up brave faces in this House together with the erstwhile bureaucrats. I shall leave it at that.

In examining the budget proposals, we should keep in mind the accepted objectives. Those objectives have been enunciated ever since the attainment of Independence. The nation has to march forward on road to progress in a planned manner. My hon. friend Shri Shyamnandan Mishra knows more about it than I do, because he had been closely associated with process of planning.

In determining our objectives, we had taken care to assess the long term as well as

short-term requirements of the nation. After all, what is it that we want to achieve ? We want a rise in the national income, in the per capita income and in the general standard of living of the people.

We want to solve the unemployment problem which has so far defied solution. That can only be done if we develop our economy at a fast rate and create employment opportunities for a large number of people. We want to train technical manpower and this takes a much longer time than setting up a vast factory. We want progress oriented towards establishing a just social order. It is not merely economic growth, for the benefit of a few. The fruits of economic development have to be shared by all so that there is equitable distribution of wealth in the country. Such regions, communities and classes as are backward should have equality of opportunity to grow so that every citizen feels the sensation of being a partner in the great enterprise of building a democratic socialist structure of society.

Now, whenever even a modest step is taken to check the concentration of wealth and economic power in a few hands, the rich and the privileged classes raise a hue and cry.

I am glad that the experience gained during the last few months has brought about some change in the mental outlook of our friends in the Opposition. Not very long ago, they opposed the abolition of the privy purses of former rulers ; now they pose as champions of the downtrodden and the poor classes.

How do they want us to proceed ? They do not want taxes. They, however, plead for higher investment and faster rate of growth. They want that the needs and requirements of the people should be met. In a poor country like India, these needs and requirements are tremendous. The vastness of the country inhabited by 550 million people is a problem in itself. To give them all social justice is not an easy task. We can move towards the attainment of socio-economic objectives only slowly. If we do not lose sight of those objectives

[Shri Satish Chandra]

and take proper steps, I am quite sure we shall be able to march ahead.

Although all of us want technological development, more industries, better agriculture, trained manpower and so on, we try to oppose taxation in every shape or form. There might be differences here and there. But I am surprised that in criticising the proposals put forward by the Finance Minister, my hon. friends have not made one constructive suggestion as to how this process of economic and social development should be accelerated or how the objectives that we have in mind could be achieved. In the absence of such constructive suggestions and in the face of similar objections being raised against budget proposals by the left and the right, I am persuaded to believe that what the Finance Minister is doing is the right thing and that he has chosen the correct middle path on which alone the country can march ahead to progress.

MR. SPEAKER : Almost all the Opposition parties have exhausted their time but the DMK has got three minutes and the United Independent Group also has got three minutes. The Telangana Praja Samiti has got 22 minutes. If they do not turn up I shall distribute it among the Opposition Members. The Muslim League has got six minutes. The surplus that we save by lunch hour, I shall have that distributed too. The Congress had not enough time ; the list is very long ; 28 Members want to speak ; that will require two full days more. I think each of them can take three or four minutes just to press their points as this is the last day and Mr. Chavan is to start his reply at 4 p. m. I shall try to accommodate as many Members as possible and hope that the Deputy-Speaker will also do so.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
You may ask the Members to confine
their observations to as few minutes as
possible, at any rate not exceeding ten
minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : If I give ten minutes,
hardly five or six Members can speak
because then the other Opposition Members'
time also will be there.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY
(Nizamabad) : The time of the Telangana
Praja Samiti may be given to other Members
from the Telangana ?

MR. SPEAKER : Telangana Members
who fought against them ?... (*Interruptions*)

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मैं हृदय से इस बजट का समर्थन करने
के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। माननीय श्याम नन्दन
मिश्र और माननीय अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी ने
भाषण देते हुए हमारे प्रधान मंत्री का मुकाबला
श्रीमती भंडारनायके और डा० सुकर्ण के साथ
किया था। इसका मैं विरोध करता हूँ। कारण
यह है कि हमारी प्रधान मंत्री ने बड़ी मेहनत
से हमारा इमेज दुनिया के सामने पेश किया है।
उनको इस तरीके से बोलना नहीं चाहिए था।
अगर उनको हमारे प्रधान मंत्री को किसी के
साथ कम्पेयर करना ही था तो जान कैंनेडी के
साथ करना चाहिए था। उन्होंने वहाँ के लोगों
की खुशहाली और उन्नति के वास्ते तथा
उनका उद्धार करने के वास्ते बहुत काम किया
था, दरिद्र नारायण की बड़ी सेवा की थी।
हमारी प्रधान मंत्री भी जो दरिद्रनारायण हैं,
जो लोग गरीब हैं उनकी उन्नति के वास्ते जी
जान से कोशिश कर रही हैं। हमारे इन
माननीय सदस्यों ने गरीबी हटाओ का जो नारा
है, इस नारे का मजाक उड़ाने की कोशिश की
है। मैं उनको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि गरीबी
हटाओ का नारा एक आदर्श है, एक आइडियल
है और उस आइडियल तक पहुँचने का जो
जरिया है वह यह बजट है और आगे आने वाले
बजट होंगे।

अपोजीशन की तरफ से हुए भाषणों को
मैंने सुना है। हर किसी ने यह कहा है कि
देहानों में बहुत उन्नति हो गई है और वहाँ पर
एग्रिकलचरल इनकम टैक्स लगा दिया जाए।
मैं आपको इस सम्बन्ध में आंध्र प्रदेश की
मिसाल देना चाहता हूँ। वहाँ पर एग्रिकलचर
पर इनकम टैक्स लगाया गया था इससे पहले।

तब हुआ यह कि टैक्स वसूल करने पर जो खर्चा हुआ उसका आधा भी टैक्स वसूल नहीं हुआ। बाद में इसको खत्म कर दिया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, देहातों की हालत क्या है? वहां पर सम्मर में धूल ही धूल रहती है और बारिश के दिनों में इतना कीचड़ होता है कि चलना मुश्किल होता है। देहात में न रोडज हैं और न इलेक्ट्रिसिटी। आज देहात पर जो और बोझ डालने की कोशिश की जा रही है, वह गलत है। हमारे देश में देहात और सिटीज में कितना अन्तर है, यह इस बात से प्रकट होता है कि हमारे देश में जितना जी० एन० पी० है, उस का ४५ परसेंट देहात से आता है और ५५ परसेंट सिटीज से आता है, लेकिन ४५ परसेंट जी० एन० पी० को ६० परसेंट देहात के लोग खाते हैं और ५५ परसेंट को सिटीज के २० परसेंट लोग खाते हैं। देहात और सिटीज का यह अन्तर कब मिटेगा और यह डिसपैरिटी कब खत्म होगी? मनुष्य ने जमीन और चांद के अन्तर को मिटा दिया है, लेकिन हम देहात और शहरों के अन्तर को नहीं मिटा पाये हैं। इस लिए माननीय सदस्य देहात पर और बोझ डालने की बात न करें।

मैं समझता हूं कि जराअत पर कोई इनकम टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिए। बल्कि जमीन पर जो लगान लिया जा रहा है, वह पूरे का पूरा हटा देना चाहिए। आज शूगरकेन की प्राइस के बारे में क्वेस्चन के दौरान मैंने कहा था कि शूगर का प्राइजेशन एक साल में पांच लाख टन गिर गया है, आने वाले साल में और पांच लाख टन गिर जायेगा और दो साल के बाद लोगों को शूगर पांच रुपये किलो के हिसाब से खरीदनी पड़ेगी। श्री जगजीवन राम ने जो पालिसी अपनाई, उस का नतीजा यह हुआ कि शूगर का प्राइजेशन २२ लाख टन से ४३ लाख टन तक पहुंच गया। लेकिन अब वह ४३ लाख टन से घट कर ३८ लाख टन हो गया है और आईन्दा वह ३० लाख होने वाला है, जब कि

हमारा कनजम्प्शन ३६ लाख टन हो गया है। इस लिए जराअत के साथ इस किस्म का सलूक नहीं किया जाना चाहिए और उस पर टैक्स नहीं लगाना चाहिए।

ट्रैक्टर पर जो टैक्स लगाया गया है, वह नावाजिब है और इस की वजह से लोग ट्रैक्टर का इस्तेमाल बन्द कर देगे। पहले जमाने में इंगलैंड में हैट लगाने पर टैक्स लगाया गया था। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि लोगों ने हैट लगाना बन्द कर दिया और वह टैक्स खत्म हो गया। अगर ट्रैक्टर पर से टैक्स न हटाया गया, तो कोई भी आदमी ट्रैक्टर से खेती नहीं करेगा। आज हम लोग ग्रीन रेवोल्यूशन पर खुश हो रहे हैं, लेकिन अगर ट्रैक्टर पर टैक्स लगाया गया, तो हमारा प्राइजेशन गिर जायेगा। हम जानते हैं कि जहां पर ट्रैक्टर से काश्त की जाती है, वहां ज्यादा पैदावार होती है और जहां हल से काम लिया जाता है, वहां पैदावार कम होती है। अभी तक हमारे देश में ट्रैक्टर का इस्तेमाल बहुत कम है। इस लिए सरकार को थोड़े दिन तक इन्तजार करना चाहिए। जब ट्रैक्टर का इस्तेमाल ज्यादा हो जाये, तब वह उस पर टैक्स लगाये। हमारे देश में तो ट्रैक्टर का इस्तेमाल शुरू ही हुआ है। इस टैक्स का परिणाम यह होगा कि उस का इस्तेमाल बन्द हो जायेगा।

गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से स्कीम बनाई गई है कि हर एक फैमिली के कम से कम एक सदस्य को नौकरी मिले। आज हमारे मुल्क में यह हालत है कि किसी फैमिली के तो सब के सब सदस्य नौकर हैं और किसी फैमिली का एक सदस्य भी नौकर नहीं है। मैं गवर्नमेंट से इस्तदुआ करूंगा कि वह एक लैजिसलेशन लाये कि जब तक मुल्क के हर एक आदमी को नौकरी न मिल जाये, तब तक एक फैमिली के एक से ज्यादा सदस्य को गवर्नमेंट में नौकरी नहीं मिलनी चाहिए।

SHRI P. ANKINEEDU PRASADA RAO (Ongole): Sir, I rise to support the budget proposals as presented before the House by the hon. Finance Minister. I congratulate the Finance Minister for succeeding in his earnest efforts to keep the promises made to the people for which they have given a massive mandate. Sincere efforts have been made, in formulating the budget proposals, to cast the seeds for the formation of a true socialist society in this country. Our efforts should be mainly to bring down the economic inequalities and mobilise all our resources and incomes to be spent in the interests of the common man. Only then we will be able to achieve the socialist goal. In any country where true socialism has been achieved, it was not done in a day or two. It is not done as a miracle. It has to be achieved through constant efforts. It will be the same in our country also. We have to put in our efforts to mobilise our resources, bring down social inequalities and try to achieve socialism.

I welcome the taxation proposals. Most of them will affect only the affluent sections of society. I welcome the concessions announced by the Finance Minister for the lower and middle income groups. I also welcome the increases in the wealth tax, in the tax on tractors and in the surcharge on income tax. All these will hit only the affluent sections. In this budget, the Finance Minister has aimed at hitting mostly the affluent sections of society, not the poorer classes.

Allotting a substantial amount for children's nutrition is also a welcome aspect of the budget. Even though the Finance Minister may abolish the tax on maida due to the overwhelming opinion in the House, I request him not to go back on this allotment of funds for children's welfare.

The increase in the plan outlay by Rs. 155 crores this year, the allotment of Rs. 25 crores for the educated unemployed and Rs. 50 crores for rural employment, though meagre compared to our requirements, will go a long way towards building up a socialist Society.

I want to make a few suggestions. The general feeling is that public sector

undertakings are not working properly. They should become assets to the nation, not liabilities. They are the pivots of a socialistic pattern of society for achieving economic growth. We should make the managerial cadre in public sector projects and the officers cadre in the Government to realise their responsibilities and work sincerely, in tune with the interests of the nation. Then only the developmental programmes and the economic growth which we are contemplating will be successful. Until we encourage those officers who are sincere, honest and hard-working and chuck out those officers who take things easy, who are responsible for the non-implementation of the developmental programmes, we will not be able to gear up the machinery and achieve socialism in this country, because delay in administration is one of the hindrances to progress in society.

Coming to agriculture, some of the hon. Members have categorically stated that agriculture is not taxed in this budget. I personally feel that we should not criticise those who oppose taxes on agricultural production, being politically motivated, or keeping in view few affluent agriculturists, or agriculturists in fully developed agricultural areas. We must think of small farmers doing cultivation in dry lands and most of them belong to the low income group. It is a pity that these agriculturists are not having a union of their own to make a hue and cry of their plight. Their position in the society is gradually deteriorating. Because of the vagaries of nature and the impact of direct and indirect taxes their position is becoming very pitiable. In fact, most of them are trying to leave agriculture and get employment either under government or in the private sector. So, some steps should be taken by the government to protect the small farmers and agriculturists. The nationalised insurance corporations can help them by introducing crop insurance. They can also protect the farmers by assuring them a minimum price for their produce. That will go a long way to help the small farmers.

Finally, I come to a problem which is facing my own area. Recently I have seen in the papers that the farmers of Andhra have asked for a statutory tobacco board. This country is earning from tobacco Rs.

30 crores by way of excise duty and an equivalent amount as foreign exchange. But the tobacco growers are not getting a remunerative price for their produce. So, the Andhra Government put up a proposal for the establishment of a statutory tobacco board to look after the interests of the tobacco growers. For reasons best known to themselves, they have turned down this proposal. I would request the Central Government to reconsider this proposal and see that a statutory tobacco board is formed.

While concluding my speech by giving these few suggestions, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity and I thank the Finance Minister for introducing a socialist budget.

SHRI N. K. SINHA (Muzaffarpur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to extend my general support to the Budget proposals which the hon. Finance Minister has placed before this House. He has not concealed facts and with his characteristic disarming candour he has put every side of the financial picture of the country before this House. Loopholes he has pointed out, strength he has shown and there is sufficient determination to move forward with the march of time.

The country is on the move. This mass of humanity, the Indian people, is on the move. We have no doubt that the desired goal will be achieved, given time. I purposely say, given time, because our problems are difficult and it remains to be seen as to how much time is made available to the parliamentary democratic structure for solving the problems of the Indian people.

The first problem of this country, in my opinion, should be the food problem. If we solve this problem, other problems will, in my opinion, come to be solved in course of time. We have 69.5 per cent of our working force depending upon agriculture but still we have only about 20 per cent of land irrigated and 20 per cent of our villages are electrified. Our production this year has been 137 million tonnes. By 1980 we require about 190 million tonnes. To achieve this production target it is necessary that our irrigation projects are completed as early as possible.

But in this respect the progress somehow is not very encouraging. For instance, there is a project in my State, the Gandak Project, very well known in the country for its being a very cheap project and for being executed from indigenous know-how and resources. It should have been complete by now, but much of the work on this project still remains to be done.

We have heard Dr. Rao say this morning that there is a dearth of funds for irrigation projects. I do not understand why there should be a dearth of funds for such useful projects, like the Gandak Project, specially when we have now nationalised the banks. There does not seem to be any difficulty in financing irrigation projects, specially projects like the Gandak Project, with the money obtained from the nationalised banks.

The only argument that can be against this is that the rate of interest of banks is sometimes high. But the increase in food production compensates for all the expenditure that is made, even by securing money at high rate of interest for these projects. Projects, like the Gandak Project, should not be allowed to languish for want of funds. This is my first request.

The second request is this. A large area of land in my State in Tirhut was included in the first project report of the Gandak project, but now after giving some water to the eastern canal in Nepal it is felt that those areas will not be irrigated. There should be adequate funds for boring schemes to sink tubewells to cover those areas because they are chronically drought-affected.

Another point with regard to sinking tubewells is that experience has shown that these tubewells are being sunk in the fields of only rich farmers. This is leading to social tension. As we all know, 50 per cent of our population has got 17 per cent of our land. Now, if the social tensions are allowed to be created, it may endanger rural peace. Steps should be taken to see that poor people also benefit by the schemes of the Government.

This brings us closer to the problem of land reforms.....

MR. SPEAKER : He may continue after lunch. We now adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 P.M.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1971-72—GENERAL DISCUSSION—*Contd.*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I wish to bring to the notice of the Government through you, Sir, that a gentleman, Syed, Badrudduja, aged 75 years, has been arrested and detained without trial in the jail. His wife is weeping all the time. Even interviews are refused. Legal interviews are refused. What sort of heartless Government is this, Sir ? A man aged 75 has been arrested and detained like this. What sort of Government is this ? Would the Government look into the matter ? Could you kindly tell them, Sir, that this is not the right thing to do ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Where is the Minister ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Deputy Minister is present here, Shri N. K. Sinha may continue his speech.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : I was talking about land reforms. The case in regard to a larger ceiling was based on the assumption that increase in production through higher level of mechanisation was not possible in a small plot of land. But now, thanks to research, it has been proved that the manpower requirement of a typically quadruple crop rotation is higher than that of the traditional maize-wheat rotation by as much as 300 per cent. This formulation indicates that in fact, it is basically technology which can attain a high level of productivity with higher levels of employment, provided the area covered is small. In fact, the progress made so far in the matter of land reforms in the country leaves much to be desired. We

have had about 20 Chief Minister conferences, and yet a national consensus on this issue has not been evolved. In my opinion, steps should be taken as early as possible to introduce land reforms so that the rural discontent may be controlled. Whether it is the Girijans of Andhra Pradesh or the Harijans of Bihar, it is the same position everywhere. With the influx of refugees, God alone knows what number of recruitment the Naxalities will be able to make out of them.

Since the time at my disposal is short, I would only mention a few points. With regard to unemployment, the fund so far allotted is very meagre. It is only Rs. 50 crores and Rs. 25 crores. What proportion does it bear to the revenue receipts of the Central and State Governments ? This is a national problem, a massive problem, and for solving this problem, the allotment of this paltry sum is really a pity. I would request the Finance Minister to increase the fund adequately.

We have been mentioning small-scale and rural industries in the matter of solving the problem of unemployment. But the House must be aware that the products of these small-scale and rural industries have no market and, therefore, they cannot be sold, and even Government who should be the largest purchaser of these products are reluctant to purchase the products of these small-scale and rural industries. I think that this will tell very much upon the expansion of rural and small-scale industries.

With regard to public sector undertakings, the sooner the inefficiency goes, and the sooner the losses are made up, the better it would be. They represent our hopes and aspirations. But the way they are being managed leaves much to be desired. The management style has to change ; and the trade union organisations also have to revise their attitude. A clear thinking has to be made with regard to the public sector undertakings. It is a pity that our public sector undertakings cannot supply the materials which the railways require. Recently, we saw in the papers that the railways were going to set up three factories for producing their own wheels, axes and traction bearings. What is the guarantee that if the trade unions behave as they

behave; sometimes, these plants of the railways will not meet the same fate as our other public sector undertakings? Therefore, I plead that the losses that we are incurring in the public sector should be made to disappear as early as possible.

With regard to Bangla Desh, I would submit that it is a case where clear thinking is required. We must be ready not for 5 million, but we should be ready for about 10 million people to come to this country. How is it that in the political spectrum of the world, we are almost alone in this country? Where do we go now from here? This requires thinking not only in the Rehabilitation Ministry but also in the External Affairs Ministry. It is a strange thing that we become friendless whenever such an occasion arises.

With regard to taxes, my hon. friends have already mentioned about maida and cloth and other things. I hope that the Finance Minister will consider these suggestions.

With regard to agricultural income-tax, I would like to submit that in some States, agricultural income is already taxed under State Acts. If we are to tax agricultural income here, then it would mean that the same person will be taxed for the same income at two places. I hope that the Finance Minister will take care to see that the same person is not taxed for the same income at two places.

श्री जांबुवंत धौटे (नागपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, संक्रमण काल के उत्तरार्थ में से हमारा भारत गुजर रहा है। ऐसी अवस्था में किस वक्त हमारे ऊपर, हमारे भारतवर्ष के ऊपर आपत्ति आयेगी, यह कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है। इसी पार्श्वभूमि में इस देश में मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए और उसमें सत्ता कांग्रेस ने कई आश्वासन जनता को, इस देश के आप लोगों की दिये। गरीबी हटाओ उस में का बहुत प्यारा नारा रहा।

एक माननीय सदस्य : नारा नहीं, आदर्श।

श्री जांबुवंत धौटे : आदर्श सही। एक बड़ा प्यारा स्लोगन गरीबी हटाओ का दिया।

इस लिए इस देश की जनता की, आम तौर पर मजदूरों की, मेहनतकश लोगों की अपेक्षा शासनकर्त्तियों से, पार्टी इन पावर से, ऊंची उठी। इस पार्श्वभूमि में, जब हम संक्रमण काल से चल रहे हैं, टुकड़े टुकड़े के लिए गरीब मोहताज हैं, यह बजट लाया गया है। जब यह बजट लाया गया है तब हमारे सारे लोगों की अपेक्षाएँ ऊंची उठी हैं और ऐसी अवस्था में हम इस बजट में समाजवाद खोजते हैं। इस बजट में समाजवाद कहाँ है, यह हम खोजते हैं। लोगों को इस बजट में समाजवाद दिखता नहीं है, लेकिन जो हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है वह न पूँजीवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है। और न समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है, न ही कोई फौजी अर्थ-व्यवस्था है। तीनों को मिलाकर जो संकर होता है ऐसी हमारी मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था है और ऐसी मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था में इसी प्रकार का बजट लाया जा सकता है।

मेरा कहना है कि यह बजट एक ठीक बजट है, आज की आर्थिक-स्थिति में, मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था में, इस के सिवा दूसरी तरह का बजट नहीं लाया जा सकता था। बजट हर साल आता है लोक सभा में और विधान सभाओं में, और उस के ऊपर टीका टिप्पणी भी होती है विरोधी दल की ओर से। जब हमारी प्रान्तीय सरकारें स्थापित हुई थीं उस वक्त भी जो बजट लाया गया था उस की अपोजीशन की तरफ से, जो कांग्रेस का अपोजीशन था, लोगों ने टीका टिप्पणी की थी। उसका कारण यह है कि मिश्रित अर्थ-व्यवस्था में हम समाजवादी बजट नहीं ला सकते। उस का मिक्चर कर के, खच्चर कर के, जो बजट आता है वह बजट इस वक्त आया है। इस बजट में जब हम समाजवाद ढूँढने की कोशिश करते हैं उस वक्त हम पाते हैं कि इस बजट का ढाँचा तो समाजवादी है, लेकिन उस की आत्मा पूँजीवादी है। ढाँचा समाजवादी और आत्मा पूँजीवादी। हमारे देश की हालत भी यही है कि हम समाजवाद के बारे में बोलते

[श्री जे० बी० धोटे]

हैं तो बहुत जोरों से समाजवाद कहते हैं लेकिन हम पूंजीवादी रास्ते से गुजर रहे हैं। जब हम समाजवाद की बात बोलते हैं और पूंजीवादी रास्ते से जाते हैं तो फिर वही याद आता है कि हिन्दुस्तान हमारा, चीनो अरब हमारा, सारा जहाँ हमारा, लेकिन रहने को घर नहीं है। बोलते समाजवाद हैं, लेकिन जिस रास्ते से हम जाते हैं वह 100 प्रतिशत पूंजीवादी रास्ता होता है। इसीलिए मैं कहता हूँ कि इस बजट का ढाँचा समाजवादी है और आत्मा पूंजीवादी है।

आज हमारे देश की अवस्था ऐसी है कि हम अपने देश में जब बार-बार समाजवाद का नारा सुनते हैं तो देखते हैं कि सारी पार्टियाँ समाजवाद बोलने लगीं। सारी कम्युनिस्ट पार्टियाँ, जो तीन खेमों में बंटी हुई हैं, वह भी समाजवाद कहते हैं, पी० एस० पी० भी समाजवाद कहती है, एस० एस० पी० भी समाजवाद कहती है।

एक माननीय सदस्य : जनसंघ ?

श्री जाम्बुवंत धोटे : जनसंघ भी समाजवाद कहता है, हिन्दू महा सभा भी हिन्दू समाजवाद की बात कहती है। केवल स्वतन्त्र पार्टी समाजवाद की बात नहीं कहती। आम जनता इस को अपनी तरह से समझ लेगी यह अलग बात है। पार्टी इन पावर तो समाजवाद कहती ही है, नारा ही लगाती है, हमारी पार्टी फावर्ड ब्लाक भी समाजवाद की बात कहती है, सारे लोग समाजवाद की बात कहते हैं, चिल्ला चिल्ला कर कहते हैं कि हम समाजवादी हैं। आप को शायद पता होगा कि बिड़ला साहब भी समाजवाद बोलते हैं, टाटा भी समाजवाद बोलते हैं। इतना ही नहीं, सुखाड़िया साहब भी समाजवाद कहते हैं, आम्बेडकर के मुख्य मंत्री श्री ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी भी समाजवाद कहते हैं और महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री आदरणीय श्री वसन्तराव नायक भी कहते

हैं कि वह समाजवादी हैं। आप को मालूम होगा कि जो इस देश की पन्चप्रधान श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी हैं उन्होंने लैंड रिफार्म के बारे में एक वक्तव्य दिया था कि सीलिंग के ऊपर फिर से विचार होना चाहिए और परिवार की परिभाषा होनी चाहिये। उस वक्त आप को याद होगा कि यही ब्रह्मानन्द रेड्डी, सुखाड़िया और महाराष्ट्र के आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री वसन्तराव नायक ने कहा था कि इस सीलिंग के सवाल पर हमारा विरोध है। इतना ही नहीं, प्रधान मंत्री के खेमे में महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने यह सुझाव दिया था कि वह जान की बाजी लगा देंगे, और इस को महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री ने कभी भी कंट्राडिक्ट नहीं किया। यह स्थिति है। ऐसी अवस्था में हमारे आदरणीय मुख्य मंत्री महाराष्ट्र में क्या क्या कहते हैं यह भी सुनिये। नागपुर में उन की एक तकरीर हुई और खुली सभा में उन्होंने कहा...

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed) : Why should be bring personalities ? He should speak on the budget and on the taxation proposals.

श्री जाम्बुवंत धोटे : जनरल बजट क्या होता है यह उन्हें मालूम नहीं। वह यहां पर महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं, वह उन की नुमाइन्दगी करने वाले हैं। नागपुर में जो तकरीर हुई महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री वसन्तराव नायक की उस में खुली सभा में उन्होंने कहा कि गरीबी पूर्व जन्म का पाप है। गरीब लोग आज इसलिए गरीब हैं कि उन्होंने पूर्वजन्म में पाप किया है।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I challenge you.

SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE : I accept the challenge.

गरीबी हमारे पूर्व जन्म का पाप है। मैं आप की ओर से उन से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि किस समाजवादी किताब में, ग्रन्थ में श्री वसन्त

राव नायक ने वह सिद्धान्त पढ़ा है कि गरीबी पूर्वजन्म का पाप है। जब नारा लगाया जाता है, घोषणा की जाती है गरीबी हटाओ की, उसी वक्त हजारी लोगों के सामने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री कहते हैं, कि गरीबी पूर्व जन्म का पाप है। जिस वक्त उन्होंने यह वक्तव्य दिया उस वक्त मामला बिगड़ गया, लोग खोल उठे लाठी चार्ज भी हो गया। ऐसी स्थिति में वह समाजवाद की बातें करते हैं, वह समाजवादी बने हैं और समाजवादी बने घूम रहे हैं। जमींदारी नष्ट हुई तो इस देश में फसल अच्छी नहीं होगी, यह भी एक सिद्धान्त वे इस देश में लाये। जमींदारों के नुमाइंदे गरीबी हटाओ का नारा देकर पार्टी इन पावर में आ कर जमे हुए हैं, और एक नमूना तो आप ने देख ही लिया है हमारे मित्र का।

श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल : दाढ़ी का त्याग नहीं कर सकते हैं और कहते हैं कि हम समाजवादी हैं।

श्री जांबुवंत घोटे : यदि उन्होंने हज्जाम का काम शुरू कर दिया तो मैं दाढ़ी मुंडवा लूंगा। लेकिन मैं उस प्रोफेशन का आदर भी करता हूँ।

जब आप गरीबी हटाओ का नारा लगाते हैं तो एक मुख्य मंत्री है जो कहता है कि गरीबी पूर्व जन्म का पाप है। ताजमहल के ऊपर बहुत से शायरों ने शायरी की है और बहुत कुछ लिखा है। लेकिन एक शायर ने जो कुछ कहा है वह मैं आपको सुनाना चाहता हूँ :

दौलत का सहारा लेकर एक शहनशा ने
हम गरीबों की मुहब्बत का उड़ाया है
मजाक।

यही चीज महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री बसन्त राव श्री नायक ने की है जब उन्होंने यह कहा है कि गरीबी पूर्व जन्म के पापों का नतीजा

है। ऐसा कह कर उन्होंने गरीबों की बेइज्जती की है, हमारी मजाक उड़ाई है।

गरीबी हटाओ के संदर्भ में इस देश की लाडली प्रधान मंत्री श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी का भी एक स्टेटमेंट आया है। उन्होंने उस तकरीर में कहा है कि हम गरीबी हटा रहे हैं अमीरी नहीं। गरीबी और अमीरी में जो फासला है उसको हमें कम करना है। यह हमारा खास उद्देश्य है। अगर हम गरीबी हटाना चाहते हैं तो हम को अमीरी भी हटानी पड़ेगी। जब तक अमीरी हम नहीं हटाते हैं तब तक गरीबी नहीं हट सकती है। हमारा पहला स्लोगन यह होना चाहिए आज यदि हम समाजवादी होने का दावा करते हैं और समाजवाद की बात करते हैं कि अमीरी भी हम हटायें और गरीबी भी हम हटायें। अमीरों के खिलाफ भी हमें आवाज बुलन्द करनी होगी और इसके लिए घोषणा करनी होगी कि अमीरी हटाओ।

महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री श्री नायक के बारे में मैंने जो कहा है उसको लेकर उनके एक नुमाइन्दे ने जवाब देने की कोशिश की है। मैं आह्वानपूर्वक कहता हूँ इस वक्त कि अपने आपको समाजवादी कहने वाले श्री बसन्त राव जी नायक के पास ढाई हजार एकड़ जमीन है। इसको मैं रिकार्ड के आधार पर साबित कर सकता हूँ। पचासों ट्रक्स उनके चलते हैं। अनेकों ट्रैक्टर हैं। अंगूर के बगीचे उन्होंने लगवा रखे हैं। इस सब का रिकार्ड है।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Sir, if an hon. Member makes—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, please. I will hear you. Now, the hon. Member has taken almost 15 minutes. Let him conclude. Let me first hear the point of order.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : Sir, I am sorry that he has brought in the

[Shri Raj Bahadur]

name of Shri Naik. He is not in the House and allegations are made against him. If it had not been his maiden speech, perhaps I would have drawn your attention to stop it. I understand this is his maiden speech and therefore I did not stand up. But I think it is all out of order to make an allegation against a person who is not in the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Just a minute. Now, we have freedom of speech in this House, but also we have certain conventions that it is not desirable to refer to a person when he is not here to defend himself. The hon. Member has made a reference, and I would request him to kindly stop at that. Do not proceed further, and conclude your speech.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : जब गरीबी हटाओ की बात होती है तो उस वक्त महाराष्ट्र में ही एक शादी होती है जोरों के साथ शंकर राव मोहित के घर की। उस में बड़े-बड़े नेता लोग सम्मिलित होते हैं। उस शादी में करीब डेढ़ लाख लोगों को खाना खिलाया गया, इतना ही नहीं हुआ। लेकिन लोगों को ठंडा पानी पीने के लिए मिले, इसके लिए कुयें के अन्दर बर्फ डाली गई, कुआँ बर्फ से भर दिया गया ताकि लोगों को पीने के लिए ठंडा पानी मिल सके। आटे को बनाने के लिए, उसको मलने के लिए हाथी लाए गए। बदकिस्मती की बात यह है कि हमारे योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री श्री धारिया भी वहाँ मौजूद थे। मुझे और अधिक इसके बारे में कुछ नहीं कहना है। उनको सब मालूम है।

ऐसी अवस्था में मेरा कहना यह है कि गरीब टुकड़ों टुकड़ों के लिए मुहताज हों, दाने दाने के लिए मुहताज हों, उनके खाने का कुछ इन्तजाम न हो, वे भीख मांगते फिरते हों, टुकड़े मांगते फिरते हों, उनके बच्चे चीखते चिल्लाते हों, यदि उन गरीबों की गरीबी दूर करने तथा उनको ऊपर उठाने के लिए हम कुछ नहीं कर सके तो यह जो हालत है यह कायम नहीं रह सकती है, जो अवस्था है वह

कायम नहीं रह सकती है और एक दिन आएगा कि सारे लोग उठेंगे और इनक्लाब ही नहीं बल्कि खूनी इनक्लाब होगा। खूब बरदाश्त कर लिया है उन्होंने। मैं कहूंगा।

अन्त न देखो गरीबों का ज्वालामुखी भड़क जाएगी। गरीबों का अन्त आपको नहीं देखना चाहिए। उनमें जो ज्वालामुखी उठ रही है वह भड़क जाएगी और आपका गरीबी हटाओ का नारा कुछ नहीं कर सकेगा।

श्री मोहम्मद ताहिर (पूर्णिया) : जनाब डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, जो बजट पेश किया गया है यह घाटे का बजट है। आम तौर पर घाटे के बजट ही पेश किए जाते हैं। लेकिन इसकी मुझे फिक्र नहीं है। घाटे तो होते हैं और पूरे होते ही रहते हैं।

मैं समझता हूँ कि बजट बनाते वक्त फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने इलैक्शन मैनिफेस्टो का खयाल नहीं किया। उसका खयाल उनको करना चाहिए था और उसकी रोशनी में बजट बनाना चाहिए था। लोग गरीबी हटाओ के बारे में बहुत कुछ कहते हैं। मेरा खयाल है कि यह शायद मुम्किन नहीं है। आप हाथ की पाँच उंगलियाँ देखें। छोटी बड़ी सब तरह की उंगलियाँ हैं। इस वास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि अमीर भी रहेंगे, गरीब भी रहेंगे, सब रहेंगे। असली चीज यह है कि गरीबों से हमें मुहब्बत करनी चाहिए। अगर फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर के खयाल में यह बात होती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि सब से पहला काम बजट में वह यह करते कि ओल्ड एज पेंशन के लिए प्राविजन हो। इस मुल्क में ऐसे लोग हैं जो बूढ़े होने की वजह से काम नहीं कर सकते हैं, उनके पास खाने पीने का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है। उनके लिए पेंशन होनी चाहिए थी। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि यह बजट इससे खाली है। अगर आज इस बजट में इसका प्राविजन कर दिया जाता तो मुखालिफ सबका मुँह बन्द हो जाता और कोई आवाज नहीं उठा सकता था।

हमारे फाइनेंस मिनिस्टर ने माइनोरिटीज के वास्ते कोई प्राविजन नहीं किया है। इस इलैक्शन में आवाज उठाई गई थी कि इंदिरा को हटाओ और गरीबी को दूर करो। लेकिन इस मुल्क के लोगों ने यह तय किया कि इंदिरा को रखो और गरीबी को हटाओ। इस में हमारी माइनोरिटीज ने, क्रिस्चियन ने, मुस्लिम ने, सिखों ने, हरिजनों वगैरह ने, दिल खोल कर मौजूदा हुकूमत की मदद की है। माइनोरिटीज के बारे में इलैक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में जो कहा गया है उसका भी खयाल नहीं किया गया। माइनोरिटीज पर कितने ही जुल्म इस मुल्क में होते रहते हैं। उसके बारे में इन्होंने एक लफ्ज भी नहीं कहा है। कांग्रेस ने इसके बारे में कहा था :

“The Congress has determined that this shall not happen in this country.”

कांग्रेस ने यह ऐलान किया कि वह इस बात के लिए डेटरमिन्ड है कि मुल्क में माइनोरिटी के लोगों को कोई तकलीफ नहीं होगी और कोई फसाद नहीं होगा। लेकिन इस बजट में इग सिलसिले में कोई प्राविजन नहीं है, जिस से यह मालूम हो कि गवर्नमेंट माइनोरिटीज के लिए कुछ करने जा रही है। इसलिए मैं यह सजेस्चन देता हूँ कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर एक माइनोरिटी कौंसिल कांस्टीट्यूट करें, जिस के चेयरमैन वह खुद हों। तब माइनोरिटीज के लिए कुछ काम हो सकता है।

रेफ्यूजीज के बारे में जिस किस्म की बातें होती हैं, उन से ऐसा मालूम होता है कि कुछ लोगों को गवर्नमेंट से खास दुश्मनी है। इस मुल्क में पचास लाख—ज्यादा से ज्यादा पचपन लाख—रेफ्यूजीज आये होंगे। इस मुल्क का आबादी कितनी है?—पचपन करोड़। क्या यह मुमकिन नहीं है कि एक आदमी या एक फैमिली एक रेफ्यूजी का इन्तजाम अपने जिम्मे ले ले। मैं आफर करता हूँ कि मैं एक रेफ्यूजी के खाने, कपड़े, रहने वगैरह का सब इन्तजाम करने के लिए तैयार हूँ। अगर मुल्क के सब लोग ऐसा करें, तो फिर हमें मदद के लिए अमरीका, ब्रिटेन और रशा के पास जाने की क्या जरूरत है? इन रेफ्यूजीज का इन्तजाम करना हमारा काम है और हम कर सकते हैं।

حب
[شری محمد طاہر (پورنیا) جناب ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب
جو بحث پیش کیا گیا ہے وہ گھائے کا بجٹ ہے عام طور
پر گھائے کے بجٹ ہی پتہ کئے جاتے ہیں۔ لیکن اس کی
مجھے فکر نہیں ہے۔ گھائے تو ہوتے ہیں اور پورے
ہوتے ہی رہتے ہیں۔

میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ بجٹ بناتے وقت فائینانس
منسٹر نے ایکشن مینی فیٹو کا خیال نہیں کیا۔ اس کا
خیال کرنا چاہیئے تھا۔ اور اس کی روشنی میں بجٹ بنانا چاہیئے
تھا۔ لوگ غریب ہٹاؤ کے بارے میں بہت کچھ کہتے ہیں۔ یہ
خیال ہے کہ یہ شاید ممکن نہیں ہے۔ آپ ہاتھ کی پانچ انگلیاں
دیکھیں۔ چھوٹی بڑی سب طرح کی انگلیاں ہیں۔

اس واسطے میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ امیر بھی رہیں گے اور غریب
بھی رہیں گے۔ سب رہیں گے۔ اصلی چیز یہ ہے کہ غریبوں
سے ہمیں محبت کرنی چاہیئے۔ اگر فائینانس منسٹر کے خیال
میں یہ ہوتا تو میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سب سے پہلے کام وہ بجٹ
میں یہ کرتے کہ اولڈ ایج پنشن کے لئے پروویڈ کیا جوتا۔
اس ملک میں کتنے ہی بوڑھے لوگ ہیں۔ ایسے لوگ ہیں
جو بوڑھے ہونے کی وجہ سے کام نہیں کر سکتے بڑبا۔ ان
کے پاس کھانے پینے کا کوئی انتظام نہیں ہے۔ ان کے لئے
پنشن ہونی چاہیئے تھی۔ مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہنا پڑتا
ہے کہ یہ بجٹ اس سے خالی ہے۔ اگر آج اس بجٹ میں
اس کا پروویڈن کر دیا جاتا تو سب مخالفوں کا منہ بند
ہو جاتا۔ اور کوئی آواز نہیں اٹھا سکتا تھا۔

ہمارے فائینانس منسٹر نے اقلیت کے واسطے

کوئی پروویژن نہیں کیا ہے۔ اس الیکشن میں آواز اٹھائی گئی تھی کہ اندرا کو ہٹاؤ اور غربی کو دور کرو۔ اس ملک میں لوگوں نے یہ طے کیا کہ اندرا کو رکھو اور غربی کو کو ہٹاؤ۔ اس میں ہماری اقلیت نے کرجنر نے۔ مسلمز نے۔ ہریجنوں وغیرہ نے دل کھول کر موجود حکومت کی مدد کی ہے۔ اقلیت کے بارے میں الیکشن مینیفیسٹو میں جو کہا گیا تھا اس کا بھی خیال نہیں کیا گیا اقلیت پر کتنے ہی ظلم اس ملک میں ہوتے رہتے ہیں۔ اس کے بارے میں انہوں نے ایک لفظ بھی نہیں کہا ہے۔ کانگریس نے اس کے بارے میں کہا تھا:

“The Congress has determined that this shall not happen in this country.”

کانگریس نے یہ اعلان کیا کہ وہ اس بات کے لئے ڈیٹرمینڈ ہے کہ ملک میں اقلیت کے لوگوں کو کوئی تکلیف نہیں ہوگی اور کوئی فساد نہیں ہوگا۔ لیکن اس بجٹ میں اس سلسلے میں کوئی پروویژن نہیں ہے جس سے یہ معلوم ہو کہ گورنمنٹ اقلیت کے لئے کچھ کرنے جا رہی ہے۔ اس لئے میں یہ سمجھتا ہوں کہ پرائم منسٹر ایک مائینورٹیز کونسل کونسیٹیوٹ کریں جس کی چیئرمین وہ خود ہوں تب اقلیت کے لئے کچھ کام ہو سکتا ہے۔

رفیجز کے بارے میں جس قسم کی باتیں ہوتی ہیں ان سے ایسا معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کچھ لوگوں کو گورنمنٹ

سے خاص دشمنی ہے۔ اس ملک میں پچاس لاکھ زیادہ سے زیادہ بچپن لاکھ رفیجز آئے ہیں۔ اس ملک کی آبادی کتنی ہے۔ بچپن کو ڈر کیا یہ ممکن نہیں ہے کہ ایک آدمی یا ایک فیملی ایک رفیجز کا انتظام اپنے ذمے لے لے۔ میں آفر کرتا ہوں کہ میں ایک رفیجز کے واسطے کھانا، کپڑے رہنے وغیرہ کا سب انتظام کرنے کے لئے تیار ہوں۔ اگر ملک میں سب لوگ ایسا کریں تو پھر ہمیں مدد کے لئے امریکہ، برطانیہ اور رشتیا کے پاس جانے کی کیا ضرورت ہے۔ ان رفیجز کا انتظام کرنا ہمارا کام ہے اور ہم کام کرتے ہیں۔]

DR. KAILAS (Bombay South): Sir, the Finance Minister, in fulfilment of his commitment made on the 24th March of this year while presenting his budget for 1971-72, has presented this budget for the overall growth of economy of this country.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): How?

DR. KAILAS: I am going to explain that. The criticism of the opposition seems to be politically motivated, though I must say that some useful suggestions have been given by the opposition also.

We are committed to bring down the prices, stabilise the prices, reduce the disparity between the rich and the poor and create avenues for employment for both educated and uneducated people. Since these conditions are fulfilled by this budget, I say that this budget is well-planned as it has given incentive to industrial growth; it has created vigilance of property conveyance; it has given scope for long-term savings and measures to prevent tax evasion; it has provided a ceiling on company remuneration and still proposals of wealth-tax and

deterrent check on unnecessary foreign travels. I must also congratulate the Finance Minister for not touching the electronic industry such as television, radio as also refrigerator because these industries need help for many many years to come not only to sustain the internal demand but also for export to earn foreign exchange.

The Budget is a socialistic one, provided the levy on maida, soaps, coarse cloth and petrol is withdrawn. The middle class during the last 23 years of independence has been crushed and I feel the burden of these levies will be falling directly on the middle class people, specially when I talk of petrol. I know, it is the middle class people who use taxis, because they cannot afford a vehicle or a car. If levy on petrol is not withdrawn, it is going to create a vicious circle. Hence, I appeal for the consideration of the Finance Minister that he should consider withdrawal of the levy on petrol also.

During the mid-term election high hopes had been created among the common man. If duty on maida, soaps, coarse cloth and petrol is removed. I am sure, those hopes, which are almost dying down, will be revived. We want people to have active participation in the developmental activity of this country and of this Government. I am sure, once these measures which I have suggested are taken, the affection, the love and the confidence of the common man will revert back to the Government, under the leadership of Smt. Indira Gandhi.

The tax on maida will bring in Rs. 7.4 crores, on soaps Rs. 2.5 crores, on coarse cloth about Rs. 2 crores and on petrol Rs. 36.3 crores. I do not want that, when the duty on maida is withdrawn, the nutrition programme of children should be withdrawn forthwith. It should not be done. Hence, another liability for implementing this scheme will be on the Central Government at the tune of Rs. 9.2 crores. That makes a total of Rs. 57.4 crores. If these measures are taken, the gap of Rs. 220 crores should not be widened but we should try to get this lessened. But when I am asking for the withdrawal of these taxes, naturally, the

gap will be widened. Hence I am making a few suggestions.

The rich farmers and those rich people, who have almost their business on the agricultural farms are earning lakhs of rupees per year and are not being taxed. Most of their black money has gone into the development of these farms. They must be taxed. Secondly, advertisements on TV should be considered. I am sure, when TV goes to Srinagar, Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, almost Rs. 2 lakhs to Rs. 3 lakhs per day will be the income out of this. Thirdly the entry to the aerodromes is put at Re. 1/- today. Let this be increased to Rs. 2/-.

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can send these suggestions to the Finance Minister.

DR. KAILAS : One thing more and I will take my seat. The public undertakings, according to me, should have earned by now. There is much criticism, almost from every quarter, including Members belonging to the ruling party, but nothing is being done to augment their profit or earnings to wipe out losses I suggest, a ministry may be created to look after the public undertakings so that these may perhaps be looked after very well.

Sir I feel government expenditure should be reduced ruthlessly. For this austerity measure, it should begin specially from our ministers. I am sorry to say as I belong to the same party that it hurts me when I hear our ministers called modern rajas and maharajas. I cannot understand this why this is not practised. In future let us hope this is not uttered by the people and the press.

May I request the Finance Minister to issue instructions to income-tax officers to consider an assessee as an honest person until and unless he is proved otherwise. This is the way we can collect more taxes. If this is the belief that people are not prepared to pay, how are thousands of charitable institutions running and how are crores of rupees being paid by rich people to run them. By such instruction, I am sure corruption will be minimised to a great extent.

[Dr. Kailash]

I wanted to say a few words more but I have no time.

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्गूली (टिहरी गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे विरोधी दल के भी कुछ लोगों ने यह स्वीकार किया है कि विकास की प्रगति जारी रहनी चाहिए। उन्होंने यह भी स्वीकार किया है कि देश में सुरक्षा के लिए जो पैसा रखा गया है वह कम है। वह यह भी स्वीकार करते हैं कि बंगला देश पर पाकिस्तानी सैनिक शासन ने जो अत्याचार किया है उस के फलस्वरूप जो स्थिति पैदा हुई है उस का सामना करने के लिए साधन कम जुटाए गए हैं। किन्तु यह सब होने के बावजूद हमारे विरोधी सदस्य कहते हैं कि कर अधिक लगाया गया है। मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अगर कर अधिक सम्पन्न वर्ग पर लगाया जाता तो अधिक अच्छा होता। आज लिगोटी पहन कर हल चलाने वाले व्यक्ति पर भी कर लगाया गया है जो उस की सीमा के बाहर है। बहुत सा धन हमारे देश में ब्लैक मनी के रूप में सर्कुलेट होता है। 25 अरब से 30 अरब रुपये तक इस तरह से सर्कुलेट होते हैं। इनकम टैक्स का बकाया करीब 9 अरब रुपये है और इसी प्रकार बहुत सी ऐसी मद हैं जिन पर कि इनकम टैक्स लगाया ही नहीं गया है। यदि यह सब धनराशि सरकार एकत्रित करने के लिए अपने साधनों का उपयोग करे तो पैसे का अभाव नहीं हो सकता है। वस्तुस्थिति यह है कि देखा यह गया है कि प्रत्येक वर्ग से पैसे की वसूली की जाय।

प्लान के अन्दर जहाँ तक पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों का सम्बन्ध है मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि आप की प्लानिंग लद्दाख से लेकर नेफा तक लगभग असफल रही है। इस प्लानिंग में आमूलचूल परिवर्तन करने की आवश्यकता है। वहाँ की जनता की आवश्यकता और उस की आकांक्षा के अनुरूप प्लानिंग का स्वरूप बनना

चाहिए। उस की प्रायोरिटीज नये सिरे से फिक्स होनी चाहिए और वहाँ जो कर्मचारी रखे जायें, जो अधिकारी सरकार वहाँ रखे वह ऐसे लोग हों जो निष्ठापूर्वक वहाँ काम कर सकें और लोगों की आवश्यकता को समझ सकें। मिसाल के रूप में मैं कहना चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान के 200 जिले बैंकवर्ड घोषित किए गए हैं। उन में से 36 जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के हैं और उन में भी सब से नीचे की सीढ़ी पर पांच जिले उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्र के हैं। उन में से टिहरी गढ़वाल जिला जिस की पर कैपिटल इनकम हिन्दुस्तान में लोएस्ट है उस को मैं रेप्रेजेंट करता हूँ। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पहाड़ी जिलों का नियोजन पूरे तौर से बदला जाय और मंत्री महोदय विशेष रूप से इस की ओर ध्यान दें।

कैश प्रोग्राम की बात कही गई है और बेरोजगारी को मिटाने की बात कही गई है। दूसरी पंच वर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में 35 लाख आदमी बेरोजगार थे और चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना के आरम्भ में 1 करोड़ हो जायेंगे जिस में से 70 लाख आदमी गांवों के हैं। गांवों की बेरोजगारी दूर करने के लिए जो कैश प्रोग्राम शुरू किया गया है मैं विनम्रता पूर्वक कहना चाहता हूँ कि कैश प्रोग्राम टैस्ट वर्क का ही दूसरा रूप है और जहाँ तक पहाड़ी क्षेत्र का सवाल है मैं नहीं समझता कि पहाड़ में यह योजना सफल हो पाएगी। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि कैश प्रोग्राम में उत्पादन बढ़ाने वाली वस्तुओं को श्रीगणेश किया जाय। आज जो इस प्रकार कैश प्रोग्राम के नाम पर काम शुरू किया गया है वह अधिक सफल नहीं होने वाला है।

अन्त में मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ तक पहाड़ के क्षेत्र का सवाल है वहाँ से सारा कच्चा माल चाहे वह खनिज पदार्थ है चाहे वन-सम्पत्ति है मैदानों की बड़ी बड़ी फैक्ट्रीज को भेजा जाता है जिन पर कि बड़े

बड़े उद्योगपतियों का कंट्रोल है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि वन-आधारित उद्योग और मिनरल वेस्ट इंस्ट्रीज पहाड़ों पर स्थापित की जायें। आज सीमेंट कारखाने की बात है। टिहरी गढ़वाल में एक बहुत बड़ा डैम टिहरी डैम बनने जा रहा है जिस पर, दो अरब रुपय खर्च होगा। इस के अलावा पंचेश्वर डैम, किशाऊ डैम बनने वाले हैं लेकिन कोई भी योजना वहां सीमेंट के कारखाने की नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि एक सीमेंट का कारखाना देहरादून में स्थापित किया जाना चाहिए और इन पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों से कच्चा माल बाहर न भेज कर वही उन के लिए वन-आधारित उद्योग, और मिनरल वेस्ट इंस्ट्रीज स्थापित की जायें आखिर कब तक पहाड़ का आदमी यहां बर्तन मल्लो के लिए आता रहेगा? दस लाख आदमी आज कुमायूं और उत्तराखण्ड का यहां आता है इन कामों के लिए। दिल्ली की बेरोजगारी अगर दूर करनी है तो उसका हल यहां नहीं बल्कि बाहर है। इन शब्दों के माध्य में उग वजेट का स्वागत करता हूं।

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I find from the papers that different strata of society have reacted very differently to the Budget. That is but natural. But what struck me more was the reference in one of the papers which said that this budget is not meant for '*garibi hatao*' nor for the '*middle classes hatao*'. From the way promises were made by the Treasury Benches during the election, one anticipated a very much sever dose of taxation because unless they do it they would not be in a position to fulfil all the promises that they have held out before the people. And when they have now a steamroller majority, they will have to do it this year, next year, and the year next to that, because in the last two years again they will have to face the coming election. So, from that point of view I would like to say that this was not totally unexpected by me, though the amount of taxation was rather unexpected and gave me a good shake.

The Budget shows that the amount of uncovered deficit is about Rs. 230 crores. This is not the correct figure for the simple reason that with the tax structure that they have enunciated I am quite sure that they would be able to mop up much more than Rs. 230 crores and thereby there would be no deficit left. This is the overall position of the Budget. Many people have rightly given number of constructive suggestions. They said that the poor people are hit hard and they have attacked particularly the taxes on petrol and maida, and coarse cloth. I join them in saying so.

But then we have got to look at the budget from a different angle altogether. If the people have got to prosper and *garibi hatao* has got to be done, employment potential has got to be created. This amount of money that we would be getting through this tax structure would be totally inadequate. I would have expected the Finance Minister to put a heavier dose of taxation particularly the direct ones, so that the richer people shed more money for the benefit of the poor. But as things stand the indirect taxes are so much that it is the common man who is feeling the burden of the whole thing. But even so, supposing the common man is prepared to tighten his belt for the sake of the nation, what would be the outcome of the whole situation?

Recently, at the Labour Conference certain important policy decisions were announced. For the past 20 years we in INTUC have been saying consistently that the prosperity of the nation depends upon the amount of production that is turned out whether it is by the peasants or the workers in the factories. A good direction seems to have been given now by the Prime Minister asking the workers to produce more. This is a call in the right direction. When all these years this call was given, the workers were feeling shy and today also they are feeling shy. What is the reason? The reason is that both in the public sector and private sector the management of the factories is not going on exactly to the liking of the people or the workers.

[Dr. Malkote]

So far as the private sector is concerned, all the profits are mopped up and the workers are restive that they do not get their dues. In the public sector through a variety of reasons Government loses lot of money, there is mismanagement and this is also due to several labour conditions that exist in the country. There are varieties of labour unions and federations here. The production has not gone up to the extent that it ought to have taken place. If we compare the industries in India with industries in foreign countries, I should say that we have one of the best industrial plants available in any part of the world. We have purchased machinery from all parts of the world, whether it be Russia, or Japan or America or England or France or Sweden or Switzerland, and we have set up beautiful factories. With those machines, if a German or a Swedish or a Russian worker produces a certain quantity of material and is paid a wage of the order of Rs. 1500 in Germany or Rs. 1000 in England or Rs. 2000 in Sweden or Switzerland, he produces that much and produces it cheaper, because when that product is brought to India and sold it is sold cheaper than what we produce in our own country. It is not that the Indian worker is not intelligent or that he is not hard-working or that he cannot produce the same thing. When an Indian worker goes to those foreign countries, he works shoulder to shoulder with the compatriots in those countries, he works on the same machinery and produces as much as those countrymen and produces possibly much more as well. I have travelled widely in many parts of the world and the management and the workers have told me everywhere that the Indian worker is very intelligent and hard-working and he produces much more than what the workers in most of those places produce. If an Indian worker who has gone from India to those countries for training can produce with those machinery a certain amount of material, when he comes down to this country and produces it with the same machinery, we find that the production goes down to about one-fifth or one-sixth. Why does this happen? It is that the worker is bad? If so, why do you not dismiss him? Why do you not have the

strength to do that? If the reason be that the Government laws are coming in the way, why do you not modify them? If it is neither of these, and it is the management which is cussed, because we know that most of these factories are managed by the ICS people who have had no training in the industrial sector, why do you not dismiss that management itself?

Unless some kind of understanding is brought wherein the worker begins to feel that he is going to get the benefit of his work, we cannot improve matters. The worker should feel that he gets to the extent that he deserves. For instance, if he earns about Rs. 2000 in England or Germany etc., when he comes down to this country, he is not paid even Rs. 250 or Rs. 300. I have several times offered a solution on behalf of the INTUC on the floor of this House. If a worker produces the same amount as he produces in those countries with the same machinery, when he comes down to our country, provided the conditions are similar, why do you not pay him at least Rs. 500 or Rs. 750 instead of Rs. 150 and mop up the balance of Rs. 750 for the sake of the nation? The Indian worker is prepared to work. In many places, production is taking place, but the production is not up to the mark, not because the worker is incapable of doing it, in fact, he is willing to do that, but because the management is cussed and does not allow him to produce more. In fact, they put various factors before us such as that there is labour intransigence, that there is a fight between the different labour federations and so on. If this be so, then it should be very easy to rectify this.

We have only to inspire the worker to produce more and say 'It is for your country that you are producing more'. In a country like ours, where the unemployment problem has got to be tackled, two things have got to be done very early. Firstly, we have to make the worker understand that he is on par and on a level with the management in prestige and dignity. In 1953, 1955 and 1965, I had occasion to go to Germany and found that the workers there were saying 'For the sake of our belly we work for 8 hours, but for the sake of my country, I work

another six hours extra'. That means that he works for 14 hours a day. A German worker is thus supposed to be hard-working, and today the German worker is at the top position in the world. There is no unemployment there. Every worker goes in a motor-car with a transistor producing music and clad in good clothes, and he eats well. Why can the same thing not occur in our country after 20 years of Independence? This could occur in our country also if the kind of thing that had taken place in Germany could take place here also. In 1949, in Germany, they had demonetised their currency. We had also demonetised the currency in our country in 1966. In 1949, a German worker was telling me that the workers and the management were one. I asked him 'How'? Does the management share their profits with you? The worker said 'The management gets Rs. 10000, but I get only Rs. 500 or Rs. 600, but both of us get the amount in cheques, and both of us go to the bank and put in the money there, because it helps the ways and means position of the Government'. 'When I draw the money, I draw in driblets'. This is one idea. The second was this; until the economy improved, both the management and the worker could not draw more than Rs. 250 worth or so from the bank. Though the management got Rs. 10,000, he could draw only Rs. 250, the same as the worker could draw, so that the management and the worker would lead the same standard of life, wear the same type of clothes, eat the same type of food and so on. Thus both were on par and enthusiasm went up for the economic recovery of the nation. That was how in the course of four or five years, they were able to make up for their war losses and emerge economically triumphant.

In a country like ours, with a population explosion, with a poverty explosion, with a border problem looming large, thanks to Pakistan, this method of mere taxation to raise more resources is not sufficient. We have to enthuse the peasant in the field and the worker in the factory; that is the only way to raise the national income or improve the national well-being, it is not merely by making budgetary provisions.

Secondly, we are faced with a very peculiar situation. Already we have various disparities in the country, various anomalies in the country, various urges in different parts of the country, as for example, the situation in Telengana. Add to this there is the problem created by Pakistan. In such a critical situation, is it not necessary for Government to realise that it must have the full backing of the entire people, the nation as a whole, and therefore there should be a statesmanlike approach displaying breadth of vision to solve problems like the Telengana issue quickly and urgently, so that every one can give of his very best for the national effort of reconstruction?

The third thing is this. There is so much talk about getting more money by the tax medium. In a country like ours, there is plenty of agricultural land. A considerable portion of it can be irrigated, provided we spend more money. It is computed that where a farmer can do farming on dry land of 15-20 acres, when converted into wet land, he cannot do more than 2 acres. In places like Andhra, it is very difficult to do more than this, because they raise three crops a year. When you convert dry land into wet, agricultural potential increases, benefiting the peasant and the country when crops like paddy and other things would buy as much as cash crops. In such cases, it is necessary to give as much water as necessary. The budgetary provision towards this appears to me to be insufficient.

Then again no country has benefited itself fully from agriculture alone. Already the revenue collected from land is going down; many people are saying that no revenue should be collected from land itself. At the same time, we have got to give a subsidy to the agriculturist so that he comes up to the level of the worker of the city in prosperity and well-being. If this is so then it is mainly from industrial manufactures that you got a lot of money. There was a time when the annual expenditure of the Government of India was Rs. 300 or Rs. 400 crores; today it is of the order of Rs. 3000 crores or more, ten times as much. This money comes almost entirely from imports and exports and manufactured goods. Therefore, ultimately, it is the industrial labour that comes to the succour of the agriculturist. As the industrial worker originally hails from agriculturists families, to that extent with

[Dr. Melkote]

his prosperity the agriculturists in the rural sector also are benefited. When these things are occurring, a lot of improvement is taking place in different sectors of the population like the employees under Government and shops and establishments.

15.00 hrs.

I raised a question in 1953 at the All India, Finance Ministers' Conference held at Delhi when Shri Deshmukh was the Finance Minister. Then I happened to be the Finance Minister in the State of Hyderabad. We had our own mint in Hyderabad and we used to mint our currency; the last Re. 1 currency note had my signature on it. When the currency and mint was taken over by the Government of India the salary of a worker who was getting Rs. 60 went up immediately to Rs. 120 a month and the workers of the State other than these shouted as to why they should not get more. The Telangana personnel and the Andhra personnel have been fighting a battle to equalise their pay structure and allowances and every thing with the Central Government employees. Many of the State Governments have come up to the level of paying the same rates of allowances. In Hyderabad for ever 56 days employees valiantly struggled but ultimately they yielded. How long can they sustain themselves on a strike? It is said that the Chief Minister is a very strong person. He may be a very strong person so far as this aspect is concerned. Don't you think that in a democracy this type of attitude is not correct. What the workers at least could expect should be that instead of the Chief Minister saying that he cannot pay, he could have referred the issue to adjudication and place cogent facts and figures to prove financial stringency and the verdict of adjudication would have been a fair solution. But the Chief Minister remained stubborn and now one could see how the Government employees could react to the whole situation particularly in the wake of the coming elections. May be the Chief Minister is a strong person and he is capable to make that the workers bend before him but then the line comes when workers also would wreak vengeance. The employees are already talking about it. Is this the exemplary way the Government should

behave in the very first year after elections? Should not the Central Government take up the issue because the issue in dispute was allowances on par with the Central Government servants. The Central Government did not make a single step. We gave a call attention notice here and then we were told by the Speaker that it was a State question and could not be raised here. The Central Government is very much involved in the whole affair because it cannot treat the States on different footing. There should be a kind of monetary adjustment between the States and the Centre with regard to the level of allowances and other things. In 1953 when I raised this question of disparities the reply was that the Central Government servants were liable to be transferred from one State to another; subsequently they amended their reply and said that class III and IV would not be transferred. If they were not to be transferred, how is it possible to justify payment to them of almost double the salary of a State Government servant or for the State Government to say that the Central scales will not be given to the State servants. This is a matter which the Centre should take up with the States and this problem is coming up frequently. When the States ask for money to be drawn from the Reserve Bank for their benefit, the Central Government comes in the way; it is not for nothing that the State Governments ask for money; they want it for a certain specific purpose. Apart from this there are other questions that are before the House—taxation on tobacco. Andhra Pradesh produces the largest amount of tobacco. Personally I feel that tobacco should be taxed mainly to prevent smoking. The world over, even in the WHO they have removed the ash trays so that nobody would smoke. One method of discouraging smoking is to increase the tax on it. When you do that and when you are getting money out of that, when the agriculturist get benefit out of it, as it a cash crop, you have to take into consideration the other side of the picture and see to what extent it benefits or hurts the State Government, to what extent it would be a loss to the agriculturist or the other people. I feel that this type of tax structure which affects the common man but does not help the agriculturist or the state Government should not be included in any kind of tax measures.

I would only end by making this appeal to the Finance Minister that the tax structure which affects the common man should go. I am sure that in this budget he has purposely included some taxes as paddings to tell you at the end, to assuage the feelings of the House, be it on this side or that side, that he had come forward to waive the tax on maida and tax on a few other items would go. This is exactly how budgets are prepared. Such things are always provided for in the budget. I am sure that the tax on maida as well as on petrol and coarse cloth would be removed by him.

Thank you very much.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri Kartik Oraon. Five minutes.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON (Lohardaga) : But I think you will protect me, because in five minutes it is very difficult to speak.

Sir, actually I do not know whether to support or oppose this budget. I must say that whatever has been done, it is for a very good purpose and it has a very good intention behind it, and therefore, I am going to support this budget.

I do not want to go into the jugglery of words and figures. I would simply like to drive home certain salient features which are in tune with our committed policies. The massive mandate, the Government have received, has cast a heavy responsibility on the Government. Now, the poor people are round the corner. They are just watching what this Government is going to offer them. As a matter of fact, I do not think that *garibi hatao* is an appropriate term or an apt slogan. In fact, it should be *garibi ghatao*. You cannot *hatao* the *garibi* because the rich and the poor people have always lived together. The rich have always sympathised with the poor people. They have shed tears at times over the pitiable condition of the poor people. Unfortunately, they have not tried to redress the grievances in which task they are supposed to co-operate.

Even in the most progressive countries of the world there is nothing like *garibi hatao*. There are the rich and the poor

everywhere. The only thing that you can do is to reduce the standard of poverty. For instance, this is what we can do. For those people who are getting, say, Rs. 100 per month today, they must be given Rs. 500 tomorrow. That should be the target which we should keep. I do not think the Government have any such target in mind. That means it is shooting without any aim. In my opinion, I would like to say that a person in our country with a family of five should not get anything less than Rs. 500 p.m. Why? Family planning programme says two or three children; that is all. Today, every family of five needs Rs. 10 a day. That means for 30 days, it comes to Rs. 300. Then there is house-rent, clothing, medical help, the marriage of children and so on. So, his earning should not be anything less than Rs. 500 a month. That is what I was driving at and the Government should try to look towards that aspect, and the present policy of making the poor poorer and the rich richer must be changed.

It is very difficult for us to say that we should *hatao* the *garibi*. You cannot *hatao* the *garibi*; you can only *ghatao*, and for that, you have to bring about a sweeping change in the economic, social and emotional levels of our people. That is how we can do it.

In fact, the concept of freedom sometimes can be had in two ways: sometimes the process of freedom can be achieved by making good laws; and sometimes even by breaking bad laws! We have to do every possible thing to get the resources in our country. There is nothing like saying that our country is poor. Our country is not poor. The only thing that we have not been able to do is to take firm action against the tax-evaders and offenders. There is only one guide-line by which you can sort out everything, and that is, "such results of human conduct which the law seeks to prohibit must be made punishable. One guide-line and everything is over.

We are not short of resources. What is wanting is the effective and efficient utilisation of all the resources that are available, that are known and unknown. If they are unknown, they must be unearthed. So, I would like to say that today

[Shri Kartik Oraon]

we have got the resources. The only thing is, you must find them out.

Now, according to Prof. Kaldor of Germany, tax evasion here in 1958 was about Rs. 2,000 crores. This might have gone up to Rs. 5,000 crores by now. Then, the leakage in foreign exchange in the form of over-invoicing, under-invoicing and smuggling of gold will come to another Rs. 1,000 crores; tax-arrears, Rs. 899 crores. This comes to about Rs. 7,000 crores. Even if we work very conservatively, it will not be less than Rs. 2,500 crores. On the top of it, we have these "white elephants", namely, the public sector undertakings. We have invested Rs. 15,000 crores in them. According to the most conservative and reasonable calculation, a project should yield within 3 years of going into production a dividend of not less than 10 per cent of the capital outlay. At that rate, we must get at least Rs. 1500 crores as return.

We should not do anything which would touch the poor people. We have done certain things rightly or wrongly, but we should try to avoid those things. Already demands have been made for removing the taxes on maida, kerosene, coarse cloth and ready-made garments. We say we want to give inducements to small-scale industries, but both small-scale and large-scale industries are charged the same rate of central excise duty, whether they employ fifty persons or five persons.

The problem of unemployment is threatening our country. I must congratulate the Finance Minister for bringing forward certain proposal by which we can create employment opportunities. For instance, he has provided Rs. 50 crores for crash programmes, etc. That is not enough. Firstly, the age of retirement must be reduced to 55. Only registered contractors must be allowed to practise the profession of engineering and they should be compelled to employ a sufficient number of engineers and technicians. Next, there should be a restriction on the number of students in technical colleges.

Coming to regional imbalances, even in our fourth five year plan, we have set the

target of developing under-developed areas. These regional imbalances always contribute to frustration and discontent in different parts of the country like Telengana and Chotanagpur. Most people do not know that Chotanagpur is being treated as a colony by people from other parts of Bihar and other States. We have been reduced to the stage of refugees in our own homes. There are rich mines there. All the big projects are there. It is the richest area inhabited by the poorest people. We are always sympathetic to Bangla Desh but I would like to invite the attention of Government to the Bangla Desh treatment meted out in different parts of the country. These under-developed areas must be developed by communication, irrigation, roads, etc. All sorts of facilities should be given to them, so that there is least scope for any resentment or move to have a separate State. The basis for the demand for separation is resentment, frustration, dissatisfaction and discontentment and exploitation.

There is no provision for building cheap houses for the poor people. After 23 years of freedom, what have we to show to the world? The huts of the poor people are the reflections of what is being done in our country.

Lastly, let the houses of justice in our country be filled with good men, but not so good as to forget the frailties of human nature.

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन हालात में यह बजट आया है उस को देखते हुए मैं यह कह सकता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय को भी कर लगाने में ज्यादा खुशी नहीं हुई होगी। लेकिन जब मैं यह देखता हूँ कि बजट में ग्रामीण क्षेत्र के रोजगार के लिये 50 करोड़, झुग्गी झोंपड़ियों की सफाई और पुनर्वास के लिए 80 करोड़ रुपये शिक्षित बेरोजगारों के लिए 25 करोड़ रुपये और पूर्वी बंगाल के शरणार्थियों के लिए 60 करोड़ रुपये रखा गया है, इन सब मदों को जब देखता हूँ तो 177 करोड़ रुपये का जो अधिक कर लगाया गया है वह मुझे सही नजर आता है। लेकिन इस के साथ साथ जब हम कर लगाते हैं तो हमें यह

बात जरूर सोचनी चाहिए कि इस गरीब देश में जब हम कर लगा कर पैसा इकट्ठा करते हैं तो उसको सही तौर पर खर्च किया जाय। कर तो आप एक पैसा लगाते हैं लेकिन बाजार वाले दुकानदार 10 पैसा बढ़ा देते हैं। प्रोडक्शन पर हमारा अधिकार नहीं है, वितरण पर हमारा कोई अधिकार नहीं है और प्राइसेज कोई बढ़ाये या घटाये उस पर हमारा कोई अधिकार नहीं है, ऐसी सूरत में कर जितना लगता है उस से दस गुना मार्केट में कीमतें बढ़ जाती हैं। इस को रोकने के लिए जल्द कदम उठाने चाहियें। मान लीजिये पेट्रोल पर टैक्स लगाया गया तो सारी सरकारों को आप आदेश दे सकते थे कि टैक्सी के किराये बढ़ा दिये जायें ताकि जो टैक्सी वाले हैं उन को तकलीफ न हो। लेकिन ऐसा नहीं होता है। आप दिल्ली ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जब टैक्सी वाले किराया बढ़ाने की बात करते हैं तो उन को इजाजत नहीं मिलती है। पेट्रोल का ज्यादा पैसा देना पड़ता है लेकिन टैक्सी वाले किराया नहीं बढ़ा सकते। फिर हमारा पैसा सही खर्च हो यह भी देखना चाहिए।

यह भी मैं देखता हूँ कि हम लोग बेकार की चीजों में काफी पैसा खर्च कर देते हैं और कई जगह व्यर्थ की चीजें खरीदते हैं। खास तौर पर मैं एक बात का जिक्र करना चाहता हूँ कि जो विदेशी एड हम लेते हैं, कभी 40 या 50 लाख की एड ली सेक्रेटरी साहब का भी फोटो छप रहा है और एड देने वाले का भी फोटो छप रहा है। हमारा बड़ा राष्ट्र है, हमें यह खयाल रखना चाहिए कि छोटी छोटी एड लेकर इस तरह गौरव का अनुभव न करें। आज इस एड के चक्कर में पड़कर 400 अमरीकन ऐडवाइजर्स ऐग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री में रखे हुए हैं। फार्ड फाउन्डेशन यहां बैठा हुआ है, मैं देखता हूँ कि सैकड़ों आफिशियल्स बाहर ट्रेनिंग के लिए जाते हैं जिस का कोई मकसद नहीं है। यह तो ऐसे ही है जैसे किसी यूथ होस्टल में चार खूब-सूरत दुष्चरित्र नारियां लाकर बैठा दी जायें

तो होस्टल में रहने वालों का ध्यान ताश खेलते समय और पढ़ते समय उधर ही लगा रहेगा। इसी प्रकार आज अफसरों का ध्यान बाहर जाने का ही बना रहता है। और मजे की बात यह कि कोई अधिकारी कोआपरेटिव की ट्रेनिंग लेने बाहर गया अपनी बीबी के साथ और जब लौट कर आया तो दूसरी मिनिस्ट्री में उस का ट्रांसफर हो जाता है, परिणाम यह होता है कि उसकी ट्रेनिंग का कोई भी लाभ सम्बन्धित मंत्रालय को नहीं मिलता है। इससे देश का अपमान होता है, और किसी तरह से अपने भाई भतीजों को बाहर ले जाकर रोजगार दिलाने की बात की जाती है।

हमारे देश में आज जो विदेशी कम्पनियां हैं, कोलगेट कम्पनी ही एक मामूली सी कम्पनी है जिस ने 10 लाख रुपये देश में इनवेस्ट किया और पांच करोड़ के असेट बना लिए। 20 करोड़ रुपये विदेशों में मुनाफा भेज दिया और फिर भी हमारे देश में मौजूद है। अगर राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात करें तो कहा जायगा कि इस के असेट्स का हम को मुआवजा देना पड़ेगा। जिस देश में विदेशी कम्पनियों का शोषण में इतना बड़ा हाथ हो वहां के आर्थिक ढांचे में सामाजिक परिवर्तन लाने के लिए हम को दृढ़ संकल्प के साथ क्रान्तिकारी कदम उठाने होंगे। आप ने तो बहुत मामूली सा टैक्स साबुन पर लगाया लेकिन जो साबुन विदेशी कम्पनियां बनाती हैं और जिसकी लागत चार आना भी नहीं है, वही साबुन मार्केट में एक रुपये का बिकता है। टैक्स के खिलाफ बहुत से लोग चिल्लाते हैं लेकिन कम्पनियों के राष्ट्रीयकरण की बात नहीं की जाती है। जो लोग सबसे ज्यादा मंहगाई बढ़ाते हैं वही सबसे ज्यादा शोर करते हैं और वही पार्टियां मंहगाई बढ़ाने के लिए जिम्मेदार हैं जिस के आढ़ती और परचूनिye दुनिया को लूटते हैं और सब से ज्यादा देश में गरीबी लाते हैं। तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि प्राइसेज पर नियंत्रण करने के लिए सरकार के पास अपनी ताकत हो जिस से वह दामों को चैक कर सके।

[श्री शशि भूषण]

आप विदेशों से चीजें खरीदते ही हैं, आप अपने ही खिलाफ खबरें खरीदने के लिए रायटर को पैसा देते हैं, बी० बी० सी० को पैसा देते हैं, और वही रायटर और बी० बी० सी० हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ हमेशा प्रोपेगेंडा करते हैं। हम पी० टी० आई० को 55 लाख रुपये मकान बनाने के लिए देते हैं, लाखों रुपये उस को बैंकों से कर्जा दिलाते हैं, लेकिन उस के बाद भी जब देश के हित का सवाल आता है तब यह जो एजेंसियां हैं वह वेस्टेड इंटरेस्ट की बातें करती हैं। जब हमारे देश में सवाल आया देश के साथ खड़ा होने का तब वह खड़ी नहीं हुई। हम को चाहिए कि हम एक नेशनल एजेंसी अपने देश की बनायें ताकि लेटिन अमरीका, अफ्रीका और एशिया के देशों में हम अपनी खबरें भेज सकें। बंगला देश में जो अत्याचार हो रहे हैं उन की खबर देने के लिए हम को रायटर की शरण लेनी पड़ती है। क्या वजह है कि हम अपनी एजेंसियों के द्वारा बंगला देश की खबरें दूसरे देशों में नहीं पहुंचा सकते।

कम से कम हम बंगला देश के रिफ्यूजीज की रक्षा के लिए 100 करोड़ की लेवी इकट्ठा करने की दृष्टि से जनता से कर सकते थे। जब हिन्दुस्तान की जनता अपना खून बहाने को तैयार है तब जिस समय हम अपनी आजादी का आखिरी पन्ना लिख रहे हैं वह हर कुर्बानी के लिए तैयार होगी। अगर उन पर लेवी लगाई जाय तो गरीब से गरीब आदमी अपना हिस्सा देने के लिए तैयार होगा। इस लिए बजाय इस के कि हम इस तरफ से इनडायरेक्ट टैक्स लगाने की कोशिश करते, 100 करोड़ की लेवी लगा सकते थे।

बहुत सी ऐसी चीजें हैं जिन से पैसा इकट्ठा किया जा सकता था। मिसाल के तौर पर नमक है। अगर आप उस पर थोड़ा सा टैक्स लगा दें तो कोई खास हर्ज नहीं होगा। अगर हर परिवार से आप 10 पैसे भी ले लें

हर महीने तो करोड़ों रुपये पैदा कर सकते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : महात्मा जी ने इस कर को हटाने के लिए आन्दोलन किया था।

श्री शशि भूषण : महात्मा जी ने आन्दोलन किया था और उनको मारा भी आप ही लोगों ने था। नमक साफ आ सके, अच्छा नमक अच्छे पैकेटों में मिल सके, ऐसी हालत में उस पर टैक्स लगा कर पैसा लिया जाये तो कोई हर्ज की बात नहीं है। इस से देश में कोई रिजेंटमेंट नहीं होगा। लोग गांधी जी का नाम लेंगे कि नमक पर कर लगाकर भी हिन्दुस्तान आगे बढ़ रहा है। बहुत से नये टैक्स हो सकते हैं जिन का जनता को बहुत भार नहीं उठाना पड़ेगा, लेकिन लोगों को सुचारु रूप से अच्छी चीजें मिल सकेंगी। इस देश में हमें सोचना चाहिए कि हम को अधिक से अधिक पैसे की जरूरत है। अगर वित्त मंत्री चाहे तो किसी भी तरह बंगला देश के लिए वह लेवी लगा सकते हैं, राष्ट्र उन का साथ देगा और जो लोग साथ नहीं देंगे हमारी पार्टी उन को देखेगी। वह हमारा साथ दें।

SHRI UNNIKRISHNAN (Badagara) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, as I listened to the impressive array of speakers we have had from the other side of his House, I felt that they were overcome by a sense of complete frustration and futility because just a few weeks ago they were trounced at the polls and now when the country is faced with this great burden and a tragedy across our eastern frontiers in Bangla Desh, they have come up with the criticism of this Budget that this is not a socialist Budget, that this is an anti-people's budget and so on. We have had the strange spectacle of a blue-blooded young maharaja and a blue-blooded Marxist, Shri Samar Mukherjee, saying that this is an anti-people's budget. Both of them, like the confluence at Allahabad, converged on the same point and said that this is against the people. But nobody from this side, certainly not the Finance Minister or anybody responsible from this Party, has

called this a socialist budget, because when we have feudal relations in our society and in our economy, when we still have capitalist modes of production, we cannot have a socialist budget ! . We are in the process of achieving socialist relations of production in our society. So, I am sorry that this sort of a completely negative approach has been adopted by the Opposition in this country.

Again, the young maharaja talked of the Mahratta fraternity—it was a narrow approach, I am sorry to say ; and I hope, it does not hurt anyone—instead of appealing to the fraternity of 550 million people. Mahrattas were undoubtedly great ; they have made great constructive contribution to our history, but it is the sense of the fraternity of 550 million people that we have to develop in this country in today's context.

No amount of negative approach or even a micro-economic analysis of the incidence of the various taxes which have been proposed will enable us to unravel the complexities of our economy. I would like the House to view this Budget in a larger canvas. That is also partly my complaint, more than the Finance Minister with the officials of the Finance Ministry and his economic advisers, because they look at the problem micro-wise and not in a larger canvas of our problems.

In this connection, I would invite the attention of this House to a brilliant study made on "Poverty in India" by Prof. Dandekar and Prof. Rath of the Institute of political Economy, Poona. Here, they show how the National Sample Survey Estimates of consumption by various categories of Indian population have been colossally under-estimated and, they say that in 1960-61, about 45 per cent of the people in rural areas and nearly 50 per cent of the people in urban areas were below the poverty line. Mr. Piloo Mody's party or probably the Forum of free enterprise has been circulating a pamphlet entitled "Agriculture in Asia" by Mr. Colin Clark which says, "After all, the Asians and Indians do not need so many calories." But we differ from them in this view. This is their approach. That is why they fundamentally differ from us.

Prof. Dandekar says, if we have to fight this problem, and he is also supported by

Mr. Galbraith who is no great socialist we have to cut the privileges, rights and consumption patterns of the top 20 per cent of Indian people. At the bottom of the Economic Pyramid are the rural and urban poor. They are completely outside all spheres of economic activity. We need colossal investment and here the problem is how we can get investment in large proportion. He says there should be a cut in the consumption of the top 20 per cent of population. I should say, it should be on 30 to 35 per cent of top layers of population where you cut not only their consumption but also attack their rights and privileges which would lead to the argument for a change in our Constitution.

In this connection, while I welcome the provisions made for employment programme, in this Budget, that is Rs. 50 crores for a crash programme, Rs. 25 crores for educated unemployed and Rs. 18.5 crores for rural works, I beg to say, that is not enough. It only adds up to Rs. 93.5 crores. Unless we attack the rights and privileges of the top 25 per cent or 30 per cent of population, unless we reduce their consumption, we cannot generate enough investment for any kind of future investments in Indian economy. That will also amount to attacking the monopolies of big business houses in industry and "Kulaks" in the rural areas. And that would mean changing the tax structure of the whole country. That is the basic thing.

Again and again, we have been attacking and taxing the same urban sector. As Prof. Gulati has recently pointed out, the Finance Minister is putting his hand in the same pocket. If we have change this, we have to change constitution provisions. I would appeal to him to immediately examine the possibility of having another Taxation Enquiry Commission. We have had a series of Taxation Enquiry Commissions, right from the days of Dr. John Mathai to Mr. Boothalingam. But these were primarily confined to specific problems of direct taxation and certain selected areas of taxation. We should have a comprehensive Taxation Enquiry Commission to examine all these taxation problems.

I would also like to ask the trade union leaders like Dr. Melkote and other distinguish-

[Shri Unikrishnan]

shed Members of this House whether they could persuade the labour to make their contribution not only in increasing productivity but also in retaining at least half of the bonus in industry by converting it into equity capital or something like that. By this way, about Rs. 60-70 crores can be saved and reinvested every year.

Lastly, I would like to make one suggestion. I would like to ask the hon. Minister what steps our representatives in I.M.F. have taken to seek a rise in the international price of gold. This is a fundamental and basic problem as far as under-developed countries are concerned, particularly, India, where due to smuggling and various other reasons we lose heavily and also our currency is weakened. This would also strengthen our rupee. If we have to do this, we will have to ask for a rise in the international price of gold even if it means displeasing the big empire of the dollar.

In conclusion, I would like to say that all pledges will be redeemed and all promises will be fulfilled. You have to wait for a while. I am sure the Finance Minister, when he comes before us next time, will listen more to the voice of reason of our party and the commitments we have given.

श्री शफकत जंग (कैराना) : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, मैं कोई इकोनोमिस्ट नहीं कि बजट पर बहस कर सकूँ। जिन हालात में से हम गुजर रहे हैं, उनके मुताबिक ही मैं अपने तासरात इस हाउस के सामने पेश करना चाहता हूँ।

आज हर तरफ करप्शन है, बदअमनी है, कल्ल ब गारत है और आम बेचैनी है। जहाँ तक मैं समझता हूँ इसका सबब सोशल, पोलिटिकल और इकोनोमिक बेइंसाफी है। मुस्तसर लफजों में कहा जाये तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि जब तक एक्सप्लायटेशन हमारी सोसाइटी में से खत्म नहीं किया जाता तब तक अमन और सलामती दुनिया में पैदा नहीं हो सकती। अगर हम अमन और शान्ति चाहते हैं तो हमें हर किस्म के एक्सप्लायटेशन को खत्म करना होगा। इन्सान अपनी नेचर के एतराज से बुरा या भला

नहीं है। हालात उसे बुरा या भला बनने पर मजबूर करते हैं। आज हमारी सोसाइटी उस बीमारी की मानिन्द है जिस का खून खराब हो गया है। उसके जिस्म पर हजारों लाखों फुंसिया हैं। अगर आप इस बीमारी का इलाज मरहम के जरिये से करें और हर फुंसी पर मरहम लगाते रहेंगे तो मैं समझता हूँ कि उसका इलाज नहीं हो सकेगा। उस हालत में बीमार बहुत जल्द मर जाएगा। इसका इलाज मेरे खयाल में इंजेक्शन नहीं बल्कि जुलाब है। मौजूदा बजट को देखकर मुझे यह अन्दाजा हुआ है कि शायद हमारी गवर्नमेंट हमारी सोशल, इकीनोमिक और पोलिटिकल बीमारी का इलाज मरहम वाला इलाज अख्तियार करके करना चाहती है। इसका जो अन्जाम होगा वह जाहिर है। बीमारी घटने के बजाय बढ़ेगी और पब्लिक में ऐसा फस्ट्रेशन होगा कि उससे निबटना नामुम्किन हो जायेगा।

आज हमारे मुल्क की दौलत लाइफ सेंटेंस वाले कैदी की तरह चन्द हाथों में कैद है। मैं प्रधान मंत्री से और वित्त मंत्री से अपील करूँगा कि अगर पब्लिक की भलाई मंजूर है तो वह इस मजलूम कैदी को इन जालिम हाथों से जल्दी से जल्द निजात दिला दें। तब हर खराबी का इलाज खुद ब खुद हो जायेगा। बहुत मुद्त से मैं सुन रहा हूँ कि अर्बन प्रापर्टी पर सीलिंग लगाई जाएगी। लेकिन आज तक कुछ नहीं हुआ है। अगर कुछ और असें तक यह मामला इसी तरह खटाई में पड़ा रहा तो मैं समझता हूँ कि कोई प्रापर्टी ऐसी बाकी नहीं रहेगी जिस को हद बन्दी कि जद में लाया जा सके। प्रापर्टी को लोग इस तरह तकसीम कर लेंगे कि वह हद बन्दी की हद से बाहर निकल जाएगी।

इसी तरह शूगर इंडस्ट्री का मामला है। जब इन्हें नेशनलाइज किया जाएगा तो ये मिलें एकरही लोहे के अम्बार के सिवा और कुछ नहीं रह जाएगी। जब से यह सवाल उठा है

मिल मालिकों ने अपना तमाम सरमाया उन से हटाकर दूसरी अपनी फैक्ट्रीज और इंडस्ट्रीज में लगाना शुरू कर दिया है। काश्तकारों का करोड़ों रुपया उनके जिम्मे है और उसकी तरफ कोई तवज्जह नहीं दी जा रही है।

अपने इलाके की एक बहुत बड़ी परेशानी की तरफ मैं आपकी तवज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूँ। मैं मुजफ्फरनगर, उत्तर प्रदेश का रहने वाला हूँ। यह इलाका बहुत जरखेज इलाका है हिन्दुस्तान का। लेकिन वहाँ लोगों के पास ट्रांसपोर्ट की सहूलियत नहीं है। एक छोटी लाइन एस० एस० आर० शाहदरा सहारनपुर लाइन थी। पता नहीं किस वजह से वह बन्द करवा दी गई है। मैं दरखवास्त करूँगा कि हमारी मुश्किल और हमारी दुशवारी का मंत्री महोदय खयाल करे और ऐमा इन्तजाम करें ताकि यह जो पब्लिक की परेशानी है यह दूर हो सके। इसकी वजह से हजारों मजदूर बेचारे बेकार हो गए हैं और लोगों की दिक्कत बढ़ गई है, वे दिक्कतों में फँस गए हैं।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir I am very much thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the budget. I have been waiting for this opportunity for a long long period for the last three days consecutively. I am aware of the limitation of time, and so, I shall try to be very brief, and avoid repetition of the points which have been made already by the various Members.

Though I am tempted to hit back at the Member who has made baseless allegations full of lies against the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, yet, I restrain myself.....

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : मैंने जो आरोप लगाया है उसका सबूत मेरे पास मौजूद है। मैं फिर से आह्वान करता हूँ कि इसकी इनक्वायरी की जाए। मुझे मालूम है कि ये भी उन जमींदारों में से एक है।

श्री अनन्तराव पाटिल : **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Let not the hon. Member get into a controversy. Let him go ahead with his speech.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I have left that point. I have said that I shall restrain myself.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : इन्होंने जिस शब्द का प्रयोग किया है उसको आप देखें। इनको क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order. Let the hon. Member come to the points relating to the budget.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I left that point already.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, I think you did not hear what the hon. Member had said.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I do not know what words were used. If they are unparliamentary, I shall look into them.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
Please expunge them.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : If it is unparliamentary, I am prepared to withdraw it.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : इनको क्षमा मांगनी चाहिए। मुझे मालूम है वह कैसे है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have said that I would look into the records and see if they are unparliamentary.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : I have withdrawn it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member has withdrawn it, and I think that that should be enough.

SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK (Rohtak) : It is very unfortunate that that word has been used.

[Shri Muktiar Singh Malik]

उन्होंने** शब्द का प्रयोग किया है। इस को रहने देना क्या पार्लिमेंटरी होगा ?

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : पार्टी इन पावर के माननीय सदस्य ने जो शब्द इस्तेमाल किया है वह बड़ा आपत्तिजनक है। मैंने महाराष्ट्र के मुख्य मंत्री के लिए जो आरोप किए हैं, उनको लेकर वह मुझे गालियां देते हैं।**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He has withdrawn that word. That should be enough. He is an agent of Shri V. P. Naik.....

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : ** इनको माफी मांगनी चाहिए।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. That is beside the point. There is no point of order now.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : He has made baseless allegations. **

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This would not go on record.

SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE*

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : While offering their comments on the budget, many Members have welcomed the budgetary policy.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : मैं दरखास्त करता हूँ कि जिस ढंग से इन्होंने शब्द वापरा है उस के लिए या तो इनको आपकी तरफ से वार्निंग दी जाए या वे क्षमा मांगें। पार्लियामेंटरी सिस्टम की बात कही जाती है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is enough please. The hon. Member has withdrawn it.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपसे प्रार्थना करता हूँ.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When he has withdrawn it, that is enough.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरी बात सुन लीजिए।

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : He is disturbing the House. When the word has been withdrawn, the matter is closed and no other point arises.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : **

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : This is very objectionable.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It will not go on record.

SHRI JAMBUWANT DHOTE : I withdraw my word.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Mere withdrawal will not serve the purpose. It will go on record all the same and might be published in the press.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If you look to the rule, you will see that these words have to be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those unfortunate words will not form part of the record.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : Many members have welcomed the budgetary policy and congratulated the Finance Minister on his labours. He deserves compliments for presenting a socialistic budget. I do not say it is a socialist budget ; it is a socialistic budget. He has done his best to avoid taxing the common man.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Question ?

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : The Jana Sangh leader, Shri Vajpayee, said in his speech that the taxation is a massive burden after the massive mandate. I agree the burden is heavy, but in a country like ours which is a sub-continent with 55 crore people, Rs. 200 crores comes to Rs. 4 per head per

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair *vide* Col. No.....

*Not recorded.

year or one paisa per day. The distribution is very even ; the Finance Minister tried to be as selective as possible in his taxation proposals.

Much has been said about the tax on maida, cloth, readymade garments and petrol. I do not subscribe to the view that the tax on maida has hit the poor. There are millions and millions of people living in the rural areas, in hilly tracts and so on who have not seen eaten bread made out of maida. But if the middle class and the worker in urban areas or cities are hit or put to difficulties, I would urge upon the Finance Minister to withdraw the proposal and give relief to those sections. No member has mentioned that the amount collected from this levy would go towards a fund for the health and nutrition of children. The Finance Minister expects an amount of Rs. 7.4 crores for this purpose. This is a commitment of the ruling party that we will look after the health and nutrition of children.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : And leave the corporated sector untouched.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : As regards the levy on petrol and garments, I think the middle class should be prepared to share this burden.

There is no mention in the budgets of the steps Government propose to take to curb monopolies and break the concentration of economic power in the hands of a few. There should be decentralisation of big industries and diffusion of ownership. Small-scale and ancillary industries should be set up in rural areas which are mostly backward and where the Adivasis and Harijans live. After nationalisation of banks, many more branches have been opened and more loans have been given. Branches of banks should be opened in rural areas and loans should be advanced to artisans living in rural areas.

Now I come to monopolies.

I am afraid the Finance Minister must have forgotten to tax the monopolies in the

newspaper industry. This is a very important industry and it has to play its role in democracy in building up socialist society. These monopolies are to be taxed. There was a proposal made by the ex-Finance Minister, Mr. T.T. Krishnamachari to tax the advertisement revenue of big newspapers belonging to monopolies. He has also not touched the black money. It is not very easy to dig out black money. If we can find away out and if we can break the source, it will be a tremendous advantage and something will come out of it. The last point is : something is wrong with our public sector...(*Interruptions*) The first and foremost remedy is to replace the civil servant by the professional management. There should be a professional management cadre and the public sector industries should be manned by professional management.

SHRI V. N. P. SINGH (Phulpur) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, the Members on both sides have pounded the budget and by now I think every point that has to be discussed has been pulverised to maida...(*Interruptions*) Not only has time been budgeted, but the talent and capability of the Members of the Opposition has also been budgeted and if they had come out with one workable suggestion I am sure our Finance Minister would have given them a development rebate for the productivity of their mind. A nation's budget is the documented will of the nation to improve itself. And, to evaluate it we have to go beyond the "balance sheet" to the some total of the economic, political and legal framework in which it is conditioned and which it attempts to reshape and remould. Even a cursory glance at the Indian scene will show that extreme poverty is being perpetrated by extreme inequalities. Our forms and institutions of self-government like panchayats, zila parishads and development blocks are mere expression of the compromise between the groups of the upper class. That is why when developmental benefits are to flow they strictly follow the contours of economic and social power structures. And when a budget is framed in this social and political background it has its limitations. No amount of public expenditure can remove the inequalities of inegalitarian society in which great disparities exist. These injustices cannot be removed by budget alone.

[Shri V. N. P. Singh]

Today, this issue of equality is not purely one of value. It is not only an egalitarian value ; it is of instrumental utility. Here, I would quote our Prime Minister (*Interruption*) Well, Mr. Mody, I wish you had participated in, and improved the debate ; but I am sorry that you have not participated yet. I would quote just one sentence from what the Prime Minister said :

“Social justice is not only compatible with economic growth but is an essential condition for sustained growth.”

In this context, let us see how far our Finance Minister has led us to a society in which there will be equality. Let us see the surcharge on income. The surcharge on income above Rs. 15 000 has been increased by as much as 50 per cent on the previous rates. The lowering of deduction and increasing the rates of taxation on capital gains will result in an increase of 70 per cent over the previous rate of taxation. A person earning Rs. 5,500 a month will have to earn a lakh of rupees more to add Rs. 200 to his income.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member's time is up.

SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Though I cannot ask the Finance Minister to give a tax holiday, but I think you will give me—a new-comer in the House—a time-holiday.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can get a time-holiday by sitting down now.

SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : Some hon. Members raised the bogey that increase in taxes will result in more tax-evasion. May I ask those hon. Members, who the tax-evaders are ? Not the rickshaw-puller, not the labourer, not the small farmer. Tax-evasion is the sole monopoly of the rich, and our Finance Minister has rightly dealt a blow to the operators of the economic underworld by tightening the noose of benami transactions and transactions that result in an under-evaluation of property.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI V. N. P. SINGH : I thank you for having given me this much time. I have not been able to express myself fully today, but I hope at some later point, some later day, I will be able to have a full say.

श्री टी० सोहन लाल (करौल बाग) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। जहाँ तक बजट के घाटे का सवाल है वहाँ तक मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि जितना टाइम है उस के अनुसार ही मैं वित्त मंत्री महोदय को कुछ सुझाव देने की कोशिश करूँगा। वास्तव में कुछ परम्परायें ऐसी बन गई हैं कि अच्छी चीजों के होते हुए भी विरोधी पक्ष उस के विरोध में ही बोलता है। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि जिस तरीके से घाटे का बजट पेश किया गया है उस घाटे को दूर करने के लिए कुछ सुझाव दिए जाते और जहाँ जहाँ टैक्स ज्यादा लगा है उनके बारे में बताया जाता। मगर ऐसा मैं कभी भी नहीं देखता। जितनी भी स्पीचेज हुई हैं वह विरोध मात्र के लिए हुई हैं। जैसे कि मैं कल अटल जी का भाषण सुन रहा था। अगर उनका वही भाषण दिल्ली म्यूनिसिपल कारपोरेशन के लिए होता तो मैं समझता हूँ कि बड़ा अच्छा होता। कारपोरेशन के अन्दर जनसंघ के दोस्तों ने यह कहा था कि कांग्रेस वालों ने बड़े बड़े टैक्स लगा रखे हैं। लेकिन 1967 के बाद में जो टैक्स वहाँ पर लगे, मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ झुग्गी बालों पर भी उन्होंने टैक्स लगाये। जिस झुग्गी का दायरा 80 फीट भी नहीं है उस पर भी बीस बीस रुपये और पच्चीस पच्चीस रुपये साल का हाउस टैक्स लगा दिया गया। क्या वह अपने उन दोस्तों को यह सलाह देंगे कि गरीबों के ऊपर जिस तरीके से उन्होंने टैक्स लगाए हुए हैं वह उस को माफ कर दें ? मैं समझता हूँ कि यह चीज उन को वहाँ कहनी चाहिए बजाय इस हाउस में कहने के। यहाँ पर तो जो भी रोज़ मर्चा की ज़रूरियात की चीजें हैं जिन से गरीब आदमी का पाला पड़ता है उन पर कोई भी टैक्स नहीं लगा है और मैं समझता हूँ कि यह

केवल एक विरोध मात्र के लिए टैक्सों की आलोचना की गई है।

मैं कभी कभी सोचा करता हूँ कि कई चीजें ऐसी हैं जिन्हें कि हम परम्पराओं के तौर पर अपना कर चलते हैं। मैं देखता हूँ दिल्ली के अन्दर जब से हमने काम आरम्भ किया, गांधी जी के उपदेश को लेकर कुछ काम शुरू किए गए। जहाँ तक गांधी जी के उपदेश का सवाल है जो चीज हमारे मतलब की थी उस को तो हम ने मान लिया और जो हमारे मतलब की नहीं थी उसे हम ने नहीं माना। जैसे एक शराब को बन्द करने की बात है। इस की वजह से आज कितने आदमी खराब हो गए हैं और वह क्राइम का काम करते हैं। शराब बनती है और शराब का पीना कम नहीं हुआ। आज पुलिस खुद बनवाती है और उन से पैसा वसूल करती है। अगर यही दुकानें टैक्स लगा कर के खोली जातीं तो करोड़ों रुपये बन सकते थे। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि गांधी जी का नाम लेकर के कहा जाता है कि शराब बन्दी होनी चाहिए। ठीक है, गांधी जी ने कहा था कि शराब बन्दी होनी चाहिए लेकिन यह नहीं कहा था कि इंगलिश शराब तो चप्पे चप्पे पर हो और देशी शराब की दुकान दस मील की दूरी पर हो। इस से तो नाजायज शराब बन करके बिकती है। क्योंकि दस मील दूर से तो कोई लेने जायगा नहीं। पुलिस उसके लिए खुद आदमी मुकर्रर करती है और उन से शराब बिकवाती है। हजारों आदमी आज इस क्राइम में लगे हुए हैं। या तो दिल्ली के अन्दर बिलकुल शराब बन्दी होनी चाहिए और उसके लिए कठोर कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए कि जो शराब पीयेगा उसे दस साल की और जो शराब बनाएगा उसे २० साल की सजा होगी और अगर आप यह नहीं कर सकते तो आप को यह भी अधिकार नहीं है कि आप उन लोगों को क्राइम के लिए मजबूर करें। इसलिए मेरी आप से रिक्वेस्ट है कि आप इन चीजों को देखें।

सिले सिलाए कपड़े पर टैक्स का जहाँ तक सवाल है मैं आप को बताना चाहता हूँ कि जितना रेडी मेड कपड़ा है वह खास तौर से मिडिल और गरीब लोग खरीदते हैं और विशेष रूप से बच्चों के काम में वह आता है। मालदार आदमी तो टेलर से सिलवाता है। वह कब बना बनाया कपड़ा खरीदेगा? इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ कि वह टैक्स खत्म किया जाना चाहिए। मैदे के ऊपर से भी टैक्स बिलकुल हटा दिया जाय। अभी हमारे एक महाराष्ट्र के भाई ने कहा कि मैदे के ऊपर टैक्स कोई बहुत बड़ी बात नहीं है। मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ महाराष्ट्र के अन्दर तो गरीब आदमी आम तौर पर पावरोटी और कुशल खाता है। इसलिए मैदे पर से तो टैक्स जरूर हटा लिया जाय। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ और अपने साथियों से निवेदन करता हूँ कि अभी मैं नया आया हूँ, मुझ से गलती हो सकती है, लेकिन आगे मैं और अच्छे ढंग से अपनी बातें रखूंगा।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Sir, after this very long, useful, constructive and at times rambling debate of 20 hours, I must express my gratefulness to those members who participated in this debate. The debate has disclosed two types of arguments. One is the line of argument based on the examination of economic policies and objectives. The second category of arguments is based purely on party lines and thus negative in nature. I mainly propose to deal with the first category of arguments which went into the examination of the economic policies and objectives, which are really important. If I get some time at the end, perhaps I may deal with the political arguments because, as a matter of fact, I would like to deal with them.

16.00 hrs.

Let me begin with one statement. In my budget speech I have very humbly stated that I have not been able to achieve all the objectives that I have set before me; not only I have not achieved all the objectives

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but I am not sure whether I will be able to reconcile all of them. Therefore, I have not made any big claim in my budget speech. But, at the same time, if the hon. Members would take care to read my budget speech, I have very clearly and categorically stated the objectives and the directions in which we want to go.

One important thing that I marked in the budget debate is, a good thing for the country, that from all sides I find a surprising unanimity on the basic principles to which our economic policies or objectives should be directed. This is a good thing for the country, a country which is going to be run on democratic basis, particularly in view of the emergency on our eastern borders. It was very interesting to see that though some hon. Members wanted to criticise my budget and its performance, with which I may not agree, at least the test they put for the examination of this budget was the same. Even coming from the young Maharaja of Gwalior, it was very interesting to see that he was prepared to call it a pro-capitalist budget. That is something which I welcome, as it does from the Maharaja. It is very refreshing. Perhaps he has on him the impact of modern trends and if he maintains this progress he will realise that he is on the wrong horse. As a good horse breeder and a good rider, possibly he has chosen a wrong horse. Very soon I hope he will come to realise that he has a place somewhere else perhaps.

But let me come to my main point that there was a refreshing agreement about the policies. I know that there is criticism about taxation and if you go into the individual or particular levies there can be views for and against it. But if we generally look at the problems that we have to face in this country and tackle, it will ultimately be found that there is no other go. As far as I am concerned, I can say that I have consciously gone through each and every item and tried to see its effect. Unfortunately, as the tax structure stands today, the indirect tax is a major source of income or taxation in this country. Naturally, therefore, it has to go into a larger number of items. But, while selecting items, I have taken much care to

see that the lower strata, the lower income-group, the poor man is not touched as much as possible. Of course, it is very difficult and physically impossible to say that nothing is touched. It was not possible for me to do so. I will come to that aspect a little later.

I think it is agreed on all sides that we have to accelerate the process of growth. It is also generally agreed, at the same time, that we must ensure that the benefits go primarily to the under-privileged and the unemployed and that we bring about a sizable reduction in inequalities and, at the same time, give price stability. These are the general principles, the principles which were very lucidly stated by my hon. friend, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao. I agree with him. As far as those principles are concerned, I think there is no doubt that these are the lines on which we have ultimately to examine ourselves and test ourselves.

If you try to put this test, I must say and I do claim that I have made sincere and serious attempts...

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Not inroads, but attempts !

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have made attempts and experiments and I have made definite progress in the direction in which our economy had to go. I have no doubt about that in my mind.

It is also true that these social and economic objectives cannot merely be achieved by a budgetary process—hon. Members would allow that—not at least by one budget. I quite agree that the budget is a very powerful instrument in this respect and I have tried to make as much use of it as possible, but even then you cannot do it with a single budget ; possibly, you will have to wait for a series of budgets for the achievement of all over objectives.

I must say, hon, Members were entitled to ask whether the Budget proposals will take the economy in the right direction or not, I think, it is certainly legitimate for me that I answer at least on two points, namely, whether the Budget will promote growth and whether, at the same time, it

will promote the objective of social justice in the widest possible sense. These are the two criteria on which I would like to speak in this particular matter.

Many Members have said that this Budget is not growth oriented. My hon. friend and colleague, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, himself said it and I was rather surprised when he said it, because he is an objective intellectual. I have got great respect for him. Certainly, I would like to meet his points.

He has raised another point which also needs to be answered. It is a legitimate point that he has raised. He has said that the Planning Commission has said that agricultural production should increase by 5 per cent and industrial production by 8 or 9 per cent, then alone there can be a 5.5 per cent rate of growth. He, therefore, questioned my claim that with 5 per cent rate of growth of agricultural production and 5 per cent in organised industries..... *(Interruption)*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : This was my point.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Possibly, you did not hear him. I thought, you were following Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I did not hear him.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : He had said it before.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : In economic matters, in many respects, I am prepared to follow him. He is a scholar, and I have respect for him. But I had not heard him.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have respect for you also, so far as respect is concerned.

I would like to tell him that there is nothing wrong with the Planning Commission or with me or with my assessment. What we normally do not take into consideration is a very rapid growth of the small-scale industries. The progress made in this sector and other services sector certainly

contributes to national growth. Industrial growth is normally understood to mean the other major industries, but the growth of other services and small-scale industries ultimately give us the assessment that the present claim that I make about the national growth is correct.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : what is the weight of the small-scale industry and the tertiary sector ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is substantial. I think, it should be about 9 or 10 per cent for small industry.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : No.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : You can check up your arithmetic and analysis. I will stick to mine. If my hon. friend, Dr. V.K.R.V. Rao, meant to say that according to him it is not satisfactory growth, possibly I could have logically understood it.

DR. V.K.R. VARADARAJA RAO (Bellary) : That also I said.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : But to say that this is not growth oriented Budget, possibly was not to understand it. I must say this very humbly.

The major way in which a budget can promote growth is by providing for substantial increases in developmental outlays without adding to the forces of inflation. I think, it is an undisputable statement I am making. Nothing would have been easier for a Finance Minister than to leave the Budget more or less as it was presented in March. If I had done it, certainly it would not have been necessary for me to come before the House with any significant proposals for mobilisation of additional resources. But had I done that, would I really have served the purposes of economic growth ?

Hon. Members will recall that the provision in the Plan that we had made in the Interim Budget at the Centre was at the same level as in the Budget for 1970-71. True, there was a very large shortfall in relation to budgeted outlays last year so that if fully implemented the Plan provision even in the

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Interim Budget this year would have meant a substantial increase in Plan expenditure over the actual level achieved last year. Even in the Interim Budget, we had made a full provision for Central assistance to the States and the Union Territories. I could have very well called it a day and argued that with the unexpected demands made by the need to provide relief to evacuees from East Bengal, it was no longer possible to provide for an increase in the Plan outlay beyond what was budgeted last year. I have no doubt, however, that had I taken the line of least resistance, this Government would have served ill the requirements of growth at the present juncture. The additional provision of Rs. 155 crores that we have now made for the Centre's Plan proper is the absolute minimum that is necessary if we are to maintain the tempo of development in keeping with what has been envisaged in the Fourth Plan.

Quite apart from what has been provided in the Plan, it has been said and said rightly by many economic commentators that the pace of investment in the economy both in the public and the private sectors needs to be greatly accelerated. I share that view.

Hon. Members would recall that industrial production over the past year has not increased rapidly as one would have desired. Quite apart from that investment in agriculture, family planning, food procurement, roads, shipping, ports and harbours, social welfare and communications could not have been left at the levels provided for in the Interim Budget without retarding the growth in these vital sectors. I agree that having provided additionally for the Plan, the responsibility for ensuring that these expenditures would, in fact, be incurred is all the greater. But it would certainly be our endeavour to make sure that the increased Plan provisions are fully utilised.

Quite apart from the increase in the Plan provision which will certainly stimulate growth, we have also provided Rs. 75 crores outside the Plan for employment in the rural areas and among the educated young and this provision too whether we call it outside the Plan or not is developmental in character and will make for both growth and greater social justice. Technically, it is outside the

Plan. But really speaking, it is meant for schemes for educated youth, agriculture and rural works which are developmental in character.

AN HON. MEMBER : A very small amount.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is how we have to begin. You cannot immediately reach the moon. Certainly, we have to make an attempt and this is a right step in the right direction.

Then, as a matter of fact, my hon. friend Shri Indrajit Gupta took me to task for making additional Plan provision only for what he thought were infra-structure activities like roads and communications and not for making any additional provision for industry, particularly, public sector industry. It is not merely an increase of Rs. 155 crores. If you take the actual level of expenditure in 1971-72, the increase is more and, including Non-Plan expenditure for employment, it is Rs. 375 crores, a little more than that.

Of the increase of the order of Rs. 300 crores in the Central Plan provision for 1971-72 against the likely actual level of expenditure in 1970-71, about Rs. 97 crores represent increase in the investment of public sector undertakings. In addition, the public sector undertakings are expected to utilise Rs. 205 crores from their internal resources. In other words, the total outlay on public sector undertakings in 1971-72 will be of the order of Rs. 738 crores as against Rs. 641 crores in 1970-71. This is not a] mean provision for public sector.....

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What will be the new investment in the public sector.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is going to be about Rs. 97 crores.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : What the public sector undertakings themselves generate, you cannot take credit for that.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I will deal with that point. But to say

that merely it is meant for infrastructure is not correct. Creating infrastructure is not merely providing for the private sector. How do you say that ? This is intended for creating communications, having better roads, better harbours, having rural electrification in the rural areas, etc. The most important private sector is Agriculture. We cannot forget that also. Therefore, to say that investment in the infrastructure is only meant for the private sector is, I should say, either trying to be blind to the realities or trying to be politically biased ; and this is all that I can say.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There is a third alternative, ignorance.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is not an argument which shows any objective assessment of the economic principles. It is a politically-biased criticism.

Now, the increase in the Shipping Sector of Rs. 16 crores is primarily meant for Shipping Development Fund Committee which disburses loans to various shipping companies for acquisition of ships. Out of the total provision of Rs. 35 crores, an amount of Rs. 21 crores is already earmarked for the Shipping Corporation of India, a public sector undertaking. The balance amount will be disbursed both to the public sector and private sector shipping companies which may come up with concrete proposals for acquisition of ships during 1971-72. This is a growth contribution.

During the three years of the Fourth Plan from 1969-70, the disbursement out of the Development Fund would be of the order of Rs. 88 crores, of which the public sector shipping companies would get Rs. 57 crores. That shows the major share of the public sector.

The increase of Rs 13 crores over the interim Budget for the development of major and minor ports is meant for development, modernisation and improvement of the existing major ports particularly Vishakapatnam, Haldia, Madras and Cochin. This is particularly necessary in order to enable these ports to handle larger ships and larger volume of exports of iron ore and import of crude oil.

The increase in the provision in the Central Plan for roads, education and social services which is of the order of Rs. 40 crores is basically employment-oriented. How can anybody say this is merely infrastructure ? These 40 crores investments are essentially employment-oriented. When we talk of crash employment programme and educated employment programme of the order of Rs. 25 crores and many other investments, these are all employment-oriented investments. It is said, it is a small thing, a drop in the ocean. Well, I think, we have to take a major share of whatever ocean we have ; we cannot take oceans from nowhere. Ultimately the oceans are in our own pockets and they are small pockets. But what can we do about it ?

These increased investments in public sector undertakings are essentially employment-oriented. The balance of the additional Rs. 300 crores will be allocated in the following sectors, namely, Agriculture and Food, Rs. 78 crores, including purchase of buffer stocks ; Irrigation and Power Rs. 10 crores, P&T Rs. 11 crores and others Rs. 35 crores. If this is not growth, I do not know what else is growth.

Before I conclude my observation on this point, I must also briefly refer to a similar criticism made by Dr. Rao that he was not able to describe the Budget as a growth-oriented budget. Well, I think I have made that point and I don't want to repeat the same thing again. But I would like to tell him that this is growth-oriented budget. If he says that it is not to his satisfaction, possibly, I may say, yes, because he is a practising economist. Only the other day he and I sat on the same side and took decisions which ultimately are reflected in the Budget.

DR. V.K.R. VARADARAJA RAO : My idea is not reflected in the Budget. I had nothing to do with this year's budget.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : So, the main question is whether I would have been justified in raising resources on an even more ambitious scale than what I have proposed for, or leaving a larger deficit in the Budget. I am sure that Dr. Rao will not advocate either of these two courses

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For, if I had kept this whole deficit uncovered, what would have been the inflationary effect of it? Really speaking, every Finance Minister of a nation is on the horns of a dilemma in this regard, namely 'Shall I leave the deficit uncovered and have the flood of on inflationary forces or shall I not?' If he levies taxes, then in a country like ours, where indirect taxes have to be resorted to, some erratic and irrational reactions occur and these certainly let loose certain forces of price instability and inflation. I am quite aware of them. But I shall deal with that matter again when I come to the question of price stability and other matters.

The provision that we have made fully takes into account the requirements of all public sector enterprises which are under way and for all the projects included in the Plan outlay which are likely to be taken up in the coming year. I can assure the House that if the enterprises now under construction such as Bokaro, the fertiliser plan and the like require in fact a larger sum than we have now provided, we shall come up with the necessary request for supplementary provision and would not in any case allow the implementation of these projects to be slowed down for financial reasons. If there are any other reasons, I cannot help it. But I can assure the House that if their performance is good and they need some more money they will not be slowed down only on account of financial paucity. I think I have taken care of the point that was raised by Dr. V.K.R.V. RAO about the growth rate.

Now, the question comes about the taxation on the corporate sector. This is one of the points raised by many Members. Some have said that I have given an overdose and I have unnecessarily touched the corporate sector and thereby created conditions which will not be helpful to economic growth. This was the argument at one end. At the other end, it has been said that I have completely left the corporate sector untouched. So, I think the House would know that the truth lies somewhere in between, and there is no doubt about it.

As far as the corporate sector is concerned, the total incidence of the new proposals this year would be about Rs 16 crores, and the total revenue from the direct taxation this year is expected to be Rs. 27 crores. So, hon. Members would very obviously see that it is very simple arithmetic, that more than 50 per cent contribution from direct taxation is from the corporate sector. So, to say that it is not touched is not seeing the obvious thing.

It has been said on the one side that by raising corporate taxation to the extent I have done, I would be discouraging investment. It has also been urged on the other hand that I have not increased corporate taxation sufficiently. I do not think that any apology is needed for raising Rs 16 crores as additional revenue under the corporate sector in a year in which I have had to raise a total of Rs. 220 crores by way of additional taxation including the share of the Centre and the States. If the corporate sector feels that no matter what the circumstances of the nation may be, they should somehow enjoy permanent immunity from additional taxation, I am afraid they are likely to have little sympathy from this House or from the people at large.

The question, therefore, only is this, granted the need for corporate sector also to make a significant contribution, would it have been better to raise corporate taxation in general rather than remove or reduce some of the concessions which have outlived their utility? I do not propose at this stage to go into the defence of each of the proposals regarding the corporate taxation which possibly we might discuss at the stage of the Finance Bill.

To those who feel that the corporate sector should have been made to bear a larger proportion of the total tax burden, I would say only this much that particularly the one relating to the development rebate—it is not merely that I have touched the corporate sector, but I have made certain announcements on many other policy matters—will cast a much longer shadow than what might have been thought of at first sight. I make no apology for the fact that in general our rates of corporate taxation are somewhat higher than those in the other

countries. At the same time, there is urgent need to present something which will stimulate growth of industrial production. I believe that the selective approach that I have adopted will stimulate industrial investment and growth over the next few years and at the same time increase substantially the contribution of the corporate sector to the national exchequer in the long run. This is the approach I have taken in this particular matter. .

Now comes the very usual controversy, to which many members referred, about the contribution of direct taxes *vs* indirect taxes. The general criticism was that we have laid more emphasis on indirect taxes, but if we see the general trend of increase in direct taxes in the last five or six years, there is a continuous growth in quantum of such taxes in the totality of taxation in the country. This year new levies in the nature of direct taxes are for a limited period ; really speaking, the direct taxes to which I have made reference, are going to contribute Rs. 57 or Rs. 58 crores for next year. Really speaking, this is an additional dose of direct taxation that we have tried to give through the instrumentality of this budget, and I think it is not a less important effort.

Shri Samar Mukherjee of the CPI (M) said that in the last 23 years, the ratio of direct taxes to the total revenue of the Central Government in tax collection has declined and that of indirect taxes has increased. The point raised is a valid one. It has been our anxiety to increase the proportion of direct taxes to the total taxation. At the same time, it must be realised that in the ultimate analysis, it is only by accelerating the process of growth of industrialisation that this purpose can be served. During the last four or five years, we have made significant strides in this direction. Thus, while in the budget of 1968-69 the contribution of direct taxes was Rs. 10 crores, in 1969-70 it went up to Rs. 23 crores ; in 1970-71, it further increased to Rs. 36 crores and the taxes levied in the current year (full) will yield Rs. 57 crores. It will not, therefore, be correct to say that all our energies have been concentrated on getting additional resources only from indirect taxes.

It must also be realised that the picture presented by Shri Mukherjee is only partial as the revenues of the State Government have not been taken into account by him. If this is to be seen in its proper perspective, we must take into account the combined revenues of the Central and State Governments and also the proportion they bear to the national income. The low proportion of direct taxes to the total revenue of the Central and State Governments is attributable to two factors. In the first place, in a developing economy like ours, it is inescapable that the major tax contribution has to come from indirect taxes. It is only when the economy develops and the number of taxpayers liable to pay tax increases that the contribution from direct taxes will increase. This is also borne out by the fact that in all countries which are in different stages of development, direct taxes contribute about 3-4 per cent of the total tax revenue as a percentage of national income.

Another factor which accounts for the comparatively low contribution of direct taxes to the total tax revenue is that the agricultural sector is entirely outside the purview of central direct taxes. The State Governments have not for various reasons found it possible to raise adequate resources from this sector. As far as we are concerned, we have made very clear our stand in this matter. In my budget speech, I have devoted a couple of paragraphs to this particular aspect. There is certainly some constitutional difficulty for us, but I have no doubt in my mind that, whether it be the rich in the urban areas or the rich in the rural areas, they must all be taxed and must make their contribution. In this matter, I have said that with the cooperation and help of my colleague, the Planning Minister, who is also Deputy-Chairman of the Planning Commission, possibly we might succeed in our effort to persuade the State Governments to come round and have a new look at this whole problem again. I was saying that it was within the purview of the State Governments. Hon. Members will recall that I had highlighted this point in my budget speech by stating that constitutional prerogatives of the Union Government to initiate measures of reform in the countryside are restricted.

Hon. Members are also aware that there is a persistent demand for increasing the

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exemption limit for income-tax. During the budget debate several Members suggested that the exemption limit should be increased to Rs. 7,500 or even Rs. 10,000. There is also pressure on me that I should raise more from direct taxes. It is therefore difficult for me to reconcile the demand to increase the proportion of direct taxation in a developing country like ours with the demand to give relief to the lower class of income-tax payers. But as I said earlier the direction in which our efforts will have to be concentrated is now quite clear.

The other criticism that was made was that there was no incentive for savings. I have read this argument for decades ; it was there even when I was not a Minister, or the Finance Minister. It is a hackneyed argument normally advanced by economic experts and pundits and other people representing big industry. There are two or three factors responsible for this criticism. First of all there are those people who believe that the increase in wealth tax rates will discourage accumulation of wealth. It is one particular class which is trained to accumulate wealth so far. They had no idea and they never had any training that a time will come when there will have to be some sort of a restriction and control over the accumulation of wealth and they go on complaining that there is no scope for accumulation of wealth and that there is no incentive for savings. If incentive for saving means accumulation of wealth, I do not care for such savings. As far as this group of persons is concerned, I plead guilty to the charge that my proposals are aimed at discouraging accumulation of wealth beyond a point. Most hon. Members and practically all the organised political parties in the country have given up the ideology of accumulation of wealth through perpetuation of inequalities.

As I said to begin with, at least theoretically, most of them have agreed to this proposition and it is good for this country. The complaint from this particular group that there is no incentive for savings is possibly rejected by the country as a whole. If some people do not have an opportunity to accumulate property beyond Rs. 10 or 15 lakhs, they would be discouraged from saving. That is what they say. But this is

the price we should be prepared to pay for the larger benefit of spurring the masses of people to greater effort and for their cooperation in the task of building up the nation. I have no doubt that this effort and cooperation from the vast majority of the people will not be forthcoming unless extreme inequalities of wealth and economic power are effectively curbed.

Those who believe that there can be no accumulation for society as a whole without any opportunity for a few people to amass vast personal fortunes have certainly not understood the social and political undercurrent that runs through developing societies today. There is also a feeling that the increase in surcharge from 10 to 15 per cent in the case of income in excess of Rs. 15000 per annum will reduce the ability of the persons concerned to save. I entirely agree that those who have now to pay more by way of income tax will in all probability reduce their savings to some extent. I do not refute that but here again one has to balance this factor against the need of the society to raise some resources for the overall social purposes of development and social welfare. Carried to its logical conclusions the theory that any increase in income tax is not justified because it may lead to some reduction in personal savings could amount to a plea for no taxation whatsoever. I wish I could have spared even those with an annual income of more than Rs. 15000 from the burden of paying additional income tax but if more money is to be raised it cannot be said that no part of it should be raised by way of personal taxation. If personal taxation is to be raised it can hardly be argued that in our conditions those with incomes above Rs. 15000 per annum need particularly to be spared. I do not think that anybody can argue that way.

The charge that my proposals would discourage savings is sometimes sought to be justified with reference to the changes proposed in regard to deduction in lieu of contributions to life insurance, provident fund and the like. Here, as far as savings of Rs. 1,000 and below per annum are concerned, actually the deduction is raised to a full hundred per cent, so that there is in fact a greater incentive for savings for the

bulk of income-tax payers for whom the total annual savings cannot exceed the figure of Rs. 1,000. In fact, even up to a total saving of Rs. 5,000 per annum the deduction now permissible under the new rules would be greater than what it was before so that the incentives for saving will increase right up to the level when such savings are a little short of Rs. 5,000 per annum. It is only in cases—I agree—of those who save more than Rs. 5,000 per annum that the deduction now would be less than before. But surely it is not irrelevant to ask, how many persons there are in this country who can save more than Rs. 5,000 per annum. It is a question which could honestly be asked by everyone to oneself. The vast majority of people, the largest possible number, cannot save beyond Rs. 5,000 per annum. I have made all possible provisions to see that there is an incentive for saving, as far as this part is concerned. Those who want to save more than Rs. 5,000 per annum, there is a disincentive. I do not want to enlarge on this point more. I would only make one more point in this connection.

If the quantum of deduction is reduced somewhat for savings above Rs. 5,000 per annum, then the ceiling on total saving which can qualify for deduction is raised—this is one point which the hon. Members should take note of—from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 per annum. In fact, even for savings between Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 15,000 per annum, since the tax rates have gone up, the value of every rupee of deduction permitted would now be greater. I hope Shri Piloo Mody would agree with that. I fail to see, therefore, how my proposal in respect of personal taxation can be considered to be detrimental to a large flow of savings over a period.

Another very fashionable argument was made with regard to the budget, namely, that it has struck the common man. I quite see; as I have said in the beginning, because of certain levies on certain items, it has affected the common man. I cannot say that the common man is not affected. But what ultimately is the test, what major test one should apply to see whether it substantially affects the common man or not? (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
His rupees should not be eroded.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Well, your idea of the common man is different from my idea of the common man. Your common man uses costly clothes, rides in a car ; my common man walks on the *rasta*.

AN HON. MEMBER : On the bullock-cart.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
He has not even a bullock-cart.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
I don't possess any flat on the Marine Drive.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I rent one. But you have built a very beautiful house in Patna. I have seen that. (*Interruptions*) I dined with one of my friends who was your neighbour and he showed me your house.

AN HON. MEMBER : Marine Drive.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
I merely rent a flat there.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Both of them do not know who the common man is. Can I tell them both that the common man is the consumer ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Let us not go into personalities.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
A Government built flat might have been shown which I have.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Then you will have to receive and give ; both. (*Interruptions*) So, ultimately, when we go into the effect on the common man, what is more important is the effect on the wage which goes into his purse, which ultimately affects the consumer price index.

Now, what are those items which go into it ? Kerosene : I have not touched kerosene in the budget.

AN HON. MEMBER : Indirectly.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
Not by my budget. The increase was announced by Petroleum Minister, and the

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increase was due to increase in the international prices. This is not a part of the budget proposals. I must say I had made it a doctrine with me not to touch kerosene in the budget. Sugar, tea, coffee, footwear, matches and vegetable products are not touched in the budget. Soap and cotton fabrics are partially there.

As far as soap is concerned, I have exempted laundry soap. About the other soaps, I have made further enquiries as to exactly what has happened and I would like to give certain information. The prices of Lux and Rexona have not changed after the budget. The incidence of duty of Rs. 2.54 per gross has been absorbed by the company. After the budget, the manufacturers have announced the price structure and they have not increased the price. But I know certain retailers are taking advantage of it. I think after some time, this will be adjusted. Otherwise, we will have to think of other steps if retailers are taking undue advantage of it. But after the budget proposals were announced, the companies producing these soaps have announced their price structure and they have absorbed the excise duties. The prices are the same. The same thing is true about another popular soap used by poor people—Lifebuoy. The duty on Lifebuoy also has been absorbed by the company. Unfortunately, at the retailers' level, something is happening and we will take care of it.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul): Have the companies absorbed it on a permanent basis?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: At present they have announced that they have absorbed it. Afterwards if they do something, we will have to deal with them when they do it. How can I answer a hypothetical question? I am saying that laundry soap is not affected. The prices of other poor man's soaps are also not affected. So, how can we say that the common man is affected?

SOME HON. MEMBERS: What about maida?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: Before proceeding further, I may say that

I have decided to withdraw the excise duty on maida and coarse cloth. (*Interruptions*). I have done this because of the overwhelming view in my party. Out of deference to my party's view, I have done it. But I would ask my party members not to ask for more concessions.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon): At least the petrol supplied to taxies and scooters should be exempted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: How can you do that? When the price of petrol is raised, the taxiwallas should be given better rates and we are going to support their demand for increasing the fare as far as we can go. I know, the common taxiwalla is a friend of our party and we must take him into account. So, I am quite aware of this. But, I do not want any further pressures for any other reduction.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN: You have given some concession to your party people. But what about the opposition people?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: This demand has not come from my party alone. This demand has come from the opposition as well.

Here I must say one thing. There is one important commitment which as a party we have made. We have accepted the principle of having a children's charter, a charter for the children. In order to create the financial resources for the fulfilment of the children's charter we have to impose a cess. Do not forget that we have passed this resolution in the Bombay session. So, I had every justification for what I had done. I do not want to go into the arguments again. Some time or other, our country will have to come forward in accepting a cess whose collections will be ear-marked for the children. I am giving this as a fore-warning. There is no other alternative except to accept a cess, some time or other, if not on maida but in some other form..... (*Interruptions*). Though I have withdrawn the excise duty on maida, the provision for children is not withdrawn. It will remain as it is. It will only mean to that extent our deficit will remain uncovered.

एक माननीय सदस्य : मंत्री जी इस मामले में बहुत भ्रष्टाचार है। बच्चों का सोयाबीन तेल बाजार में बेचा जाता है। इस से भ्रष्टाचार बढ़ रहा है, बच्चों का आहार बन्द किया जाता है, इस का आप प्रबन्ध करें।

श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण : ठीक बात है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about coupons for scooters and taxis ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The only solution for that is that the regional or State transport authorities must allow a reasonable rise in fares for taxis and scooters. There is no other way. There is no feasible and workable administrative device that I can think of.

Coming to prices, this question we have discussed many times, even during the question hour. I have explained the reasons for the price rise and the steps we have taken to deal with the same. As I said, the prices started rising from the middle of 1969 onwards. The main reason was the shortage of industrial raw materials like cotton, oilseeds etc. Naturally, we had to take a series of fiscal and monetary policy decisions which helped us to reduce the prices and the prices have been reduced in the month of March, particularly food prices.

Now the question is : what will be the effect of the taxes on the prices. I will explain that. We have taken many measures in this particular matter. Sir, if you will allow me, I can give a long list of the administrative steps we have taken in this matter. In the case of oilseeds the price index has come down from 233 in January 1971 to 211.8 in March 1971. The process was assisted by tightening of control on the bank advances against vegetable oils, oilseeds and vanaspati towards the end of January. Imports of soyabean oil for the hydrogenated oil industry have been continued at a level of approximately 100,000 tonnes per annum, supplies of rapeseed from Canada further helped to augment the availability of oil for edible purposes. The overall shortage of oils and fats has also been sought to be taken care of through imports of mutton tallow for the soap industry.

An import policy has been framed with the object of ensuring that actual users do not suffer from lack of essential steel. While exports are being regulated, actual users have been granted an increase in their import quotas. Bulk imports of scarce varieties of steel, such as plates and sheets, have been arranged. The projected import of steel for 1970-71 was of the order of 600,000 tonnes as against an import of 425,000 tonnes in 1969-70.

A Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices was set up during the year for review and examination of the cost structure of industries referred to it for study, and to recommend prices; a number of references have been made during the year to the Bureau. Administrative control over prices has been continued to be exercised in respect of a number of commodities. The commodities which remained subject to statutory price control during the year included certain varieties of mill-cloth, agricultural tractors, motor cars and scooters, cement, synthetic rubber, vanaspati, certain fertilizers, kerosene, sugar and industrial alcohol. Sugar was decontrolled very recently. Two additional categories were brought under statutory price control in 1970-71, namely, aluminium and its products, and electric wires and cables. While the prices of the latter are yet to be determined, the prices of aluminium and its products were frozen at the levels prevailing on February 28, 1970 as an interim measure pending the report of a special study group. During the year, prices of drugs and medicines too were brought under a system of comprehensive regulation and control with the coming into effect of the Drugs (Price Control) Order in May 1970. The cost structure of the units manufacturing drugs and medicines was examined by the Tariff Commission and norms for the fixation of fair selling prices were suggested. Prices of seventeen essential bulk drugs have been announced, and of other bulk drugs have been frozen pending a detailed study. A Drug Prices Review Board has been set up to assist the Government in the fixation of drug prices at reasonable levels.

The Tariff Commission has also submitted its report in respect of fair prices of rayon tyre yarn, cord and fabric, and a reduction

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in the prices thereof has been announced. As a consequential measure, tyre manufacturers have been prevailed upon to reduce the price of truck tyres. On the basis of the study made by the Oil Prices Committee, the retail selling prices of all petroleum products other than furnace oil, motor spirit and naphtha were reduced with effect from June 1, 1970. Informal control over prices has been continued to be exercised in respect of soap, rubber tyres and tubes, bicycles, matches and iron and steel; producers are not expected to increase the prices of these commodities without the Government's prior approval. During the year, the necessity was felt of extending this kind of control to the paper industry, the prices of whose products have risen significantly since decontrol in 1968.

The three main factors underlying the instability of prices during the year have been inadequate supply of essential goods, a certain excess supply of money and exercise of monopoly power, of which speculative hoarding is but one example. While, given the several imperfections of the system, the last factor does indeed play a part; it is on the central question of adequate supplies and prudent fiscal and monetary policies that efforts at maintaining a stable price level will hinge. Among the shortages that have bedevilled the economy during the year, the most persistent and insidious from the point of view of the price level for essential commodities are those relating particularly to cotton and oilseeds. Even in regard to foodgrains, while the general situation has been good, supplies have been short for pulses and, even for rice, the position is only marginally satisfactory. In the case of most of these bulk commodities, it would be futile to hope that chronic internal shortages can be made good by imports. Even in 1970-71, the import bill for cotton, trice, tallow and soyabean oil has been considerable. There can be no enduring solution to the problem of prices as long as the country is not able to have adequate production of foodgrains, cotton, pulses and oilseeds and such other food articles as milk and vegetables. Among industrial products too, apart from iron and steel—where output has been hampered by organisational problems—there are areas

such as paper and non-ferrous metals where price stability will depend upon substantial increases in productive capacity.

There is similarly need for enforcement of due restraint on the demand side. I must emphasize this particular aspect. While credit for the hitherto neglected sectors must continue to be allocated in adequate magnitudes, the search should be continuously on to enforce credit and fiscal discipline elsewhere in the economy, both in Government and outside. Once success is achieved on this front, the speculative elements will discover that their ability to distort has been effectively limited. This is what generally I have to say about prices.

Now, my hon. friend, Dr. Austin and some other Members also mentioned about the shortfall in expenditure. They asked whether the Finance Ministry is mostly guilty about this matter. I would like to plead not guilty. In fact, we have taken certain steps in this particular matter.

The shortfall in expenditure on the Central Plan schemes in 1971 was about Rs. 179 crores as compared to a Budget provision of Rs. 1195 crores. We have given considerable thought to this question and a detailed study was undertaken to identify reasons for the shortfall. The Prime Minister herself had convened a meeting of all the Secretaries to Government and urged that a continuous review should be taken of various steps with a view to ensure their speedy implementation and various steps, four of which I would like to detail here, have been taken.

- (1) The task forces have been organised in the administrative Ministries to review periodically both the physical and financial performance of Plan schemes and take steps to remove such bottle-necks as may come to light in order that the progress of schemes may not suffer.
- (2) The steps are being taken to modify the existing procedures for scrutiny and sanctioning of schemes with a view to expedite their clearance.

- (3) The expedition in the submission of monthly statement of accounts by the accounting officers.
- (4) The scrutiny of expenditure statements in the Ministry of Finance and drawing the attention of administrative Ministries wherever significant shortfalls can be visualised so that they would take remedial measures in time to avoid the shortfall.

So, we have identified the problems and these specific steps have been taken.

Then, naturally, some Members did make a mention of one thing and that is what new initiatives we have taken. I tried to re-read my Speech again. I thought I should point out the new initiatives we have taken so as to remind the Members, at this stage, that this Budget has certainly taken many new important initiatives which got wide social and economic implications. As far as I tried to search for those initiatives, I could find 11 of them. If the hon. Members go through my Budget Speech probably, they may find more. I have put them as under:

- (1) To put down undervaluation of properties, the Government will take powers to acquire properties at prices that correspond to what is recorded in sale-deeds.
- (2) To discourage benami holdings of property, it has been decided that if at the time of assessment a person fails to declare income from a piece of property or the property itself so as to evade payment of income and wealth taxes, he will be debarred from enforcing his claim to such property in a court of law.
- (3) In view of our commitment to reduce the inequalities of income and wealth, whether in the rural areas or in the urban areas, I had stated in my Budget Speech that ultimately the basis of tax has to be the size of income or wealth irrespective of whether it is derived from agricultural or non-agricultural sources. Several Members were critical of the fact that the new rich class in the rural areas has been left out of the ambit of taxation. There was also a legitimate concern about the evasion of taxes which is taking place as a result of the incomes derived from urban sources being shown as rural incomes. I agree that these matters would require very careful consideration and with this end in view, I had stated in my Budget Speech that these and other related matters would be discussed with the State Government.
- (4) The new provisions relating to the wealth tax impose a virtual ceiling on holding of wealth to a much lower level than hitherto and take us much nearer to our objective of imposing a ceiling on urban property.
- (5) The work of recovery of arrears of estate duty is being transferred from the State Governments to the Income-tax-Department at the Centre.
- (6) The valuation Cell located in the Central Board of Direct Taxes is being further strengthened.
- (7) A committee is being appointed to review the self removal procedure scheme with a view to suggesting improvements which could reduce leakage of revenue.
- (8) A comprehensive review of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act has been undertaken and an amending Bill for the purpose is being introduced in the Parliament during the current session.
- (9) To effectively counteract the leakage of foreign exchange through under-invoicing and over-invoicing and other manipulations, a committee was set up and its recommendations which have just been received, are under active consideration of the Government.

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(10) To discourage payment of high salaries and remunerations which are hardly in consonance with the norms of egalitarian society, a ceiling has been put on the remuneration of company employees which would be deductible in the calculation of taxable profits. Together with the existing ceiling of Rs. 1000/- per month in the case of perquisites, the allowable overall ceiling on remuneration and perquisites for purposes of taxation will be at Rs. 6000/- per month.

(11) To tighten the incidence of the wealth-tax, the existing provision in the Act excluding from aggregation the assets transferred by an individual to the spouse or minor children is done away with. A similar provision is being made in respect of conversion of assets of individuals into those of Hindu undivided families.

17.00 hrs.

These are some of the new initiatives which we have taken.

Some Members certainly made a point about the provision for Bangla Desh. Some of them think that Rs. 60 crores is small amount; but as I said earlier, this is a problem which will have to be looked at in its proper perspective because naturally we will have to see that ultimately our brothers from Bangla Desh who have come here will go back to their country in an honourable and dignified manner. You cannot make such commitments as permanent factors of a Budget and make provision for that. We want the international community to take its proper share in these responsibilities. Here or outside some important persons say that really speaking the deficit in this budget will go to some Rs. 1100 or Rs. 1500 crores only on this basis. Well, this is a very fantastic statement to make. But certainly the provision made in the budget is a symbolic provision that this country can afford to make in its Budget. But this is essentially a political question. We will have to make a

judgement not as a purely budgetary matter, but as an important political matter as such.

Now, I would like to come to the performance of Public Undertakings. This is an important matter. Several hon. Members referred to the performance of Public Enterprises and urged the need for improving their functioning and efficiency all round so as to generate adequate surplus for re-investment.

I share the anxiety and the concern of the House in this important area. As the hon. Members will recall, I dwelt at great length on this problem in my Budget Speech.

While I am acutely conscious of the deficiencies of the public sector, I must mention that during 1969-70 the performance of the public sector has shown an improvement in comparison to the previous years. Of the 81 running concerns, 49 made a profit of Rs. 72.27 crores as against 41 in 1968-69 which made a profit of Rs. 66.07 crores. 32 enterprises including Hindustan Steel Ltd. made a net loss of Rs. 75.76 crores in 1969-70 as against 32 enterprises which made a loss of Rs. 94.18 crores in 1968-69. I am saying that improvement is there.

The overall return on the capital employed in 1969-70 after providing Rs. 175 crores for depreciation was 4.2 per cent on capital employed as against a return of 2.7 per cent in 1968-69. In 1969-70, 24 enterprises declared dividends ranging from 3 per cent to 21 per cent.

To take a particular category of public enterprises and say that the whole thing is wrong is something very wrong. As one of the Members of this side explained yesterday, the public enterprises have got a very historical task to perform. They have undertaken initiative in establishing production in very important sectors. There again, we have identified the problems. (*Interruption.*) One of the problems is Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With over-capitalisation you will never make a profit.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I may tell you that in my speech I have said that we have identified the problem. One problem is the problem of inventories. This is one of the problems. We have to go into these matters. We have got problem of proper planning for the maintenance of the units. Then there is the problem of managerial and operational efficiency. That is the second problem. The third problem is the problem of the personnel management and there comes the problem of industrial relationship. The loss incurred by the Hindustan Steels is really speaking a result of the politics of a party which claims to have more interest in the public sector...

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : One political party has become responsible for damaging all the industries in West Bengal, i.e. C. P. I (M).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let not Shri Y. B. Chavan try to take advantage of his position and attack my party. I may tell him that the public sector is suffering from over-capitalisation.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : One single political party has been responsible for the collapse of all the industrial possibilities of West Bengal.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Before evaluating the performance of public sector enterprises in financial terms...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about Bhopal Heavy Electricals ? We do not have any union there.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Infectious things happen.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I wish he has the good fortune to get the infection.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But the disease is on his side.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I must also mention the contribution by

public sector enterprises in the matter of export earnings. We have achieved significant results in this direction. In 1965-66 exports by manufacturing enterprises in the public sector were to the tune of Rs. 4.60 crores. I would like hon. Members to listen to me carefully because the figures are eloquent. In 1965-66 it was only Rs. 4.60 crores, but in 1969-70 these exports have reached a level of Rs. 84.64 crores. This is something significant. This is about manufacturing concerns. Similarly, the earnings of foreign exchange, by aviation, shipping and ship-repairing concerns etc. have also recorded a marked increase from Rs. 30.20 crores in 1965-66 to Rs. 85.24 crores in 1969-70. Therefore, to say that efforts are not being made and that progress is not being made is trying to be unfair to ourselves.

I had mentioned in my budget speech the directions in which we had to take steps. I have just indicated them, and we shall pursue those matters very carefully. I can assure the House that it is certainly our responsibility, and we are not unaware of our responsibility in this matter. I have said in my budget speech that financial surplus from the public sector is going to be one of the very important factors in our economic strategy in this country. And certainly, we are determined to see that that day arrive very soon.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about foreign travel ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Shri Y. B. Chavan has been made to say things which he would not have wanted to say by himself.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think I have tried to meet the major points of criticism that were made.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : what about demonetisation ? What about the Wanchoo Committee's report ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not answering that question, because that proposal is not under our consideration now. So, what is the use of answering it ?

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : 60
लाख रुपये का क्या हुआ ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have mentioned about the nutrition programme of children. There was some criticism that there was some shortfall in the nutrition programme. Unfortunately, the administrative arrangements that we had to make were rather delayed and the work was started only late in July last, and, therefore, there were certain difficulties and certain loopholes as one hon. Member had mentioned. But we cannot be discouraged by these things. We have to take speedy measures. This year, I think that we shall have to increase the age group. Last year we had accepted the age group from 0 to 3. But this year, we shall have to accept the age group from 0 to 6, and we shall have to take more administrative steps to see that the provision that we have made this year is completely utilised.

Coming to the political criticisms, I have to deal with them. But I would say just two or three words about it. There has been a criticism that this budget is a capitalist budget. I would say that it was merely an ideological and parrot-like repetition of the old thing. Some hon. Members illustrated it also. They said that it was a capitalist budget because there was an increase in the defence budget of this country, because there was provision for police in this country and so on. Now, do those parties want our security to be safe or not ?

AN HON. MEMBER : They do not want it.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : So, that is the meaning of the phrase 'capitalist budget'. They do not want any arrangements for the C.R.P. and for that matter C.R.P. itself. We know very well what was happening in West Bengal.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : They were using the C.R.P. for suppressing the political liberties of the people.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : West Bengal has been the home of patriots

at whose feet all of us should sit and learn. What happened to a man like Hemant Kumar Basu ? He was killed in broad daylight in the streets of Calcutta, and not a single man was coming forward to give evidence in that case. Have we come to that pass ? If we provide for police to combat these activities, they call this a capitalist budget ! Why do they call it a capitalist budget ? Their main difficulty is this. Our main attack in this budget is on poverty. What is poverty ? It was Prof. Dandekar who has mentioned in his book—I may tell Shri Unni Krishnan who referred to this that I have also read that book and I agree with his assessment—that, really speaking, the problem of poverty in this country is a problem of slow development, and unequal distribution of income and wealth.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All these 23 years of Congress rule.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We are trying to attack the problem and taking away the basis of revolutionary politics in that effort. That is the main reason why they attack this budget.

I also claim to be a student of Marxism.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : That party should be taxed.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have read Marx. But unfortunately I have tried to understand Marx intelligently, not blindly. In the context of the change that has taken place, in the situation in the world today, though the basic analysis in certain matters still remains true and valid the way they are trying to apply it to Indian conditions merely shows that they have forgotten their roots in India. They are misled by certain ideologies which, really speaking, seem to be un-Indian in nature. I do not want to say anything more about it,

Coming now to the political criticism of my hon. friend, the leader of the Congress (O) Shri Shyamnandan Mishra, the first sentence of his budget speech was that this budget 'is a gift to the Opposition parties'. If it is a gift to the Opposition parties, I have made it ; and I have made that gift free of tax.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
 You have done it at the cost of the Prime Minister all right.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 By saying this, they think they can certainly start and have certain political projections and then they can go back and win back the people. We know how poor their judgment has been, as far as the people are concerned. I have got great regard and respect for my hon. friend, but I must say I have a very poor respect for his political judgment.

He says there are three important B's—he thinks in terms of bees—in the budget ; Bangla Desh, Budget and some bank...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
 Bank cheating. Why are you not coming out with the facts ? From which account was the money drawn ? Why are you not coming out with it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 This is not part of the budget ; we can discuss it later, if he wants to.

He says we have got three Bs. May I tell Shri Mishra : 'We are quite aware you carry bees in your bonnet'. That we know very well. Fortunately now it appears to be more than one bee. This time there are three bees. What can I say more on this type of criticism ?

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :
 You at least carry three if I carry one.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 You mentioned the bees. You were proud of those bees. That was why I mentioned about it ; otherwise, I would not have talked about it.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : The people have ignored him. Why talk about it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 The main point I am making is this. Now the nation has made certain commitments. Let us not try to judge this budget from a merely narrow party political angle.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a petty accountant's budget.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :
 This is a petty man's reaction.

My main point is that this is a commitment which this nation has made. We have set ourselves on the march towards achievement of socialism in this country. This commitment has to be fulfilled and I am glad that by this one Budget I can humbly claim that on that long, hard and tortuous journey we have taken one very definite and positive step forward. Sir, I have done.

17.18 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR), 1971-72

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget for the Union Territory of Manipur for 1971-72.

DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,19,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of march, 1972, in respect of 'Land Revenue'."

DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND NO. 3—TAXES ON VEHICLES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved.

[Mr. Speaker]

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 4—SALES TAX

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 5—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other taxes and duties'."

DEMAND NO. 6—STAMPS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 7—REGISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment

during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Registration'."

DEMAND NO. 8—PARLIAMENT, STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES LEGISLATURE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Parliament' State and Union Territories Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 9—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 11—JAILS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND No. 12—POLICE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,41,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND No. 13—CIVIL SUPPLIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

DEMAND No. 14—EDUCATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,32,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Education'."

DEMAND No. 15—MEDICAL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,14,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical'."

DEMAND No. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,09,000/- be granted to the President

out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Health'."

DEMAND No. 17—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries'."

DEMAND No. 18—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,55,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry'."

DEMAND No. 19—CO-OPERATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Cooperation'."

DEMAND No. 20—INDUSTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,93,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the

[Mr. Speaker]

Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries'."

DEMAND NO. 21—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Community Development'."

DEMAND NO. 22—LABOUR

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour'."

DEMAND NO. 23—STATISTICS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Statistics'."

DEMAND NO. 24—IRRIGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,67,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st

day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 25—ELECTRICITY

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Electricity'."

DEMAND NO. 26—PUBLIC WORKS (ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,61,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Original Works and Repairs)'."

DEMAND NO. 27—PUBLIC WORKS (ESTABLISHMENTS)

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,79,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Establishments)'."

DEMAND NO. 28—ROAD TRANSPORT

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,62,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 29—FAMINE

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND NO. 30—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,45,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 31—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 32—FOREST

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,86,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 33—MISCELLANEOUS

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,22,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 35—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINOR IRRIGATION

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Minor Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 36—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FLOOD CONTROL

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Flood Control'."

**DEMAND NO. 37—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON ELECTRICITY**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Electricity'."

**DEMAND NO. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON ROADS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Roads'."

**DEMAND NO. 39—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON BUILDINGS**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings'."

**DEMAND NO. 40—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON ROAD TRANSPORT**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport'."

**DEMAND NO. 41—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON STATE TRADING**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,04,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Trading'."

**DEMAND NO. 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON INDUSTRIES**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industries'."

**DEMAND NO. 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY
ON CO-OPERATION**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Cooperation'."

**DEMAND NO. 44—LOANS AND
ADVANCES**

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances'."

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Members may now move their cut motions.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I beg to move :

"That the demand under the head sales tax be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish sales tax. (1)]

"That the demand under the head general administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hold early elections for Manipur Legislative Assembly. (2)]

"That the demand under the head general administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to rehabilitate tribals. (3)]

"That the demand under the head general administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide some sort of autonomy to Tribal belts of Manipur. (4)]

"That the demand under the head administration of justice be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide litigation aid to the backward tribes of Manipur. (5)]

"That the demand under the head police be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop police repression in Manipur. (6)]

"That the demand under the head civil supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to check corruption and nepotism in civil supplies. (7)]

"That the demand under the head civil supplies be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expedite supplies of essential commodities in the inaccessible areas of Manipur. (8)]

"That the demand under the head education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a University in Manipur. (9)]

"That the demand under the head education be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allocate more funds under Educational Heads. (10)]

"That the demand under the head medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for opening more medical hospitals in Manipur. (11)]

"That the demand under the head medical be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more medical facilities to the people of Manipur particularly in the inaccessible areas. (12)]

"That the demand under the head agricultural and fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide agricultural facilities to the poor agriculturists in Manipur. (13)]

"That the demand under the head agriculture and fisheries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide agricultural loans to the agriculturists on easy terms. (14)]

"That the demand under the head industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up paper industry in Manipur. (15)]

"That the demand under the head industries be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to patronise Manipur cottage and weaving industries. (16)]

"That the demand under the head road transport be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to improve transport and communications system in Manipur. (17)]

MR. SPEAKER The cut motions are before the House.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Sir, the Central Government has again brought before this House the Manipur Budget. In the last session when the supplementary Budget for Manipur was presented, I had pointed out the unfortunate fact that a democratically elected State Assembly in Manipur has not been constituted so that the Budget could be discussed in a meaningful manner. This unfortunate situation has arisen because of the high-handed and arbitrary decision of the Congress Government at the Centre in not allowing the democratic rights for the people of Manipur. Last year the Prime Minister had made an announcement that her government, was agreed in principle to give full statehood to Manipur. But, true to the traditions of the ruling congress, she has again betrayed the people of Manipur and Tripura. It is now more than one year since that announcement was made. Why no Bill has been introduced ? I do not know whether that Bill would be introduced at all.

Why is Manipur not given full statehood ? Why is the State Assembly not reconstituted ? Sir, it is very clear that they are afraid of facing the people of Manipur, who have seen the hollowness of the tall talks of congress socialism.

The records of congress rule and its disastrous effects are there for every one to see. After 24 years of congress rule in India and outright neglect of the people of Manipur and other hilly areas, the people have been realising that until the congress misrule is ended for ever, they have no hope of survival.

17.19 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

After 24 years of independence, Manipur remains one of the most backward areas in India, along with Tripura, Nagaland etc. The Union Territory of Manipur comprises an area of 22,352 sq. Km. Of this,

over 87 per cent of the area are entirely hilly tracts and only about 13 per cent of the area is covered by the valley. Anyone who has visited Manipur knows that in most of the hilly areas there is not even a road good enough for walking, not to speak of motorable roads. Industry, agriculture, irrigation and power, communication and roads, education and public health etc. have not been the primary concern of the Congress Government so far as Manipur is concerned.

Sir, this can be seen from the allocation now made in Manipur budget. You will find that the biggest amount has been allotted for police administration and jails. The whole administration seems to be nothing but an agency to oppress the people. No wonder if they have been keen to use the Preventive Detention Act borrowed from Orissa.

You will find in the police budget that last time we had voted Rs. 1,12,20,000 and now we are asked to vote again Rs. 2,24,41,000. For jails, we had already voted last time, during the supplementary budget, a sum of Rs. 1,86,000, and now we are asked to vote about Rs. 3,71,000.

Now, coming to the fourth five year Plan allocation, they have allocated for Manipur only Rs. 30.25 crores. This amount, if spent on the priority sectors of industry and agriculture, cannot fully nullify the backwardness of the backward areas, a backwardness resulting from long years of neglect by the Centre. This can be seen from the figures for the four Plans for Manipur. In the first Plan, the outlay was Rs. 1.55 crores ; expenditure, Rs. 1.03 crores. The second Plan outlay was Rs. 6.25 crores ; expenditure, Rs. 5.97 crores. The third Plan outlay was Rs. 12.88 crores ; expenditure, Rs. 12.81 crores. In the annual plan for 1969-70, the outlay was Rs. 4.72 crores ; expenditure, Rs. 4.72 crores. In the annual plan for 1970-71, the outlay was Rs. 5.19 crores ; no expenditure is there yet. The total is Rs. 30.25 crores.

These figures show the magnitude of the problems of that backward area. Even if

this money is spent honestly, you cannot meet the situation there and you cannot solve even a fraction of the multitude of problems of that particular area.

Coming to industrial development, I should say that the then Minister of Industrial Development, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, had said on 22nd April, 1969 in the Lok Sabha, in reply to the starred question No. 7249, that the Government of Manipur had suggested the establishment of the following industries in that territory during the fourth Plan. The industries suggested were ; (1) cement factory, capacity 100 tonnes per day ; (2) pulp-cement Board, capacity 50 tonnes per day ; (3) integrated starch-cum-glucose-cum-cornflake unit ; (4) manufacture of watches, precision and scientific instruments ; (5) paper mill, capacity 10 tonnes per day and advance action for the establishment of a capacity of 100 tonnes per day ; (6) rosin and turpentine unit ; (7) cotton ginning and extension service and advance action for spinning mill. The Union Minister, Shri Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, had also stated that "decisions on these proposals would naturally depend on the availability of resources and fund allocations. A clearer position in this regard would only emerge when the fourth Plan is finalised shortly."

Now, the fourth plan has been finalised. From these figures you will see that the people of Manipur have been betrayed by the Central Government and no industry worth the name is being set up in Manipur, and instead, the Central Government is trying to oppress the people who ask for bread with lathis, bullets, jails and the Preventive Detention Act.

As regards electricity, Manipur has excellent potential for generating hydro-electric power. Unfortunately, the abundant resources of the State remain unutilised. You will be surprised to know that one unit of electricity in Manipur costs Rs. 1.25. This is simply because of the inability of the Congress Government to utilise the vast untapped hydro-electric power. Only paltry sums have been spent on electricity in Manipur's plan.

Sum spent on electrification of Tamenglong Area in 1970-71 was Rs. 3.3 lakhs. Plan outlay for continuing schemes in 1970-71 :

- (1) Levmaikrong (Stag II) Rs. 4 lakhs
- (2) Electrification of Joribam area Rs. 0.20 lakhs
- (3) Electrification of Mao-Tadub area Rs. 0.50 lakhs. Very meagre amounts have been spent on electrification. It is not a plan at all.

As regards communication, it is very miserable. This Government should lay more stress on development of roads. Manipur people have been demanding road construction and improvement of roads leading to the sub-divisional headquarters of the hill areas like Imphal-Tamenglong Road, Pallel to Chandel Road, Imphal-Ukrul Road, Tiddim Road and Sansak-Chassad Road. Roads on the border areas also need improvement. The Finance Minister is talking about insecurity and other things. If you want to strengthen security, at least in the border areas, the position of roads must be improved.

Top priority should be given to agriculture. In the hill areas where agricultural production is low, terrace cultivation should be introduced in a bigger way. To conserve soil in the hill areas, adequate facilities must be given to farmers for preparation of terraces and contour bunds. A lot of propaganda was made of the special potato development programme for Manipur. But I do not know what has happened to it. I do not know whether the Finance Minister himself knows about it.

I understand a scheme was formulated for the development of progeny orchard cum-nurseries and cashew plantation. India is short of raw cashew to the extent of about 70 per cent. Many factories in Kerala are closed down for want of adequate raw nuts and because of the control of the industry and trade by monopoly elements and speculators. Therefore, it will be a good step forward if the Government started cashew production in Manipur and thus help, at least marginally, to reduce the

[Shri Dasaratha Deb contd]

present hold of private interests to some extent.

Manipur is a fine place for starting poultry farms, piggery and animal husbandry industries. While finalising the plan, the Central Government have never taken into account the great potentialities of Manipur in this respect. In 1970-71 it was proposed to create two veterinary hospitals at the district headquarters of Manipur West and Manipur North districts, but nobody knows what has happened to that. I hope the Minister while replying, will inform the House about it.

If you look into the fourth Plan document, you will notice a very interesting fact. Under the head "Major and Medium Irrigation Programme, the following entries are made: Continuing schemes—Nil. New schemes—Nil. Investigation research and miscellaneous items—Rs.0.10 crores only. From this data I should come to this conclusion that the emphasis of the Manipur plan is not on development but on police administration and jail.

Then, coming to the tribal problem, I will deal with it very shortly. Even though the tribal problem is national problem, the Congress Government never gives serious thought to this. It is an admitted fact that the tribals in India, whether they are in Manipur, Tripura or any other place, they are very much neglected. They were neglected during the British period and they are being neglected during the Congress Raj also. Their aspirations for looking after themselves have always been met with repressive measures. The other day I was reading some memorandum submitted by a section of the tribals in Manipur. It was complained that Chongthu tribe of Manipur has not been recognised as a scheduled tribe. I do not know what is the difficulty on the part of the government in recognising this tribe as a scheduled tribe. Because they are not included in the list of Scheduled Tribes, so they are deprived of the facilities which other tribes are now enjoying as Scheduled Tribes.

Then the tribals of Manipur want to have regional autonomy within the state

of Manipur. They do not want to secede from Manipur. They want to have a proper share in looking after themselves within the State of Manipur. The geographical position of the tribal belts in that territory are also favourable for creating a scheduled area there. Further, the Administrative Reforms Committee headed by Shri K Hanumanthaiya made a recommendation that some sort of scheduled area should be constituted and some regional committee should be there for Manipur so that they can do their development work. I do not know why government have not accepted this recommendation and examined the possibility of creating such a regional committee in Manipur.

Secondly, autonomy for tribal people is very very essential if they are to be protected from an age-old exploitation perpetuated by the richer and influential section of the people belonging to the major and advanced communities. I know the difficulty of the government in providing the democratic right to the people. The vested interests will not readily give up their lust for exploitation. They want to keep the backward tribal people under their feet. Because, they want to build up their fortune at the cost of the tribals and this government represent those exploiters.

Whenever a demand is made by a major section of the people to have a State on the basis of language, then the government consider it as a democratic demand. But when the poor tribal people demand autonomy, then it is the fashion of the government, it is the fashion of the vested interests to malign them as separatists. When the rich people demand a separate State it is democratic, but when the poor people demand autonomy it is separatism. But the tribal people do not want to be separated from India. They want to be in India and they want a rightful place in India. Since it is a legitimate demand our government should give proper thought to this problem and find out whether it is possible and feasible in cases where there is a contiguous tribal belt with a sizable population to have the minimum autonomy to look after the development work excluding the law and order problem. With this, I again say that the

Government in this session itself should bring forward the Bill to give full statehood to Manipur and Tripura. They should also incorporate in that Bill itself as to what would be the administrative position of the Tribal area. I suggest that provision for a regional committee must be there.

SHRI PAOKAI HAOKIP (Outer Manipur) : Mr. Chairman, I am glad that I am given time to say something on the Manipur Budget. Just now ended the discussion on the national Budget and it is being followed by the Manipur Budget. An hon. friend from that side has spoken on the problems of Manipur and how the problems of Manipur have been growing, referring to the grievance of the Tribal people and the problems of Manipur as a whole. Some of the points and problems which he talked of are true. The Central Government has not been very much forward in paying good attention that the Government should these days.

I must also point out here that problems are there but it is most unfortunate that the demand for conferment of full-fledged statehood on Manipur has not so far materialised. As the House knows, this demand has been there for the last two decades. The people there have been feeling that whatever demand they have been putting forward all these years for the consideration of the Government, the nation and the people, has not been met adequately or in time.

It is very unfortunate or very sad to say that this Budget discussion has got to be made in this House once again because of the fact that there has been no Assembly and popular government. It is good in one sense that such problems have come to be brought forward to this House so that this august House may have the chance to have a view of the problems of Manipur and try to see the problems in such a way that the problems are solved. It is very unfortunate, as I said, that instead of bringing forward a Bill and legislate on it, and allow to have a ministry there so that the people themselves there be allowed to have the fullest opportunity to conduct their business in their own way, that way not to

trouble the House or the Government and also that way to save the precious time of the House to discuss other national problems, this Budget is being discussed here. Anyway, I am thankful to the hon. Minister for bringing this Budget before the House and allowing the opportunity to the House to discuss it.

Coming to the problems of hill area, when I talk of the hills in particular, it is not that I am not talking of the problems as a whole. But since I come from the hill area, it is natural that I must have a clear idea about the problems of the tribal people. As the House knows, Manipur is in an area of about 9000 sq. miles out of which only 700 sq. miles is plain area. The rest of it is the hilly area. What are its problems can be imagined very easily.

This area though thinly populated is a vast area and so many things can be done here. Most of the necessities of life have so far not been offered to the tribal people there in respect of schools, drinking water, postal facilities, roads and communications. The most important ones are, roads, communications and education also. In regard to education, it has not been so far adequately looked into. The facilities that have been provided so far are very negligible. I may tell you that the people are very enthusiastic to open schools and institutions voluntarily. This enthusiasm of opening schools and institutions in order to develop the foundation of our national democracy or democratic set up has been very much suppressed. The suppression may be due to lack of finance. If it is so, why is the Government not looking into it and provide an adequate amount of money so that the people can go ahead with their enthusiasm? This has not been done so far. Any number of schools there is not adequate today. This is one problem there. I do not want to elaborate further on that.

As regards drinking water, as the House know, this is a hilly area, a mountainous area and in a hilly area, we know, the drinking water is a problem. So, water has to be provided there through some method. The only method to get water there is through water pipes, that is, the pipe system. This pipe system has not been adequately

[Shri Paokao Haokip]

provided for, not to speak of inadequacy, but it has not been introduced so far in that hilly area. So, the people face a lot of difficulties there.

As far as roads and communications are concerned, the total length of communications and roads in Manipur is very very negligible. We all know the importance of roads and communications in the border areas. Manipur, as we know, is a border area. From the point of view of defence of the country, it is very important that these roads and communications are strengthened and improved. I am speaking of Manipur only. I am confining to my State only. If our roads are not developed and properly strengthened in the border area, how can we ensure the safety of the country? So, from this point of view, we have to develop and strengthen these roads and communications in this border area. Government should see that progress in this vital area in regard to this particular problem is made.

Then, I wish to say this. This is about the progress of Manipur for the last 23 years. Manipur was only one district previously. Recently, it has been divided into five districts. The proposal now made of forming them into a number of districts is not sound. I will tell now how it is not sound. The basis on which it is formed is not desirable. We are told that this is being done for the convenience of administration. But, convenience of administration has not been realised at all by this step. Some of the tribal areas have been still included in the central valley which are so far away. Therefore, they are facing various difficulties and there are problems in the field of administration. This is how these districts have been formed in Manipur.

In order to remove the difficulties due to the existence of the 5 districts as at present, at least 2 more districts should be added, namely, Sadar Hills, from which I am coming, and Tengnoupal. This is very necessary in terms of population, in terms of area and development of roads. If these two could be considered for inclusion I think we will solve many difficulties. I do not think that there should be any difficulty in

doing this, if Government sincerely want to remove the difficulties of the people of Manipur as a whole.

Another change which has been brought about in Manipur is this. Formerly, it was administered by a Chief Commissioner, but now it is under the charge of a Lt. Governor. In spite of all these changes, we feel that our aspirations have not been fulfilled. For, after all, all these are nothing but administrative changes. These administrative measures will never satisfy the aspirations and wants of the people of Manipur, until and unless the demand of the people there, which is a just demand, for the grant of Statehood to Manipur is met.

My hon. friend Shri Dasaratha Deb referred to the Chongthu tribe and pointed out that this tribe had not been included in the list of recognised Scheduled Tribes. It is not that I am trying to refute his point or anything of that kind. But there are 29 major tribes in Manipur. Again, I feel like saying that the policy of recognising these different tribes, and especially so many tribes, has not been a very desirable one. For, instead of uniting all the tribes, we are simply dividing them by this policy, and unnecessary problems arise thereby, and again these have to be brought to the notice of Government and Government are not able to cope with those problems. So far as the Chongthu tribe is concerned, it is a fact that it has not been recognised. But my point is this. What is the purpose of recognising these small tribes? I would suggest that the old tribes should be recognised under one nomenclature. That is what I have been demanding both in this House as well as outside. They should all be recognised under the name Huki tribe, which is the old name and the old nomenclature under which the old tribal people have been living.

In conclusion, I would submit that Government should bring forward a Bill on Manipur and thereby try to remove the existing regional imbalances, political imbalances, social imbalances and economic imbalances, so that our committed pledge to bring about socialism in our country is achieved at an early date.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : After the announcement in this House that Government accept statehood for Manipur and Tripura in principle.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He should confine himself to Manipur only.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I was referring to the announcement. About Manipur, we expected that some decision might be taken by Government. I remember a delegation of the CPI headed by the leaders of Manipur came to Delhi and submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister. Some of us also met her. She also assured us that she never wanted to deny statehood to the people of Manipur. But it is a sad commentary on parliamentary democracy that today, instead of granting statehood to the people of Manipur, there is no democratic election to the Assembly there. Whenever there was a struggle by the poor people of Manipur for their democratic rights, they were ruthlessly and mercilessly beaten and put behind the bars. I know the people of Manipur want statehood. They will fight for it and until it is granted they will not stop their struggle. It may be a calm before the storm, but I am sure every man in Manipur is preparing himself for giving another fight and compel the Central Government, which wants to treat and has treated Manipur so shabbily till today, to granting them their right. They want to teach the Central Government a lesson and compel them to concede their demand.

Another Union Territory, Himachal Pradesh, was granted statehood and others have been granted the same. But what has Manipur done ?

In this House, all sections have unanimously supported the demand. But what is the condition today ? My hon. friend, Shri Dasaratha Deb, has narrated the story of the sad plight of Manipur people under Central rule. What is the condition of the roads ? Are there any hydel schemes ? What about power ? What about small industries ? Nothing has been done. When a delegation of MPs went there, they were inspired by what they saw. The hospitality shown to them by the people there, the lakes there, their handicrafts, their culture and last but not least the absolute integrity of the ordinary people all won their admiration. But when it came to brasstacks, it was denied to them. They are suffering a lot. Manipur has a glorious tradition, a glorious past, a glorious culture. Manipuri dance has a wonderful charm of its own which is inimitable and widely appreciated even in other countries.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He can continue tomorrow.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, June 11, 1971/Jyaistha 21, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Friday, June 11, 1971/Jyaistha 21,
1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Paradeep Port Trust Board

*421. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) when the present Paradeep Port Trust Board in Orissa was constituted;

(b) whether steps have been taken to constitute the Board according to the provisions of the Major Port Trusts Act; and

(c) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) The present Board for the Port of Paradeep was constituted on the 1st November, 1967.

(b) The Board has been constituted according to the provisions of Section 4 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963.

(c) Does not arise.

Shri D.K. Panda : What are the reasons for not reconstituting the board under section 3(4).

Shri Raj Bahadur : The port was commissioned as late as 1966-67. To begin with there is a wise provision in the Major Port Trusts Act that they shall have first trust board and then we can have regular trust boards. It is a provisional one according to section 4.

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SHRI D. K. PANDA : In view of the fact that the cargo berth is not completed and the construction work could not be given to the Orissa Construction Corporation which is a public sector undertaking and though the Maximum capacity is fixed at 18,000 tonnes the actual handling of iron ore is restricted to 11,000 tonnes and when the interest repayment now exceeds the income from port, it shows that there is slow progress. When the first board was constituted at the beginning under section 4(1) there was defective management.....

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow this; he should put a question.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : In view of all this, I want to know why the provisions of the Act are not being followed; it is mandatory under section 3(1) ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is wrong to say that mandatory provisions of the Port Trusts Act are not being followed. The provision is that the first board of trustees should be appointed. The board has come into being. I may point out to the hon. Member that even the major ports commission which went into the question of the compositions of the board has provided that smaller ports like Paradeep should not have more than 13 members and even the first board of trustees has got as many as 12 members with one labour representative.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Is it not a fact that a long time back the port trust has sent its recommendations to the Government to expedite the construction of the general cargo berth and to expedite the construction of the railway marshalling yard there but nothing has been done inspite of reminders. Yesterday listening to Mr. Chavan's reply to the budget debate, my heart sank to my stomach when he mentioned about development of infrastructure of all ports, except Paradip.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The cargo berth is expected to be completed by 1973, according to my information.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The Chairman of the Paradip Port Trust has been changed. Why not the other members of the trust also be changed, now that four years have elapsed?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Some members have been changed. I have got the details of the changes that have been made. For example, Shri Bhagwan Kotak was nominated *vice* Shri K. B. Sircar. There are changes in the list of certain officers also. The Board consists of a large number of officials of the various departments and, naturally, this is the first Board, and it does require some time to be formed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us the amount of money that has been advanced by the Orissa State Government for the construction of this port which is a Central affair, and whether the Central Government is considering to repay that, and if so, how soon, and why....

MR. SPEAKER : It is about the constitution of the Board; not regarding payment of money.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is a Trust, and the money has to be repaid.....

MR. SPEAKER : You are widening the scope of the question. Next question.

Target of Shipping Tonnage Proposed by the Shipping Corporation of India.

*424. **SHRI N.K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the target of shipping tonnage proposed by the Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. at the end of March, 1971 and how much of it has been achieved;

(b) the reasons for the shortfall, if any; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to obtain ships on long time charter and if so, the tonnage thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) the

target was 8,70,006 GRT and actual achievement was 8,63,358. GRT.

(b) The shortfall was due to delay in the delivery of a cargo vessel M.V. 'Vishva Darshan' being built by the Hindustan Shipyard Limited. The ship is now expected to be delivered shortly.

(c) There is no proposal at present to obtain ships on long time charter.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : From what the hon. Minister has said, it looks there is very little shortfall in shipping. But according to the fourth Plan target, it is four million GRT. We are lifting only 21 percent of our cargo in our bottoms. So, may I know what is being done to reach 50 percent target in respect of carrying our import and export in our own ships?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I must say we are doing very well, so far as tonnage is concerned to build up our own shipping and think the question that my hon. friend has put does not arise out of this question because this relates exclusively to the Shipping Corporation of India. But for his benefit, I may tell him that today we are having as much as 2.4 million GRT in operation and about 800,000 GRT on order, and we hope to achieve the target of four million tonnes, the total tonnage on order and that in operation, put together, by the end of the fourth Plan, period. Of course, we are lifting only 21 percent of our total trade, but it should also be realised that our trade is also increasing very fast, and today 21 per cent constitutes a much larger tonnage of trade lifted. It is a much larger fraction as compared to what our ships carried some 10 to 15 years back. We have however to build up a level of shipping tonnage with which we can carry 50 per cent, total trade but that will take time.

SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Since we have in order 10 ships from the German Democratic Republic, six out of which are container-oriented, may I know whether suitable action has been taken to develop the container service in the railway so that while we get the ships from the German Democratic Republic, we are able to carry the load properly and get the ships properly taken care of ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : So far as the container service is concerned, it is a very laudable objective in mechanisation tonnage

with which. But the fact remains that we have got to tune up our port arrangements for that; we have also to tune up the railway arrangements, and we have also to synchronise also many arrangements. Therefore, it will be too early for me to state how soon we are going to take to containerisation and to acquire container ships.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : In the Cochin port, which is a major port, many of the shipping liners are refusing to go there because of the explosive berth recently instituted there. In view of the fact that many of the major liners are not coming to Cochin due to the explosive berth will Government consider shifting the explosive berth to some other minor port ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I do not know how this supplementary arises out of this question, but I will certainly bear in mind what he has stated.

Demand for Upgradation of Cochin City

*425. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum requesting the upgradation of Cochin city in view of the recent Census;

(b) if so, the main demands contained in the memorandum; and

(c) whether Government propose to upgrade Cochin city, and if so, when ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH)
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demand in the memorandum is that the question of upgradation of Cochin for the grant of house rent and city compensatory allowances to the Central Government employees posted there should be taken up urgently on the basis of the provisional census figures.

(c) Any further classification/reclassification of cities and towns including Cochin will have to await the final report of 1971 Census.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : What are the conditions for upgrading ? Have those conditions not been satisfied by Cochin city ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : The criteria laid down by the Pay Commission for house rent and compensatory allowance is population. According to the 1961 census, the population of Cochin was 3,40,810. That is why it is a C class city.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Last time when the same question was put, it was said that the question of upgrading is related to census figures. I do not know why it is now said that the Pay Commission's report should be awaited. Is it not done on the basis of population ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : I have not been understood. I said, the Pay Commission has laid down population as the criteria. Cochin was declared C class on the basis of 1961 census figures. The provisional figures for 1971 are available, but the Government has decided to await the final figures which will be coming in a few months' time.

SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : The census figures are out now. Why can't the Government decide now ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : Unless the final figures are available, it will mean upgradation of many other cities.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : बड़े ताज्जुब की बात है कि मंत्रीजी बार-बार यह कह रहे हैं कि 1971 के अन्तिम आंकड़े जब तक नहीं आएंगे वह शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ाने के बारे में विचार नहीं करेंगे, मगर क्या यह सच नहीं है कि कुछ शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया गया है....

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवंतराव चव्हाण) :
1961 की बेसिस पर।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : 1961 की बेसिस पर 1971 में दर्जा कैसे बढ़ सकता है ? फिर 1971 के आंकड़ों के लिए आप रुकें क्यों नहीं और अगर कुछ शहरों का दर्जा बढ़ सकता है तो कोचीन का या ग्वालियर का दर्जा क्यों नहीं बढ़ सकता ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : On the basis of an agreement with the employees' association, there was a mid-term survey of 40 cities, the basis was that cities which in the 1961 census had 10 per cent less population to qualify for the next higher class were selected. On the basis of that selection, they were upgraded. Cochin and Gwalior did not come in that.

श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : मंत्री महोदय क्या यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो शहरों के अपग्रेडेशन की बात चल रही है उसमें बिहार के राँची, पटना और जमशेदपुर भी आते हैं या नहीं ?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : As I said, the question of upgradation of cities will be taken up only when the final figures are available.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : In view of the fact that there was an artificial separation of Cochin and Ernakulam, in view of the fact that the cost of living in Ernakulam and Cochin are very high and that Greater Cochin now contemplates to bring in a much larger area making it really consonant with cost of living there, will Government consider upgrading the Cochin city as a special case?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : As I mentioned, it is a question of waiting for a few months before the final figures are available.

Youth Hostels in Towns

*426. **SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open free Youth Hostels in the Presidency or big towns in the next year; and

(b) if so, broad outlines of the scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up new Youth Hostels at Jaipur, Madras, Hampi, Trivandrum, Bhopal, Patnitop and Darjeeling during the current Plan with a view to promoting youth travel by providing inexpensive accommodation. The pattern of the scheme is that the State Governments concerned will offer land as their contribution while the cost

of construction and furnishing will be borne by the Central Government.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : I understand from the reply of the Minister that the Charges will be inexpensive for the youth in general. I would like to know whether it will be free as in many parts of the world such as USSR and Japan. I also want to know what are those inexpensive charges. It is said about tourist homes also that their charges are inexpensive but we know it for a fact that in some tourist homes it is costlier than some of the expensive hotels in the city. Will the government provide hostel facilities free of charge to the university and college students?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : By "inexpensive" it means at less cost. There is no comparison of youth hostels with costly hotels. These youth hostels are being built with a view to encouraging domestic tourism and also travel by youth in the country. They will be inexpensive.

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Who would actually be able to take advantage of them? Now the existing belief is that they are meant for the sons of IAS and ICS officers, Ministers and Secretaries. Would students of recognised Institutions and recognised clubs be treated as youths ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Youth has reference to age and not with reference to IAS officers.

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : Now unless the youths are sons of IAS or ICS officers, or they get some recommendation letter, they are not able to avail of them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 22 lakhs has been provided for the improvement of tourism in West Bengal in the current plan and in that programme the setting up of youth hostels has also been included? If so, whether it is not a fact that Darjeeling and Digha, one a hill resort and another a sea resort, are the two main centres to attract the youths? Out of these Digha is less costly compared to Darjeeling where the cost of living is much higher. So, why is Digha not being developed and why youth hostels are not being established there?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : The amount provided is Rs. 25 lakhs, and not Rs. 22 lakhs, for the construction of youth hostels in West Bengal. I think the Minister of Tourism of West Bengal also agreed that it should be set up at Darjeeling. Digha, which is a beach resort, can be developed by the State Government.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदया से पूछना चाहूंगा कि यह जो होटल होंगे इनके जो चार्ज होंगे सारे देश में उनका पैटर्न एक ही होगा या अलग-अलग हर स्टेट के लिहाज से होगा ?

डॉ. सरोजिनी महिषी : सारे देश में उनका पैटर्न एक ही होगा ।

Changes in Investment Policy towards India by Japan

*428. **SHRI S.M. KRISHNA :**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a Japanese Mission headed by Mitsubishi, after its visit to India, suggested to the Japanese Government for changes in regard to investment policy towards India;

(b) if so, how far these changes in Japan's investment policy will help India; and

(c) what are the items on which Japan has shown interest in India?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Government have no information in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the last one year the Japanese have shown interest in the export/manufacture of items like Ossein, Flourspar, Electronic components, Deep sea fishing, Power cables Textile machinery, Fertilizers, T.V. Transmission equipment, Dry cells, Capacitors, High Carbon and Special grade wire rods etc.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Is it not a fact that a delegation consisting of 12 leading Japanese industrialists, led by Mitsubishi, came to India about a month and a half ago, went round the country meeting industrialists as

well as Government officials to find out if the investment climate in India had appreciably changed after the last elections? Has it also come to the notice of Government that the leader of the delegation in a press interview said that after the recent general elections in India the investment climate had appreciably changed?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : At least I will correct him in certain matters. The leader of the delegation was not Mitsubishi because it is a concern.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I know Nakagawa was the leader.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Mr. Nakagawa, the Managing Director of the company, was the leader. They came here, went round, saw thing and made a statement before leaving India at Calcutta. They indicated some good feelings about India and expressed the view that the hon. Member has mentioned. But we have not got any information whether they have made any recommendation to the Government of Japan. That we do not know, but certainly we know that they have issued some statement. They have also assured us that they will send us some report. We are expecting that report.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : During the last visit of the Prime Minister of India to Japan it was suggested that a small cell of the India Investment Centre, attached to the Indian Embassy, would be started in Tokyo so that the leading industrialists of Japan could be educated about the investment sphere in New Delhi and other parts of India. I would like to know if Government have taken steps to start that cell in Tokyo; If so, what is the progress that the cell has made in attracting Japanese investment in India?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I have not got exact information about any decision taken by the Investment Centre to start a local office there. It is a question of finding out various methods of getting the Japanese industrialists and other people interested in investment in India. That can be done in many ways. A cell or office is also one of the ideas. But at the present moment I have not got any definite information about the cell idea.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Has

the attention of the Government been drawn to a newspaper statement that America is utilising Japan to curb and, if possible, demolish our industrial development? It was published in yesterday's papers. Instead of aiding they are trying to sabotage.

MR. SPEAKER : This is about Mitsubishi and not about the Americans.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : He has said that Japan is being used for that purpose.

MR. SPEAKER : In this way you can connect anything.

Circulation of Counterfeit Currency

*429. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large scale circulation of counterfeit currency in the country;

(b) if so, the steps Government have so far taken to check the circulation of counterfeit currency; and

(c) whether any foreign power is involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) From the number of counterfeit currency notes recovered in circulation or seized by the police from counterfeiters, it would appear that the problem of circulation of counterfeit currency, although not completely eradicated, is of a magnitude which can be considered extremely small in relation to the totality of currency in circulation.

(b) A statement explaining the position in brief is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) There is no evidence to suggest that any foreign power is involved in the circulation of counterfeit currency in this country.

Statement

The offences relating to counterfeiting of currency and bank notes come under the Indian Penal Code, which already provides for deterrent punishment. The offences of counterfeiting and forgery are dealt with by

the State Policy authorities, who keep a watch in this behalf and organise raids on information of counterfeiting being done by any person. The Central Bureau of Investigation also keeps the problem of counterfeiting of Indian currency under continuous study by keeping records of different techniques adopted and by reviewing periodically the appearance of counterfeit Indian currency. They have also created a 'cell' in their Economic Offences Wing to undertake investigations of serious offences of counterfeit currency and coordinate the investigations in the States. Government are setting a new bank note Press at Dewas to print notes of the denominations of Rs.10/- and above where the printing technology to be used will be such as to make counterfeiting of these notes extremely difficult, if not impossible.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Is the Government aware that some places notably Coimbatore and Bangalore, have become notorious as centres of counterfeit currency and many innocent people are being duped by these people? Not only that.....

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : I started with asking whether the Government is aware of the fact that Coimbatore and Bangalore are considered to be notorious centres of this racket in forged currency.

The Government is not able to check this sort of racket going on with the result that small people are being deceived and some people are getting benefited and becoming rich overnight. May I know whether the Government is aware of this fact and, if so, what action they are taking in this regard?

MR. SPEAKER : The supplementaries should not be in the form of making suggestions and giving information. They should be directly in the shape of questions. I hope you will avoid it in future.

SHRI K.R. GANESH : As the House knows, as far as Coimbatore is concerned, a large amount of currency was seized even before it went into circulation. The Government has taken various steps in connection with the stopping of this evil. The printing of counterfeit currency is an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code. The C.B.I.

is also keeping a close watch on it and studying the various methods and techniques used in it. They have set up a cell in the Economic Offences Wing to find out, to evaluate and to locate the evil. A new press is going to be set up at Dewas in which an improved technology will be used and, after using that technology, it will become impossible to print counterfeit currency, particularly, of denominations of Rs. 10 and above.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : May I know whether the Government is aware of the fact that much of the Chinese currency has also been pumped into India through some neutral countries and, if so, whether the Government is going to make a thorough investigation in the matter?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This matter is being continuously looked into by the C.B.I. and they have said that there is no foreign power involved in the printing of counterfeit currency.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The most influencing centres of circulation of this fake currency are the heads of religious institutions in Mysore State. May I know whether the Government has probed into the matter. The *Mathadhipaties* in Mysore State are manufacturing and circulating fake currency. I would like to know whether the Government of India would take action against these *Mathadhipaties* in Mysore State who are indulging in this racket and whether they will nationalise these religious institutions. Is the Government of India going to investigate into all this?

SHRI K.R. GANESH : He is giving an information.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Let the Minister give a categorical reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER : I did not know such things are done in your State.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want a categorical reply to my question. These *Mathadhipaties* are in league with the manufacture and circulation fake currency. May I know whether the Government of India will probe into this matter?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is an offence under the Indian Penal Code. It

comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government and it is for them to take action.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, पिछले अनेक वर्षों से समाचार-पत्रों में यह बात आती रही है कि जली नोट काफी छापे जाते हैं और उनका काफी चलन है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस संबंध में आपने कितने लोगों को पकड़ा, कितनों पर मुकदमा चलाया और कितनों को सजा हुई? क्या यह सही है कि जो जगारी की आज कमी होती जा रही है, उसकी पूर्ति विदेशों से सिक्के चोरी-छिपे लाकर की जा रही है, क्या इस तरफ सरकार का ध्यान गया है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इतना लम्बा प्रश्न है, इसके लिये तो काफी स्टेटिस्टिक्स चाहिये।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : The second part does not arise out of the main question. I have figure of the recovery of counterfeit currency with me. It is a long list. The amount of counterfeit currency which has been seized, compared to the total currency in circulation is infinitesimally small.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने पूछा था कि कितने लोग पकड़े गये, कितनों पर मुकदमा चलाया गया, कितनों को सजा दिलाई गई?

MR. SPEAKER : That is a separate question. That does not arise out of this. You may give a separate notice. It is not relevant.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह तो रेल-वंट क्वश्चन है। माननीय मंत्री जी ने माना है कि ऐसी करेन्सी पकड़ी गई है। जब करेन्सी पकड़ी गई है तो यह पूछना कि कितने लोग पकड़े गये हैं—यह कैसे इरिल्वेंट है। अगर मंत्री महोदय के पास जवाब नहीं है तो वह कह सकते हैं कि इसकी इस वक्त जानकारी नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : It is not relevant. How is the Minister aware that you are going to ask how many people were arrested? You may give separate notice.

श्री हुकम चंद कश्यप : आप ऐसा कह कर चीस देना चाहते हैं, अगर ऐसा है तो हम बाहर चले जाते हैं। मैंने तो सीधा सवाल पूछा है, अगर सरकार के पास जानकारी नहीं है तो कहे कि जानकारी नहीं है। क्या आप चाहते हैं कि हम प्रश्न ही न पूछें ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question is whether Government are aware about this and this is addressed to the Minister of Finance. You ask whether they are aware that there is large-scale circulation of counterfeit currency. You ask, if this is so, the steps Government have taken so far. He gave the reply.

SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : The Minister should give us information about the number of people arrested. If he does not have the information, let him say that he requires notice.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इस पर शांति से विचार करें, हम इसमें कोई गर्मी पैदा नहीं करना चाहते हैं। आप का निर्णय हमको मान्य होगा। जब मंत्रीजी कहते हैं कि मुद्रा पकड़ी गई तो उनसे पूछा जा सकता है कि इसके बारे में कितने लोग पकड़े गये। वह कह सकते हैं कि हमारे पास जानकारी नहीं है लेकिन आप इस को इर्रलेवेन्ट नहीं कह सकते।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल इस सवाल के किस पार्ट में उठता है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : (बी) में उठता है।

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I have the figures as far as the counterfeit currency that has been detected is concerned. As for the number of persons arrested, we shall have to collect the information from the various State Governments, because the State Governments are the prosecuting agencies. We shall supply the figures. Surely, when the counterfeit currency has been detected some people would have been arrested also.

SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : What are the steps taken to check it ? The answer should include the number of persons arrested also.....

MR. SPEAKER : After all, the hon. Minister should have some knowledge about it. It is no use all the Members getting up and asking for this information.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY ' BOSU : That shows that Government are callous over the issue.

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all. मुझे अफसोस है कि बजाय मुझे हैल्पफुल होने के आप भी इसमें शामिल हो जाते हैं।

श्री अम्बेडकर : माननीय मंत्रीजी ने बताया कि काउन्टर-फीट क्यायन्ज को रोकने के लिये किसी हाई-टेक्नीक का प्रयोग किया जायगा और एक नया प्रेस देवास में खोला जा रहा है जहां करेंसी बनेगी। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जो नई करेंसी बनेगी, उसको देखते हुए क्या पुरानी करेंसी को बन्द किया जायगा या पुरानी करेंसी भी चलती रहेगी ? हाई-टेक्नीक के प्रयोग के बाद पुरानी करेंसी को चालू रखने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप माधन बन्द कीजिये, प्रश्न कीजिये। बड़ी मुश्किल हो गई है, सब को कहना पड़ता है।

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The hon. Member is really shifting the ground of his question. As I have stated, we are starting a new press, but the idea is not to discontinue the old currency. Really speaking, the capacity of the present press is falling short of our requirements, and, therefore, we are adding the additional capacity for printing.

श्री अम्बेडकर : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि हाई-टेक्नीक का प्रयोग होगा, जिसमें काउन्टर-फीट करेंसी की गुंजाइश कम हो जायगी—इसलिये यह सवाल इसमें पैदा होता है।

श्री बलवंतराव चव्हाण : यह गलत है, माहडिया यह नहीं है कि पुरानी करेंसी को बन्द कर दें। ऐसी बात नहीं है।

श्री बी०पी०बोर्ड : जाली नोट छापने का काम या जाली सिक्के बनाने का काम बढ़ता जा रहा

है, क्योंकि बहुत ही आसानी से आदमी रात भर में लक्ष्मि बन जाता है। इसको रोकने के लिये क्या सरकार ने कोई ऐसा निश्चय किया है कि इसकी सजा को बढ़ाया जाय, क्योंकि इसके लिये इनाम ज्यादा है और सजा कम है ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : It is a good suggestion, and we shall take that into consideration.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : May I know whether there is any truth in the report that some attempts had been made at duplicating and triplicating some of our own currency in some of our printing presses? I would like to believe that it is not true, but even so, there may be some truth in the report that there has been some attempts at duplicating and triplicating some of our currency in our printing presses.....

AN HON. MEMBER : In the Government printing presses.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : That is what I mean, I meant the Government printing presses.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As far as I am concerned, I have no such information; I have not received any such complaints.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Let him try to inquire.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We shall have to make inquiries, because it seems to be an ingenious way of doing things.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That is done.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : We shall look into this aspect.

National Plan for Tourism

*430. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Travel Agents Association has urged Government to draw up a national plan for Tourism in the country in consultation with the industry; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The suggestion is under examination.

SHRI P. K. DEO : How far is the government proposal to abolish the tax holiday on hotel promotion going to be helpful in promoting tourism in the country?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : We are going to have a debate on the Demands for Grants when this can be discussed.

SHRI P. K. DEO : I would like to have the Ministry's reaction.

MR. SPEAKER : They will indicate it during the debate at that time.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Are they not capable of replying now?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : Why should they not reply now?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : It is our view that the hotel industry should also be encouraged. We shall have to abide by whatever view Government takes.

SHRI P. K. DEO : No less a person than the Chairman of Air India has categorically stated that while the 20 per cent tax on foreign travel will yield Rs. 7 crores, Government in Air India would be losing Rs. 8.5 crores on this account. Air India being a government concern, this is a matter of great concern to us. How far is this tax going to promote tourism?

MR. SPEAKER : From the national plan he has gone to the tax on fare. It is not relevant.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What Shri Deo says is that a memorandum has been sent by Air India to Government....

MR. SPEAKER : I have not permitted him.

श्री फूलचंद बर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से प्रश्न (क) के संदर्भ में जानना चाहता हूँ। क्या आप मध्य प्रदेश के उज्जैन नगर को, जहाँ भगवान् कृष्ण ने शिक्षा ली थी और जहाँ राजा विक्रमादित्य का बहुत दिनों तक शासन रहा और जो कि एक ऐतिहासिक नगर है, जो पर्यटन स्थल की दृष्टि से बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है, उस नगरको भी अपनी सयोजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल कर रहे हैं ?

MR. SPEAKER : The question was about a national plan for tourism in consultation with industry.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Then you tell us what questions to ask. At this rate, why the hell do we have the question hour?

SHRI H. M. PATEL : I think the question is very relevant.

MR. SPEAKER : Will he repeat the question?

श्री फूलचंद बर्मा : मैं प्रश्न (क) के संदर्भ में मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो आपकी योजना है उसके अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश का उज्जैन नगर भी आता है जो कि पर्यटन की दृष्टि से बहुत ही उपयुक्त स्थान है ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is about a specific place.

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : There are many such places in the country. It is for the State Governments to contribute their share for the development of such places.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Is it a fact that after the announcement of the 20 per cent levy on foreign travel, a memorandum was submitted to the Minister by Air India for reconsideration of the entire matter?....

(व्यवधान)

I would like to know whether he has taken up the matter with the Finance Ministry and if so the reaction of the Finance Ministry.. (Interruptions) It is relevant because it affects tourism. The question is whether this tax is going to affect seriously tourism at the

national level? Let him say whether he has received a memorandum and what are his reactions.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : The tax on foreign travel is part of the broader proposals which the Finance Minister and the Government have taken up and what takes place between the Government departments is not a matter which could be discussed here. Our Ministry has certain views in the matter and ultimately it is for the Finance Minister to take a total view of the revenue requirements of the country and I do not think that an individual tax as such could be discussed in this way....(Interruptions)

SHRI PARIPURNANAND PAINULI : Will the hon. Minister be pleased to stay as to whether the important shrines of Badrinath and the three Dhams and Amarnath will be included as part of internal tourism?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : It is in fact part of internal tourism and many improvements to the existing tourist facilities are being thought of.

MR. SPEAKER : The next is Shri Samar Guha's question. As the Minister is ill I postpone this question.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I should get an opportunity to ask this question as I got an opportunity today.

MR. SPEAKER : Everything will be there; your interests will be fully safe.

Universal Tyres Limited, Calcutta

*432. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether the Industrial Licensing Policy Committee, on the basis of the criteria laid down in its main report, vide paragraphs 2.16 and 2.17 included M/s. Universal Tyres Limited, 18/C Lake View Road, Calcutta 29 in the list of Birla Group of Companies;

(b) whether in 1969-70, the said company received Rs. 2,23,199 as interest free loan from Birla Brothers Private Limited;

(c) if so, whether the Company Law Board in its letter No. 18(6)-1-RS/70, dated the 30th January, 1971, excluded Universal Tyres Limited from the Birla House; and

(d) if so, on what grounds?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) M/s. Universal Tyres Limited was managed by M/s. Birla Brothers Private Limited as Secretaries and Treasurers when the I.L.P.I. Committee included this company in the list of companies shown by it in its Report as belonging to the Birla House. The Central Government in a Press Note issued on the 19th February, 1970 regarding the modified industrial Licensing Policy stated *inter-alia* that the individual companies/undertakings of the 20 Larger Industrial Houses listed by the Industrial Licensing Policy Inquiry Committee which do not attract any of the criteria laid down in Para 2.16 read with 2.17 of the ILPIC Report, may approach the Department of Company Affairs, for exclusion of their names from their respective Houses. It was in terms of this notification that M/s. Universal Tyres Ltd., made an application for exclusion from the Birla House on the ground that the Secretaries and Treasurership of Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd. in this company was terminated with effect from 1st January, 1969 and that none of the criteria laid down for the purpose by the ILPIC Report was applicable to it.

(b) The company received interest free loan from M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd. when it was managed by the latter as Secretaries and Treasurers. The amount of loan outstanding as on 31st December, 1968 was Rs. 2,23,199. The company received further loan from M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd. to the extent of Rs. 25,000 during the period January to May, 1969. The loan outstanding for repayment to its erstwhile Secretaries and Treasurers as on 31st December, 1969 has been shown in the Balance Sheet of M/s. Universal Tyres Limited at Rs. 2,48,199.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The examination of the latest information regarding the company's shareholding pattern and management control furnished by it indicated that after the termination on 1.1.1969 of the Secretaries and Treasurership of M/s. Birla Brothers Pvt. Ltd., M/s. Universal Tyres Ltd. did not factually attract any of the criteria connecting it with the Birla House as laid down in Para 2.16 read with 2.17 of the ILPIC Report.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the statement it has been admitted that this dummy company, Universal Tyres, had received interest free loan from M/s. Birla Brothers, at one time to the tune of Rs. 2,23,199--it must have been much more and a further loan of Rs. 25,000 and that they had terminated the secretarieship and treasurership of that company but the money that was given by Birla brothers as loan or whatever it is still remained in the books and accounts as outstanding to them. In these circumstances, how was the Government so kind as to exclude Universal Tyres Limited from coming under the criteria for inclusion in the Birla House?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The interconnections of the big business houses may have to be reviewed from time to time according to the information that we receive. I have said that we have accepted the advice of the industrial licensing policy enquiry committee in regard to criterion. It does not appear to come under the criterion about representation in the Board or the 33 per cent equity capital and other conditions. It is true that the loan continued to be advanced till May 1969 even after the termination of the managing agency-secretaryship of the company, but then and the resignation was itself sent in May 1969 having retrospective effect from the 1st of January, 1969. Now, in view of this the Company Law Board considered that criterion could not possibly be applied. In case it is found that the 9.6 per cent shareholders in the Birla House appeared to take more interest or there appears some benami or dummy actually operating for the House of Birlas, then steps will be taken to rope the company back into the house.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister has admitted here that the existing regulation on criteria is insufficient to meet the manipulation and other things that they are

doing today. May I draw the attention of the House to one criterion for inclusion in the house? I refer to item 2.16, sub-para 4, which says "...the concern is found to have special characteristics which would warrant their inclusion in the house". May I ask the hon. Minister, in view of this, why is it that it was not included in the house? Also, will the Government now institute a through probe into the matter and try to see that these loopholes are plugged and the company brought to book and included in the house?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The Company was under the managing agency of Birla Brothers Private Limited which was terminated. The special characteristics that were defined were such as a majority of members of the board of Directors for the House which technically they did not have; or that it has to be controlled by persons closely affiliated to the house which in this case has been repudiated particularly in view of the fact that one director Shri Ramakrishna Rao is also who purchased a large number of shares and should be given at least the benefit of doubt as to his independence, and time should be allowed so as to see if the majority of shareholders function independently or not. *(Interruption)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The special characteristics suggests....

MR. SPEAKER Order, order. Let the Minister conclude.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : I would like to assure the Members that in spite of this decision, the decision for exclusion is not final. At any stage, if it is found-I beg to repeat it-that the house of Birlas has taken more interest in the affairs of this company, or they have some such control or if any discoveries come to light, even if their share interests do not appear to be sizable, I can assure the House that all possible steps will be taken.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is the Government going to institute a probe into this matter and include this company in the House?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The question of probe does not arise, and the

Government can in any case take a decision. The Government feels that at present the decision was correctly taken in the light of the facts disclosed.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : My friend Shri Bosu has put a supplementary. But then here is a State where one Ramakrishna Rao of Bangalore has taken from Birla; the Birlas have nothing to do with this company. I am told that the Modi Co., is trying to sabotage this move in order to get into the manufacture of tiles. May I know whether it is a fact that even with this probe and other things are being entered into, by making a complaint against this company, in order to sabotage that, the company run by Ramakrishna Rao is taken over by the Modi Co., and, if so, what is the reaction of this Government?

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : The matter was decided by the Company Law Board. *(Interruption)*

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I mentioned the Modi Co.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : We are not aware of the activities of Mr. Modi. The matter was decided on the basis of representations made by the company in accordance with the notification issued by the Government in January, 1970.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I would like to know whether this file was gone into by the Ministry of Industrial Development before it came to the Company Law Board, or the Company Law Board went into it before it came to the Ministry of Industrial Development, and whether it has been made amply clear to them that in the event of any suspicion that there is a visible or invisible hand of Birlas, again there will be an enquiry into this matter.

SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA : About his first question, the matter was decided in the Department of Company Affairs because this Department is in charge of the application of the law relating to this particular aspect. Only this company is released from the big business houses, the question of licences and other matters will go to the Industrial Licensing Committee.

About his second question, as I have already stated, in case the hands of Birla become visible, there need to be no probe; Government can proceed *suo motu* and bring back the company into the big business houses.

and the appellate order has been received on the 13th May, 1971; as a result of the appellate order the demand of Rs. 1.39 lakhs stands reduced to about Rs. 91,000/-. Steps are being taken to recover this amount after giving detailed effect to the appellate order.

**Recovery of Income Tax From
M/s Bird And Co., Ltd.**

*433. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Income tax to be recovered from M/s Bird and Co., Ltd.;

(b) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the press reports in "The Blitz" dated 15th May, 1971, where in it has been stated that a sum of Rs. 1.14 crores is outstanding as Income-tax arrears against M/s Bird and Co.;

(c) since when this amount has been outstanding; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to realise this amount?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) The amount of Income-tax to be recovered from M/s Bird and Co. Ltd. is Rs. 6.66 lakhs.

(b) Yes, Sir, but the correct amount of Income-tax arrears is Rs. 6.66 lakhs and not Rs. 1.14 crores.

(c) Out of the total demand of Rs. 6.66 lakhs, Rs. 5.27 lakhs was raised on the 31st July, 1967 and the balance Rs. 1.39 lakhs on the 6th March, 1970.

(d) The first demand of Rs. 5.27 lakhs mentioned above has been stayed by the High Court at Calcutta till the disposal of the assessee's writ petition by that Court. The second demand of Rs. 1.39 lakhs mentioned above, was held in abeyance till the disposal of appeal filed before the Appellate Assistant Commissioner. This appeal has since been decided

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : This is a free country, a country which is the tax evaders' paradise. Our Finance Minister is levying new taxes. I am in possession of a series of literature regarding the nefarious activities of Bird and Company. There was a raid by the customs authorities in March 1963 on the company for alleged violation of the Sea Customs Act and Foreign Exchange Regulation Act. Even the wives of the Directors of this company draw monthly salaries as if they are executives of the company, without in fact attending the office. To that extent mischief is done to evade taxes. May I know whether the assessing officers of this country have not made any assessment of this company? Are there any high-ups involved in this matter to sabotage the collection of taxes from this company? What is the reaction of the Government....

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is going to be over. You want a reply or not?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the ministry make an earnest effort to constitute a detailed enquiry into the shady deals of this company?

MR. SPEAKER : Shall I declare the Question Hour to be over? I want to punish you a little now.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : I want a reply, Sir.

SHRI K.R. GANESH : The hon. member has laid before the House all the alleged misdeeds of Bird and Company. This particular question relates to the specific issue of income-tax arrears. Therefore, while the information supplied by him may be very useful, and there is no hesitation in saying that the government would probe further into the activities of such houses, I am not in a position to reply to that because this question does not relate to that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Representative of workers on the Committee to study the Administrative Structure of Indian Air lines.

***422. SHRI S.M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Five-Member committee to study the administrative structure of the Indian Airlines, with special reference to labour-management problems, has been formed;

(b) if so, whether any worker-representative has been associated with this Committee; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a). Yes, Sir

(b) and (c). The Committee consists of persons who are experts in various branches of management. It is meeting representatives of the Unions and other employees before preparing its report, and it was therefore not considered necessary to have a special workers representative.

Profitability of Madras-Singapore Routes Operated by Air-India

***423. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plans to improve the profitability of the Madras-Singapore routes operated by Air-India;

(b) whether Government have any long-term plan to utilise the potentiality of routes in the Pacific and Indian ocean areas; and

(c) if so, the broad outlines of the plan?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Load factors on this route have been consistently satisfactory and every effort is being made to improve them further.

(b) and (c). While no plans have been formalised, the matter is reviewed from time to time.

Development of New Airports at Smaller Cities And Towns

***427. SHRI S.R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has drawn up a programme to develop new airports in smaller cities and towns for extension of air services;

(b) if so, the places chosen for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the programme will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) to (c). Three new airports have been included in the Fourth Plan at Tirupathi, Shillong (Barapani) and Calicut. Work at Tirupathi has already commenced and is expected to be completed in 1972. Work at Shillong (Barapani) and Calicut is also expected to commence shortly.

गुरुकुल-कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय का बन्द होना

***434. श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल :** क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय जिस तारीख को बन्द किया गया था और इसके क्या कारण और

(ख) गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय के प्रबंध में सुधार करने हेतु केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई है और उसके क्या परिणाम निकले हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी. पी. वाइच) :

(क) रजिस्ट्रार, गुरुकुल कांगड़ी विश्वविद्यालय द्वारा भेजी गई सूचना के अनुसार, अप्रैल, 1970 से विश्वविद्यालय एक दिन के लिए भी बन्द नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने अपनी नीति के अनुसरण में, विश्वविद्यालय के कार्यकरण के निरीक्षण के लिए एक समिति नियुक्त की है। समिति ने विश्वविद्यालय का दौरा अप्रैल के अंतिम सप्ताह में किया था। आशा है कि समिति अपनी रिपोर्ट शीघ्र पेश कर देगी। समिति और आयोग की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर आगे की कार्रवाई की जाएगी।

Appointment of Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director of Shankar Sugar Mills Calcutta

*435. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s Shankar Sugar Mills, Ltd., Calcutta has been declaring losses and passing over dividends for the last few years;

(b) whether despite the bad financial condition of the Company, the Company Law Board, permitted the appointment of one Shri K.K. Kanoria and another Shri V.K. Kejriwal as Managing Director and Deputy Managing Director on exorbitant salaries and emoluments; and

(c) if so, the ground on which the approval for their appointments on such terms was given by the Company Law Board?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) A statement showing the profit and loss position of the company during the 3 years ending 30th September, 1967, 30th September, 1968 and 30th September, 1969, as furnished by the company, is laid on the Table of the House. The company had declared dividend @10% during the years ended 30th September, 1967, and 30th September, 1968, No dividend was declared during the year ended 30th September, 1969.

(b) and (c). The Company Law Board, while considering the proposal of the company considered various factors relevant including, the financial position, the size of the company and working result of the company. On the advice of the Company Law Board the company considerably slashed down the remuneration earlier proposed by it for the Managing Director and the Deputy Managing Director. The reduced remuneration proposed was approved by the Company Law Board as the total remuneration payable to the Managing Directors was lower than the managing agency commission paid when the company was being managed by the Managing Agents.

Statement

	Years ended		
	30.9.67	30.9.68	30.9.69
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
(i) Paid-up capital	18,20,000	18,20,000	18,20,000
(ii) Turnover	1,80,50,504	2,82,45,538	2,32,96,458
(iii) Net profits under Section 198	14,61,133	18,38,140	3,99,155
(iv) Director's Remunerations :			
(a) Sitting fees	2,700	3,275	2,100
(b) Commission	Nil	Nil	Nil
(c) Managing/Whole-time Director's Manager's remuneration :			
(i) Salary	Nil	Nil	Nil
(ii) Commission			
(iii) Perquisites and money value there- of			
(v) Dividend (Rate & Quantum) declared on equity shares.	10% 1,82,000	10% 1,82,000	Nil

विदेशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का कार्यक्रम

*436. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :
श्री पी. नरसिम्हा रेड्डी :

क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने विदेशों के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान का कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य-मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) भारत को उससे क्या लाभ होना ?

संस्कृति और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा सांस्कृतिक विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी०पी० धावव) : (क) और (ख) . जी हां। भारत का रुमानिया, फोर्लैंड, चेकोस्लोवाकिया, सोवियत रूस, युगोस्लाविया, मंगोलिया, हंगेरी, बुल्गारिया, फ्रांस, और जर्मन लोकतांत्रिक गणराज्य के साथ सांस्कृतिक आदान प्रदान के नियमित कार्यक्रम है। इन कार्यक्रमों के अन्तर्गत कामिकों, प्रकाशनों और शिक्षा, विज्ञान, टेक्नोलॉजी, कला, संस्कृति, खेलकूद, रेडियो, फिल्मों, टेलीविजनो आदि से सम्बद्ध सामग्री का आदान-प्रदान करने की व्यवस्था है।

(ग) जो भारतीय सांस्कृतिक आदान-प्रदान कार्यक्रमों के अधीन विभिन्न देशों में जाते हैं वे अपने ज्ञान के विशिष्ट क्षेत्रों में लाभान्वित होते हैं। जो ज्ञान एवं अनुभव उन्हें प्राप्त होता है, उसका भारत में विभिन्न विकासात्मक योजनाओं और परियोजनाओं में उपयोग किया जाता है। विदेशी सांस्कृतिक प्रतिनिधिमंडलों के दौरों से हमारे अपने लोगों को अतिथियों की संस्कृति की जानकारी मिलती है। इन कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित देशों के लोगों को हमारे अपने लोगों को अतिथियों की संस्कृति की जानकारी मिलती है। इन कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित देशों के लोगों को हमारे अपने लोगों को अतिथियों की संस्कृति की जानकारी मिलती है।

Agreement for Loan From U.S.A.

*437. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement for non-project loan of Rs. 116.25 crores was recently signed with U.S.A.;

(b) the total non-project loan given by U.S.A. to India since 1962;

(c) the names of projects for which the present loan is proposed to be utilised; and

(d) the amount, if any, left over unutilised from the previous non-project loans signed by U.S.A. and the manner in which the amount was utilised or is proposed to be utilised?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) A non-project loan agreement for Rs. 116.25 crores (\$ 155.0 million) was concluded with the U.S. Government on 13.3.1971. The loan amount was raised to Rs. 127.50 crores (\$ 170.0 million) by an amendatory agreement signed on 22.4.1971.

(b) The non-project loans given by U.S.A. to India since 1962 total to Rs. 1343.0 crores (\$ 2174.1 million).

(c) The present loan is not intended for any specific project and is available for financing the import of a variety of items like fertilizers, industrial raw materials, maintenance, spares etc.

(d) As on 1.5.1971, the unutilised balance from the previous non-project loans amounted to Rs. 84 crores (\$ 111.9 million). This amount is fully covered with import recommendations and is expected to be utilised in the course.

Inadequate Facilities for Tourists in Mysore

*438. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : will the MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the inadequate facilities available for tourists in Mysore; and

(b) if so, the measures proposed to be taken by Government to provide more facilities?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) Government is aware of the general inadequacy of accommodation and transport facilities in the country, including Mysore.

(b) The following schemes have been taken up in Mysore State in the Central Sector:—

(i) A 91-room luxury hotel has recently been opened by the India Tourism Development Corporation in Bangalore.

(ii) A Youth Hostel is being constructed at Hampi.

(iii) The Travellers Lodge at Hassan is being enlarged by adding 20 rooms.

Representation against Increased Fees in Flying Clubs

***439. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Flying Clubs have increased their fees from Rupees 25 and Rupees 40 per hour to Rupees 105 per hour since 27th February, 1971 if so, the reasons for this increase;

(b) whether Government have received any representation from Co-operative Hind Flying Club Limited, U.P against the order of the Director General, Civil Aviation, increasing the fees; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) There has been no change in the hourly rate for subsidised flying. However, in the context of the prevailing unemployment amongst holders of Commercial Pilot's Licences, subsidised flying available to individual trainees has been limited upto Private Pilot's Licence standard (*i.e.* upto sixty hours) with effect from 1st April 1971.

(b) and (c). Some representations were received in the matter, and on reconsideration

trainees who had obtained their Private Pilot's Licence and had done 150 hours of flying on 31st March, 1970 have been permitted to avail of subsidised flying upto the maximum limit of 250 hours, subject to the usual conditions. Trainees who had not completed 150 hours on that date can do further flying at the non-subsidised rates of Rs. 75/- per hour.

Credit Scheme For Technicians and Engineers

***440. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to introduce a guaranteed credit scheme under which technicians and engineers would be provided financial assistance from the nationalised banks to start industries with Government standing surety for them;

(b) the total investment envisaged under the scheme; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to come into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Credit Guarantee Corporation of India (Ltd.) has started a new credit guarantee scheme for providing guarantees covering credit facilities granted to small borrowers by banks in certain priority and neglected sectors. There is also a credit guarantee scheme for small scale industries administered by the Industrial Finance Department of the Reserve Bank of India. These guarantee schemes would make for an easier flow of credit through nationalised banks to small borrowers in priority and neglected sectors including technicians, engineers etc.

Allocation of Foreign Exchange to States

***441. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :—** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to make bulk allotments of foreign exchange to State Governments which they themselves may be able to release for various projects;

(b) whether any request to this effect has been made by any of the State Governments; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI (YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question has been raised by some State Governments from time to time. In view of the present difficult foreign exchange situation and the complexities of procedures relating to utilisation of aid from different sources, it is not feasible to make bulk allocations of foreign exchange to State Governments. Requests for release of foreign exchange from the State Governments are considered in accordance with current policies in this regard and relief is provided to the extent possible.

Rates of Interest on Deposits

*442. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the rate of interest on deposits consequent on the increase in bank rate, has also been increased; and

(b) if so, by what percentage ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(percent per annum)

Class of deposits	effective 1st April, 1970	effective 11th Jan, 1971
Current accounts and deposits upto 14 days	No interest	No interest
Savings accounts	3½	4
Deposits for 15 days to 45 days	Rate not to exceed 1½	Rate not to exceed 2
Deposits for 46 days to 90 days	2½	3
Deposits for 91 days and above but less than 6 months	4	4½
Deposits for 6 months and above but less than 9 months	4½	4¾
Deposits for 9 months and above but less than 1 year	5	5½
Deposits for 1 year and above but less than 2 years	5½	6
Deposits for 2 years and above but upto and inclusive of 3 years	6	6½
Deposits above 3 years but upto and inclusive of 5 years	6½	7
Deposits above 5 years (upto and inclusive of 6 years)	6¾	7½
(above 6 years)	7	

Use of Hindi in the Reserve Bank of India

*443. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Reserve Bank of India have reconsidered the matter of attending to the correspondence entered into with the Bank in the language of the Union;

(b) If so, whether necessary arrangements now existing in the Bank for transacting business in Hindi and if so, the nature and extend thereof; and

(c) whether similar facilities exist in other Banks also?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Arrangements have been made in the Public Accounts Department of the Reserve Bank to record, whenever necessary specimen signatures of drawing disbursing Officers in Hindi and to accept and pass cheques bearing drawer's signature or payee's endorsement in Hindi. Further, the standard forms used by the Public in their dealings with the Bank are also being made available to them in Hindi, whenever required.

(c) Commercial Banks have generally taken steps to bring into use forms, pamphlets and other literature in Hindi and/or other regional languages in addition to English.

Agricultural Loan by the Nationalised Banks to Rural Areas

*444. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the units of the Nationalised Banks in the rural areas are able to meet fully the need for agricultural loan;

(b) the regions where the units are not in a position to meet the need; and

(c) the regions where the loan advanced is not being repaid regularly?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir; the needs for agricultural credit are very large and it cannot be expected that the branches of the nationalised banks in the rural areas by themselves would be able to meet these fully.

(b) Does not arise in view of the reply to (a).

(c) Regular or irregular repayment of loans depends on many factors and it cannot be said that irregular repayment is confined only to a particular region.

Rupee Value of U. S. Dollar

*445. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the present Rupee value of U.S. Dollar in open and black market is creating difficulties; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken or propose to take to eliminate black marketing in dollars ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Presumably, the Honourable Member is referring to the alleged unauthorized transactions in foreign exchange and the reported disparity between the official exchange rate and the rates prevailing in the free market. All authorized transactions take place only on the basis of the official rate of exchange. Unofficial rates of exchange pertain to transactions, if any, which take place in contravention of the Exchange Control Regulations. In the context of the country's overall transactions in foreign exchange, such illegal transactions are necessarily of a sporadic and marginal character.

The Enforcement Machinery of the Government is constantly on the vigil and takes action on individual cases that come to notice. Certain legislative measures are also under contemplation for strengthening the existing provisions of the Law.

Subsidised Publication of University Level books

*446. SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :
SHRI A. N. CHAWIA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sponsored a scheme of subsidised publication of University level books;

(b) the subjects on which the said books have so far been published and the number of books published so far;

(c) the main features of the scheme; and

(d) the annual expenditure likely to be incurred by Government on the scheme and whether the amount earmarked for the purpose is considered adequate?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See LT-385/71.]

(d) There is a Fourth Plan provision of Rs. 3 crores and a provision of Rs. 10.00 lakhs in the Budget Estimates, 1971-72 for the implementation of this scheme. The provision for each year will be made on a year-to-year basis depending upon the progress of the expenditure.

पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में मध्यप्रदेश में नए स्थानों के विकास का प्रस्ताव

*447. श्री गंधा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार चालू वर्ष में मध्यप्रदेश में कुछ स्थानों का पर्यटन केन्द्रों के रूप में विकास करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन स्थानों के, जिलावार, नाम क्या है?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). जी हां। लखुराहो, कान्हा-विस्ली राष्ट्रीय उद्यान, सांची और मोभाल में पर्यटन सुविधाएँ प्रदान की जायेंगी।

एयर इंडिया द्वारा मलेशियन एयर सर्विस की सहायता

*448. श्री विमल सिन्हा : क्या पर्यटन

और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एयर इंडिया ने मलेशियन एयर सर्विस की सहायता करने का प्रस्ताव किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस प्रकार की सहायता दी जायेगी?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्णसिंह) : (क) और (ख). मलेशिया सरकार के अनुरोध पर एक राष्ट्रीय हवाई कंपनी की स्थापना के लिये एक रूपरेखा (ब्लू प्रिंट) तैयार करने में मलेशिया सरकार की सहायता करने के लिये एयर इंडिया और इंडियन एयरलाइन्स दोनों में से एक-एक अधिकारी को मलेशिया में प्रतिनिधित्व भिजा गया। इन अधिकारियों ने अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दी है जिस पर मलेशिया सरकार द्वारा विचार किया जा रहा है।

Boeing-737 Aircraft of Indian Airlines
Damaged In a Lightning Storm

*449. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Boeing-737 air craft of Indian Airlines was recently involved in a lightning storm and got damaged and pressurisation also failed in the air; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the Bonding of the Aircraft against lightning, which protects planes from lightning threat, was not properly done ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) The investigation made into this matter by the Civil Aviation Department does not bring out any evidence of lightning having struck the plane.

(b) There was no defect in the bonding of the aircraft.

Foreign Tourists Visiting Kerala

*450. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND

Civil Aviation) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of foreign tourists who visited Kerala during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the foreign exchange earned as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). Since tourist arrival statistics and estimated foreign exchange earnings are compiled on an all-India and not on a state-wise basis, specific information relating to tourists visiting Kerala during the last two years and foreign exchange earned from them are not available.

Loan given to Collieries Producing Coking Coal

1887. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of collieries producing coking coal which have been given amounts over Rs. 5 Lakhs as loan since 1969 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Statistics regarding bank advances to collieries producing coking coal are not maintained separately.

Loans for Development of Coal Mines in West Bengal and Bihar

1888. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any cases of loans required for the development of coal mines West Bengal and Bihar are pending;

(b) If so, the number of such cases pending and the amount involved; and

(c) for how long these cases are pending and how much extra employment is envisaged directly or indirectly in case these loans are materialised ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information is not readily available and the same will be placed on the table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Auction for realisation of Arrears of Income-Tax

1889. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) Whether the Tax Recovery Officer, New Delhi had conducted an auction on 3rd March, 1971 for realisation of Income Tax dues amounting to thousand of rupees from certain parties;

(b) if so, the exact nature of demand, the name of the parties and the actual amount fetched at this public auction; and

(c) the reasons for resorting to this method by the authorities and whether the parties had asked for more time to clear up their dues in instalments ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes Sir, The property bearing No. 112-113, Gautam Nagar, New Delhi was put to auction.

(b) The information is given as under :

Name of the party	Exact nature of demand	The actual amount fetched at this public auction
1.	2.	3.
Shri M. R. Dhawan Prop. M/s M. R. Dhawan & Co., Asaf Ali Road New Delhi.	Income tax arrears amounting to Rs. 33,63,119 as on the 31st March, 1970.	Nil, as the highest bid of Rs. 1,25,000 was rejected by the Tax Recovery Officer being inadequate.

(c) The assessee was in default for non-payment of huge arrears of Income-tax over a number of years. He did not approach the Income-tax authorities for payment of the arrears in instalments; on the contrary the question regarding recovery of arrears was discussed with him a number of times by the Income-tax authorities but the assessee was non-cooperative. The sale of the property was originally scheduled for the 17th November, 1970 but it was kept in abeyance at the specific request of the assessee as he himself wanted to find out a customer for sale of the property by negotiations. However, neither any serious efforts were made by the assessee in this respect nor any concrete proposals put forward. The mode of sale by auction had thus to be resorted to in the interests of revenue.

Provision to build a port at Chandbali in District Balasore, Orissa,

1890. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any provision to build a port at Chandbali in the District of Balasore, Orissa to strengthen our transporting facility and Navy in the Eastern part of India; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The executive responsibility for development of ports other than major ports vests in the State Government concerned. The Government of India however gives loans to the State Governments under the Centrally Sponsored scheme for the development of one selected port in each maritime State. For this purpose, Gopalpur in Orissa has been selected. As regards Chandbali, the Government of Orissa have intimated that they have not made any provision for the development of this port.

Education facilities in Delhi

1891. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the growing requirements for school and college education facilities in Delhi; and

(b) if so, what are the future plans to meet these requirements ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is being collected from the educational authorities in Delhi and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Special Increment demanded by Graduates working in L. I. C.

1892. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Graduates working in the Life Insurance Corporation have been demanding any special increments for themselves from the Corporation;

(b) if so, the reasons for non-acceptance of this demand; and

(c) the likely recurrent expenditure per year if this demand is accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHAWANTRAQ CHAVAN) (a) and (b). The L. I. C. had been giving at the time of confirmation in service two special increments to graduates recruited to the cadre of Assistants. Such increments were, however, not allowed to employees who passed the degrees examination after their entry into the service, since it was felt that such an incentive would encourage absenteeism especially during the examination months. Recently the LIC took a policy decision not to place any restrictions on the prosecution of part-time studies. In the light of this decision, it has now decided that with effect from 1.4.71 the increments will be given to all employees who had passed their graduation examination after 1.9.1956 while they were in the assistant's grade and had not received the special increments for graduation. This benefit will, however, not be available to those who acquired the degree qualification after they had been promoted to higher cadres

like Section Heads, Higher Grade Assistants, Superintendents.

(c) Rs. 25 Lakhs per annum (approximately).

Legislation to control freight levies by International Shipping Lines

1893. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate bringing forward any legislation with a view to contral increase in freight levies by international shipping lines whose ships touch Indian ports; and

(b) whether this is necessitated because of another 15 per cent freight rise contemplated by the Conference of Shipping Lines ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) At present no such legislation is contemplated.

(b) A Government Delegation is presently discussing the proposed increase of 15 per cent by the India-U. K. Conference on 11th and 12th of this month and the outcome of these discussions is awaited.

मध्यप्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को पुस्तकालय भवनों के लिये अनुदान

1892. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के उन विश्वविद्यालयों के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने अपने पुस्तकालय भवनों के लिए अनुदान देने हेतु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग से अनुरोध किया है;

(ख) उक्त आवेदन पत्रों पर आयोग ने क्या कार्रवाई की है; और

(ग) ये मामले कब से आयोग के विचाराधीन हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डा० पी० यादव) : (क) से (ग). विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने मध्यप्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को पुस्तकालय भवन निर्माण के लिये जो अनुदान मंजूर किए हैं और अदा किए हैं उनका विवरण संलग्न है।

आयोग के पास इस बारे में और कोई प्रस्ताव बाकी नहीं है।

विवरण

मध्यप्रदेश में विश्वविद्यालयों को पुस्तकालय भवनों के लिए दिए जाने वाले अनुदान

क्र. सं.	विश्वविद्यालय का नाम	अनुमोदित लागत	विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का भाग	4-6-71 तक अदा किए गए अनुदान
		रुपए	रुपए	रुपए
1.	इन्दौर विश्वविद्यालय	15,59,250	10,00,000	1,50,000
2.	जबलपुर विश्वविद्यालय	8,34,336	5,56,224	5,00,000
3.	जीवार्जी विश्वविद्यालय	* 11,09,900	* 6,21,000	* 50,000
4.	रविशंकर विश्वविद्यालय	6,50,000	4,35,000	4,30,000
5.	सागर विश्वविद्यालय	5,72,600	3,72,600	3,72,600
6.	विक्रम विश्वविद्यालय	8,41,488	4,20,744	4,15,000

* इसमें फर्निचर की खरीद शामिल है।

Visit of Indians to U.S.S.R. under Agreement Governing Cooperation between India and U. S. S. R.

1895. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state : . . .

(a) how many under-graduate students, post-graduate students, research scholars (doctoral) and post-doctoral research scholars have gone to the Soviet Union from India under the agreements governing co-operation between the Government of India and the U. S. S. R. in the field of science, technology and culture signed on 12th February, 1960, from the time of its inception;

(b) the break-up of this figure according to the number of persons State-wise and year-wise for the last three years; and

(c) the number according to duration of stay, number of persons from different Universities and in case of agricultural subjects, break-up of the figures crop-wise, during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV :) :

(a) : Under-graduate students	Nil
Post-graduate students	— 4
Research scholars (doctoral)	233
Research scholars (for higher specialisation)	— 57
Training in Russian translation techniques	— 3

Total : 297

(b) statement No. I is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library See No. LT-386/71]

(c) statement No. II is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT-386/71]

Seizure of Contraband Goods at Palam Airport

1896. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some contraband items which were imported by an officer of the Nigerian Diplomatic Mission, were detected by the Customs Staff at Palam Airport in the month of January, 1971; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the importer ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Some goods were seized by the Customs staff at Palam Airport in the month of January, 1971. The Nigerian High Commission extended fullest co-operation to the Government of India in the matter and the officer concerned has left India shortly thereafter.

World Bank Aid for Pilot Family Projects

1897. SHRI MUHAMMAD SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any aid was offered for pilot family projects in some of the States in India by the World Bank; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A project for an intensive family planning programme in selected districts of U. P. and Mysore with proposed assistance from the International Development Association which is an affiliate of the World Bank is under consideration. The details of the project have not yet been finalised.

Dens for Sale of LSD in India

1898. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether dens to sell LSD to young people have sprung up in various cities and that trafficking in narcotics has been on the increase in our country;

(b) whether this trafficking in narcotics/drugs has international ramifications; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to root out this evil ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESHI) :

(a) There is no information with the Government that dens to sell LSD to young people have sprung up in various cities in this country.

Regarding trafficking in narcotics (L.S.D. is a psychotropic substance), reports for the last four years received from the various enforcement agencies indicate that trafficking in narcotics is on the increase.

(b) Yes, Sir. Trafficking in narcotics has international ramifications.

(c) All the enforcement agencies both of State and Central Governments concerned with suppression of illicit traffic in narcotics, such as State Excise, Police, Customs and Central Excise, Central Bureau of Narcotics, Central Bureau of Investigation Border Security Force and Railway Protection Force are on the alert. Preventive measures have been tightened in the opium growing areas. General anti-smuggling measures have also been strengthened at the land borders and vulnerable sectors of the coast.

Scholarships to Harijans and Tribal Students

1899. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount and number of scholarships given to the Harijans and forest students has gone down in terms of individual student during the last three years; and

(b) if so, to what extent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) :
(a) No, Sir. All the eligible Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students (irrespective of their number) are to be awarded scholarships under the Post-matric Scholarships scheme in accordance with the rates laid down under the scheme.

(b) Question does not arise.

Dilapidated Condition of Permanent Liability Camps in West Bengal

1900. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Review of Rehabilitation Work in West Bengal have drawn the attention of Government to the miserable plight of refugees living in Permanent Liability camps due to their dilapidated condition;

(b) the reasons for not maintaining the camps in habitable conditions; and

(c) the steps being taken for the immediate repairs of those camps?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION & SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY) :
(a) No, Sir. Their report is yet to be submitted.

(b) and (c). Central Government provides funds for annual repairs and also additional funds for periodical and immediate repairs as and when asked for by the State Government who are primarily responsible for running and maintenance of these Homes.

Archaeological Discovery at New Building site of Delhi High Court

1901. SHRI R.R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an important and significant archaeological discovery has been made at the site where the new building for the Delhi High Court is proposed to be constructed; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to excavate the site further?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It has been decided to excavate the site further and finish the work by 15th July, 1971. The site is, however, at present under the occupation of Army authorities and the

Ministry of Defence have been approached to get the site vacated. The excavation work will start as soon as the site is vacated by the Army authorities.

Payment of interim Relief to the Supervisory staff in Public Undertakings

1903. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any directive was issued to the managements of public sector undertakings regarding the payment to their Supervisory staff (drawing salaries up to Rs. 1,250/- per month) of the interim relief sanctioned for the Central Government employees;

(b) if so, the particulars of the said directive;

(c) whether Government are aware that no uniform pattern is being followed and in many cases interim relief, is not being given to the staff concerned from 1st April, 1970 but from a subsequent date or dates, thereby causing serious discontentment among the staff; and

(d) whether any action is proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) and (b) : The recommendations of the Third Pay Commission and the Government's decisions thereon regarding the grant of interim relief apply only to Central Government employees. As such, the question of issuing any directive to management of public enterprises on this matter does not arise.

(c) As the pay and allowances of the non-supervisory employees of Central Government undertakings have their linkages with Wage Board awards, Labour Tribunal awards, bipartite agreements/Tripartite agreements, etc. and in the case of other employees, these are determined by the managements of the respective enterprises, there are bound to be some inter-company differences in allowances, including the additional allowances granted to employees in some form or the other, by some enterprises, after the grant of interim relief to Central Government employees.

(d) No Sir.

Overtimes Allowance to Sweepers Farashes and Chowkidars of the Central Government

1904. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the circumstances in which Sweepers Farashes and Chowkidars in the employment of the Central Government are being treated differently in the matter of Overtime Allowance than other Class IV staff drawing the same scales of pay;

(b) whether such discrimination is in conformity with the Ministry of Finance Circulars of 31st December, 1965 and 13th February 1970 on the subject of Overtime Allowance; and

(c) the reason for continuing the "emergency" rates of overtime allowance even after the proclamation of emergency has been withdrawn ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH):(a) and (b) . All regular Class IV staff working in offices, including Sweepers, Farashes and Chowkidars are at present treated alike in the matter of payment of overtime allowance.

(c) As part of economy in administrative expenditure, the revised rates of overtime allowance are still in force. They will be reviewed when the Report of the Pay Commission is received.

Tenders received by Paradeep Trust Board for Construction of General Cargo Berth

1905. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of tenders received by the Paradeep Trust Board for construction of the General Cargo berth;

(b) whether the Orissa Construction Corporation is one of the tenderers; and

(c) whether Government have decided to entrust the construction work to the Orissa Construction Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR):(a) In all four tenders were received by the Paradeep Port Trust for the construction of the General Cargo Berth.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Retired Officers in the Nationalised Banks

1906. **SHRI B.K. MODAK :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of retired officers in the nationalised Banks re-appointed after their retirement;

(b) the reasons for their re-appointment;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum protesting against this action; and

(d) if so, the action taken on the basis of the memorandum?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) At present there are sixty one retired bank officers reappointed in the nationalised banks.

(b) to (d). Government have not received any memorandum protesting against re-appointments of officers though some nationalised banks have received such representations. The programme of large scale branch expansion undertaken since nationalisation as also the diversification of credit pattern have created serious problems of shortage of trained and experienced manpower. With the increasing activities of the banks, it is essential that adequate number of officers with specialised knowledge and expertise become available to them. The various training schemes and recruitment procedures in the banks are being further looked into but in the meanwhile, in the interest of work, it has been necessary to reappoint some retired bank officers. The Boards of Directors of the banks are competent to deal with all matters relating to staff. These Boards are vigilant and extensions or re-appointments are given only in selective cases.

Construction of Ships at Cochin Shipyard

1907. **SHRI S.M. KRISHNA:**
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF.

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to start construction of ships at the Cochin Shipyard;

(b) if so, how many ships will be built annually; and

(c) what will be the expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Government of India have sanctioned the Cochin Shipyard Project with a building dock for ships of 66,000 DWT and a ship repair dock to accommodate ships upto 85,000 DWT. The work on the construction of the Shipyard is in progress. It is expected that the keel of the first ship to be built at the Shipyard may be laid early in 1974.

(b) The production target is two ships of 66,000 DWT each per annum.

(c) The estimated cost of the Cochin Shipyard Project is Rs. 45.42 crores. A plan for ship-building (as distinct from the construction of the Shipyard) and training of personnel therefor are programmed to be worked out later this year.

Demands of Higher Secondary and Primary School Teachers in Delhi

1908. **SHRI S.M. BANERJEE,**
SHRI A.N. CHAWLA :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to State :

(a) whether the demands of the teachers of Higher Secondary and Primary Schools in Delhi have been considered;

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon; and

(c) whether any financial aid has been given to raise their salaries?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The pay scale of teachers in Delhi were revised with effect from 27.5.70. Further representations made in this regard are under consideration of Government.

(c) As the expenditure on pay and allowances of teachers in Delhi is met out of Consolidated Fund of India, the question of giving any financial aid to Delhi Administration for the purpose does not arise.

Amount granted to the Central Government Employees as a Result of Successive Pay Commission's Awards

1909. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amounts granted to the Central Government employees as a result of the successive Pay Commissions' award since 1965; and

(b) the number of various categories of employees who have been benefited by these awards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Since 1965 only the Third Pay Commission has been appointed by the Government to review the question of pay structure and other conditions of the service of all Central Government employees. The Third Pay Commission has submitted an interim report on "Interim Relief". The Interim Relief as recommended by the Third Pay Commission at rates ranging from Rs. 15/- to Rs. 45/- per mensem according to pay ranges has been sanctioned to the Central Government employees drawing pay upto Rs. 1250/- p.m. with effect from 1st March 1970. This benefit has been granted to all regular Central Government employees and workcharged establishment entitled to dearness allowance numbering in all to about 27 lakhs.

Introduction of LIC's New "Centenary" Policy

1910. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE

be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Life Insurance Corporation has introduced a new policy called the "Centenary" policy; and

(b) if so, the main features of this policy?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The L.I.C. has introduced with effect from 1.5.71 a new policy known as "Centenary Policy" to suit the needs of people with fluctuating incomes. It is primarily meant for people from rural areas though it will also be issued to people from urban areas.

(b) The distinguishing feature of this policy is that if a default occurs in the payment of premiums, not more than once in every block of three years subsequent to the first two years, the policy does not lapse but is kept in force if the policyholder continues payment of other premiums under the policy. Reduction in the Sum Assured are effected depending on the number of defaults.

Expenditure incurred on Advertisement(s) by Public Undertakings

1911. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent by the Public Sector Undertakings on advertisements during the years 1968, 1969, 1970 separately; and

(b) the expenditure incurred on this account during the period from November 1970 to April, 1971.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). According to information available, the Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings spent nearly Rs. 557 lakhs on advertisements during 1968-69. As this is a matter, which comes within the sphere of day-to-day administration of the enterprises, Government do not keep any record of expenditure incurred on this account.

Investment made by Industrial Development Bank Of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India

1912. SHRI N.K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of investment so far made by the Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance Corporation of India in Rajasthan and how it compares with all-India investment;

(b) the number of units to whom loans have been granted by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and how many of them are in the production stage now; and

(c) whether the amount sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India for re-finance to the Rajasthan State Finance Corporation on its loans to small scale industries during the year 1968-69 is only about 60 per cent of that of the previous year and if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) the required information is given in the attached Statement.

(b) Out of the 13 units assisted by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India in Rajasthan, 12 units are in production. The financial assistance to the remaining one unit was sanctioned recently in February, 1971.

(c) The refinance assistance sanctioned by the Industrial Development Bank of India to the Rajasthan State Financial Corporation in respect of its loans to small scale industries (including small road transport operators) during the fiscal year 1968-69 amounted to Rs. 16.60 lakhs. In 1967-68, however, the above Corporation had not availed of any refinance assistance from the Industrial Development Bank of India.

Statement

Financial Assistance sanctioned and Disbursed by the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and Industrial Development Bank of India to Industrial Concerns all over the Country since their inception in July, 1948 and July 1964 respectively upto the end of March, 1971 and also to Industrial concerns located in Rajasthan.

	(Rs. in lacs)		
	All Industrial concerns.	Industrial concerns in Rajasthan.	% of (2) to (1)
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Industrial Finance Corporation of India (Rupee loans, foreign currency loans, underwriting & Deferred payment guarantees)			
SANCTIONED (EFFECTIVE)	36274.68	1603.49	4.4
DISBURSEMENTS	31278.54	1439.67	4.6
Industrial Development Bank of India.			
A. Direct and indirect Assistance.			
(Loans, underwriting of and direct subscription to shares and debentures, refinance of industrial loans and rediscounting of bills).			
SANCTIONED (EFFECTIVE)	39360.50	893.10	2.27
CASH DISBURSEMENT	30972.40	712.00	2.30
B. Guarantee for Loans			
SANCTION (EFFECTIVE)	2986.90	278.10	9.31
EXECUTED	1960.10	278.10	14.19

NOTE : The assistance sanctioned by a financial institution depends on the number of eligible applications presented to it in a State. On their part, in order to promote flow of viable proposals and to indentify the industrial potential in the backward regions. The IDBI in collaboration with the Reserve Bank of India, Agricultural Refinance Corporation, the Industrial Finance Corporation of India and the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India has already conducted a survey of Rajasthan, to assess the infra-structure facilities, supply of raw materials and market prospects for developmnet of industries which could be advantageously located in this State. The Survey Report is being finalised and the necessary follow up action will be undertaken when the report is ready.

Complaints Regarding Non-Payment of Taxes by Businessmen possessing Assets of Rs. 5 Crores and above

1913. **SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of businessmen whose assets exceed rupees five crores and against whom complaints regarding non-payment of income tax, wealth tax and gift, tax have been received during the last three years; and

(b) the action taken on each such complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b) The information is not readily available and is being collected. It will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is collected.

Over-charging by Drivers of three wheeler scooters in Delhi

1914. **SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of visitors coming to Delhi from outside have been cheated by the three wheeler scooter drivers by being over-charged;

(b) whether complaints have also been received about rude behaviour of these drivers towards visitors; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration have stated that complaints have been received against drivers of three-wheeler scooters for over charging and rude-behaviours. As the complainants do not always indicate whether they are residents of Delhi or visitors from other places, it is not possible to state the percentage of complaints made by visitors.

(c) The Delhi Administration have stated that they have taken the following steps :—

(i) A Special Cell has been created in the Directorate of Transport, Delhi, to attend to complaints of mis-behaviour, refusal and over-charging against taxi/auto-rickshaw drivers. This office works round the clock and complaints can also be registered on telephone (No. 224379) to be followed by written statements. On receipt of such complaints, the Enforcement Staff of the Department serves notices on the erring drivers/owners under the relevant provisions of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, and the Rules framed thereunder. The Enforcement Staff is also deployed for dealing with public complaints against auto-rickshaw/taxi drivers on the spot for over-charging, misbehaviour and refusal to carry passengers.

(ii) Permanent complaint booths have been set up at the old Delhi and New Delhi Railway Stations, Inter-State Bus terminus and Palam Airport, which function round the clock. Besides, complaint booths have also been set up at the Regal, Daryaganj, Chandni Chowk and Gurudwara Road, which function in the evenings. Whenever a report is made against any driver, the complaint is recorded at the complaint booth.

(iii) Special police staff is deputed daily in a mobile van from 9.00 P.M. till the close of

the last cinema shows, to check against the offending drivers, especially at Cinema Houses Railway Stations, Palam Airport etc.

(iv) In order to obviate the chances of refusal, over-charging and misbehaviour at the two Railway Stations and Inter-State Bus Terminus, taxis and scooters are made to stand in a queue and are required to carry passengers in their turn, whatever may be their destination. The Traffic Police on duty there ensure that no inconvenience is caused to the intending passengers.

(v) In order to detect the defaulting drivers special raids are also organised by the Traffic police intermittently in plain clothes and the drivers are prosecuted for refusal, misbehaviour and over-charging.

(vi) Complaint books have been supplied to all Police Stations for the facility of the complainants to lodge a complaint at the nearest Police Station.

(vii) At the monthly public meetings at the Police Stations, the members are informed about the availability of complaint books at the Police Stations.

(viii) All the Officers and Head Constables of the Delhi Traffic Police carry challan books while proceeding on duty. If any complaint is made to them action against the offending drivers is taken on the spot.

(ix) Besides prosecutions in courts of law, a number of complaints of a serious nature are also referred to the Licensing Authority, Delhi for taking disciplinary action against the defaulting drivers by disqualifying them, for a specified period, for holding or obtaining a driving licence, under Section 15(1) (c) of the Motor Vehicles Act.

Income Tax arrears outstanding against Industrial Houses/Companies

1915. SHRI MUKHTAIR SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of such industrial houses or companies against whom Income tax amounting to more than rupees one lakhs has been out-standing;

(b) the years from which these amounts have been outstanding ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to realise these arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). The information regarding the names of industrial houses or companies against whom income-tax amounting to more than Rs. 1 lakh has been outstanding is not readily available and its collection requiring scrutiny of very large number of assessment records will involve considerable time and labour.

However, if the Honourable Member desires to have information regarding any specific assessee (s), the same could be furnished.

(c) Such steps as are available under the law for realising the arrears in question are being taken/proposed to be taken depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case.

Development of Ports in Kerala

1916. SHRI A.K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government had discussed with the Central Government about the implementation of the recommendations made by Indo Poll Company on the development of Ports in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on the basis of the discussion?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). The Kerala Government had engaged M/s. Indo Poll Company Limited, Bombay for a feasibility study of the cargo and fishing harbours in the State. The Company has submitted its report. Out of the ports included in the report, Beypore was selected by the State Govt. for development as a cargo-cum-fishing Harbour under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme under the Fourth Five Year Plan and a detailed Project Report was prepared by the State Government and sent to the Central Government. This has been scrutinised and detailed comments suggesting the lines on which Beypore should be developed taking into account the traffic

potential, shipping trends and technical considerations have been sent to the State Government for their consideration. A reply from the state Government is awaited.

New Football Stadium at Calcutta

1918. SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL welfare be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Govt. propose to construct a Football Stadium other than a composite station in the Eden Gardens at Calcutta in cooperation with the State Governments; and

(b) if so, what is the scheme in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMY): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India.

दिल्ली के स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिये क्वार्टर

1919. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली प्रशासन ने उच्चतर माध्यमिक स्कूलों के अध्यापकों के लिये कुछ क्वार्टरों का निर्माण किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनकी श्रेणीवार संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) उन क्वार्टरों में से कितने प्रतिशत क्वार्टर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के अध्यापकों को आवंटित किये जायेंगे?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) : (क) से (ग). अपेक्षित सूचना दिल्ली प्रशासन से एकत्र की जा रही है और यथाशीघ्र समा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

Working of Unit Trust of India

1920. SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the latest available working results of the Unit Trust of India;

(b) the policy followed by the Unit Trust of India for investments;

(c) the total investments made so far and the return on them; and

(d) whether Government propose to diversify its activities and if so in what manner?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) The working result of the Unit Trust of India for the years ended 30th June, 1970, which is the latest year for which the published annual report and accounts of the Trust are available, are as follows :

Sales of Units.	Rs. 22.83 Crores
Repurchases of Units.	Rs. 2.04 Crores
Net income for the year.	Rs. 5.84 Crores
Dividend Distributed :	
on initial capital.	Rs. 0.20 Crore
on Unit capital.	Rs. 5.58 Crores
Rate of Dividend :	
on initial capital.	4%
on Unit capital.	7.2%

(b) Investments of the Trust are governed by Regulation 36 of Unit Trust of India General Regulations, 1964. Regulation 36(1) provides that the investment by the Trust from the funds of the Unit Scheme of 1964 in securities of any one company shall not exceed five per cent of the total amount of the said funds or fifteen per cent of the securities issued and outstanding of such company whichever is lower, provided that the aggregate of the investments in the capital initially issued by new industrial undertakings shall not at any time exceed five per cent of the total amount of the said funds. These limits however do not apply to investments in debentures of companies which fulfil certain criteria laid in Regulation 36(1A) for this purpose.

Within the above statutory framework the Trust makes the investments to obtain maximum return on investments consistent with the security of the capital.

(c) The details of investments* made by the Trust upto 31st, March, 1971 and the returns thereon are as under :

Type	Cost (Rs. in Crores)	Yield%
1. Ordinary Shares.	33.94	7.52
2. Preference Shares.	12.79	8.32
3. Debentures.	38.49	7.56
4. Govt. Securities and Corporation Bonds.	0.50	4.96
	<u>85.72</u>	<u>7.64</u>

* Excludes investments in shares of Nationalised Banks, advance deposits against underwriting commitments and cash balances.

(d) The endeavour of the Trust is to introduce new schemes and plans to suit the varying investor preference and tap the savings of the community. In pursuance of these efforts, the Unit Trust of India has under active consideration a savings-cum-insurance plan in co-operation with the L.I.C. This plan is expected to be finalised soon.

Loan Applications received by I.F.C. for new Projects.

1921. SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of loan applications received by the Industrial Finance Corporation during 1970-71 and how many of them were for new projects;

(b) how many have been sanctioned and for what industries;

(c) how do they compare with figures of the past two years; and

(d) the repayment position of the past loans?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CNAVAN): (a) The, accounting year of the Industrial Finance

Corporation of India is from July-June. During the period 1.7.70 to 31st May, 1971 in the accounting year 1970-71, the Corporation had received 126 applications for Rs. 10981.22 lakhs. Out of the above 126 applications, 59 applications for financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 7990.54 lakhs related to 33 new projects.

(b) The required information is given in the attached Statement.

(c) The number of applications (126) received during period 1.7.70 to 31st May, 1971 was more as compared to 92 applications received in 1968-69 and 90 applications in 1969-70 and the sanctions were also higher than the previous two years. The amount sanctioned during the period 1.7.70 to 31st May, 1971 was Rs. 3207.30 lacs for 87 applications as compared to Rs. 3065.85 lacs for 89 applications in 1968-69 and Rs. 1937.47 lacs for 63 applications in 1969-70.

(d) The repayment position (as on the 31st March, 1971) of loans advanced in the earlier period was as under:—

	Rs. in lacs.	
	No. of	Amount
	concerns	
1. Disbursements (by way of rupee and foreign currency loans)	388	2332.69
2. Repayments	83*	8662.53
3. Amount outstanding	305	15247.92
4. Defaults in respect of principal	66	448.13

Percentage of defaults to amount outstanding : 2.94%

* These have repaid the loans in full.

The Industrial Finance Corporation of India has been taking necessary steps for the realisation of the defaulted amount due from the borrowers concerned.

Statement**Industrial Finance Corporation of India, New Delhi**

The financial assistance (by way of loans underwritings and guarantees) sanctioned industry-wise from 1.7.70 to 31.5.1971.

(Rs. in lakhs)			
Sl. No.	Industry	No. of Assi- appli- cations sanc- tioned	
1.	2.	3.	4.
1.	Sugar	8	829.00
2.	Textiles	13	273.06
3.	Iron & Steel	8	478.75
4.	Non-ferrous Metals	1	170.00
5.	Motor Vehicles	3	153.84
6.	Electrical Machinery	9	298.79
7.	Basic Indl. Chemicals	3	19.78
8.	Metal products	8	144.51
9.	Artificial Fibers	14	532.35
10.	Machinery	5	95.15
11.	Fertilisers	1	5.60
12.	Cement	1	50.00
13.	Paper	—*	3.00
14.	Electricity, Gas & Steam	—*	8.99
15.	Coal	2	32.00
16.	Food Manufactures-Canning & Preserving of vegetables and fruits	3	15.90
17.	Vegetable & Animal Oil & Fats	3	32.00
18.	Bicycles	2	4.58
19.	Hotels	1	15.00
20.	Wood & Cork	1	10.00
21.	Miscellaneous Chemicals	1	35.00
Total :		87	3207.30

* Amount sanctioned by way of conversion of part of the foreign currency sub-loan sanctioned earlier.

Road Accidents in Delhi.

1922. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether road accidents in Delhi are on the increase :

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to minimise these accidents?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Delhi Administration have taken the following measures to reduce road accidents:—

(i) Road safety education, including lectures on road safety and observance of traffic rules, is imparted in educational institutions.

(ii) Hand bills and comics on road safety are distributed among the public and children

(iii) Cinema slides on traffic safety and television shows on road safety are also arranged.

(iv) Roads are being widened and foot paths improved, wherever possible.

(v) Light signals and blinking lights have been installed on various road junctions.

(vi) One way traffic has been introduced in the congested parts of the city. Heavy vehicles are not allowed to pass through such areas.

(vii) A Traffic Training Park for children is functioning at full swing on the Irwin Road.

(viii) Transport vehicles are subjected to rigid inspection, before certificates of fitness in respect of them are issued.

(ix) Speed 'traps' of vehicles by mobile patrols are frequently arranged and action is taken under the law against drivers who are found to be driving rashly and negligently or at excessive speeds.

(x) Vehicles are subjected to surprise checks by mobile police patrols and Flying Squads.

(xi) Plying of heavy vehicles has been restricted to the hours during the day in certain areas.

(xii) Speed limits have been fixed on many roads and indicated on boards.

(xiii) Two mobile courts function round the month for on-the-spot prosecutions and trial.

Besides the above measures, the limits of fine, which may be imposed for driving at excessive speed, under Section 115 of the Motor Vehicles Act, have been enhanced. The Government of India have also appointed a Study Group on Road Safety (a) to enquire into the incidence of road accidents, both in urban areas and on highways in India, and ascertain the causes of such accidents (b) to recommend a suitable organisational set up for collection and analysis of data/statistics relating to such road accidents, the measures necessary for education of road users in road safety etc.

Scrutiny of School Text Books By National Council of Educational Research And Training.

1923. SHRI TEJA SINGH SWATANTRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the crash programme of National Council of Educational Research and Training to scrutinise school text books prescribed in all the States and to delete passages detrimental to national integration has not made much headway;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to expedite the programme?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE : (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The crash programme visualised scrutiny of school textbooks through the following three agencies:—

(i) National Institute of Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(ii) Regional Colleges of Education of the National Council of Educational Research and Training;

(iii) State Governments and Union Territories.

The National Institute of Education and Regional Colleges of Education have completed the work according to schedule.

A majority of State Governments and Union Territories have also completed the work and, as for the rest, the delay is mainly because of some administrative problems in setting up a suitable machinery for scrutiny. The National Council of Educational Research and Training is in constant touch with the State Governments, and making every effort to complete the work as early as possible.

Scheme to Co-ordinate Activities of Tourism and Archaeological Departments.

1924. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a lack of coordination between Tourism and Archaeological Departments with the result that all the places of tourist attraction are not properly high-lighted; and

(b) whether there is any comprehensive scheme to co-ordinate the activities of these two Departments so as to provide more literature on places of tourist attraction and also for the proper upkeep of centres of archaeological importance?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) and (b). A comprehensive scheme has been evolved which envisages coordinating committees at both the Central and local levels, and the creation of administrative machinery to take follow up action.

Invitation to Rhodesia to Participate in 1972 Olympic

1925. SHRI A.K. SAHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Rhodesia has received an official invitation to take part in the 1972 Olympic Games to be held in Munich, Germany; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Government of India has since co-sponsored a resolution for adoption by the United Nations Committee on Colonialism deploring the International Olympic Committee's continued recognition of the so-called "National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia" and the invitation extended to Rhodesia to participate in the forthcoming Olympic Games at Munich and urging the International Olympic Committee to take urgent steps to suspend the so-called "National Olympic Committee of Rhodesia" from its membership and annual forthwith the invitation to Rhodesia for the Olympic Games at Munich. The resolution was adopted. The Indian Olympic Association is also being informed accordingly.

Injustic done to Former Deputy Librarian, National Library, Calcutta.

1926. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum dated 1st July, 1970 signed by National Professors, Vice-Chancellors, eminent educationists, well known historians and other intellectuals was submitted to the former Education Minister drawing the attention of Government to the injustice done to the former Deputy Librarian, National Library Calcutta;

(b) if so, the text of the memorandum and the names of signatories; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remedy the injustice caused to him?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (PROF. D.P. YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Loans given by Public Sector Financial Institutions to Presons/Institutions

1927. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loan given by the Public Sector Financial Institutions in the financial years 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the names of persons or institutions which have received loans to the extent of rupees fifty lakhs or more during the above period ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The required information in respect of the two All India Public Sector financial institutions namely the Industrial Development Bank of India and Industrial Finance corporation of India is given in Statements I & II laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-387/71]

'Book Banks' in Secondary Schools and Higher Educational Institutions

1928. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Education Commission 1964-66 recommended that--

(i) a programme of 'Book Banks' should be developed in Secondary Schools and in Institutions of higher education and

(ii) grant for the purchase of books should be made to more talented of the students;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to implement the said recommendations; and

(c) the results of the steps so far taken?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). As School Education is a State subject and the Education Commission has recommended that the State Education Departments should have a fund at their disposal to assist book-banks in secondary schools, the recommendation of the Commission has been forwarded to State Governments for their consideration and necessary action.

As for institutions of higher education, the University Grants Commission has recently

approved the following programmes covering students amenities and welfare;

- (1) Grants to colleges for establishing or developing book-banks....

Rs. 52.00 lakhs

- (2) Establishment of Text Book Centres in residential areas Rs. 150. "

Resources made available to Joint Stock Companies by Institutional Financial Agents

1929. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of resources available in Joint Stock Companies by each Institutional financial agency in India and abroad (including World Bank and other international financial institutions separately) year-wise during the last three years;

(b) the share of 75 large and 20 larger business houses in the total resources made available by each of the institutions during the same periods; and

(c) the share of the Houses of Tata, Birla, Sahu Jain, Bangur, Goenka, Mafatlal and Martin Burn in the total resources made available by each of the institutions during the same periods ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

LIC's Investment in Industrial and Non-Industrial Project.

1930. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the Life Insurance Corporation's investments, Statewise, in industrial as well as non-industrial Projects separately, year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House [Placed in Library. See NO.LT.—388/71]

Loans and Aids Received from Foreign Countries

1931. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans and aids received by India from foreign countries (country-wise) upto 30th April, 1971; and

(b) the amount paid towards interest, debt servicing charges and capital repayment to each country for these loans during the current year and the amount to be paid during the succeeding three years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Two Statements (No. I and II) containing the details required are laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—389/71]

Assistance to Nigeria for Building Shipping Industry

1932. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI N. S. BISHT : SHRI M.M. JOSEPH :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Nigeria have sought India's help for its shipping industry; and

(b) if so, how Government of India propose to assist the Nigerian Government in this matter and on what terms and conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Minister of Transport in the Government of Nigeria had indicated their need

for secondhand dry cargo vessels and tankers from India and for training masters and marine engineers for Nigeria during his recent visit to this country.

(b) It was conveyed that India's Merchant Fleet is also in the process of being built up and as such, such vessels may not be within our capacity to offer, but that the scope for providing training to marine engineers from Nigeria and for reserving a few seats in the new training-ship which will replace Dufferin shortly would be explored.

Housing Societies Benefited under "Own your Housing Scheme"

1933. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of Housing Societies benefited so far under "Own Your Housing Scheme"; and

(b) the extent to which Life Insurance corporation has helped in solving the housing problem of the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) :

(a) The Life Insurance Corporation grants loans under its "Own Your Home" Scheme only to individual policyholders, including members of Co-operative Housing Societies, and not to Housing Societies.

(b) The "Own Your Home Scheme" was introduced on 1.1.64 and the number of houses built till 30.9.70 with the help of loans under the Scheme is 5665. The LIC's contribution to housing is not confined to loans granted under this scheme. It has been giving substantial loans to State Governments and Apex Co-operative Housing Finance Societies as well as loans under its various mortgage schemes, such as Property Mortgage Scheme, Staff Housing Schemes, Public Limited Companies Scheme and Scheme for loans to cooperatives of employees of public limited companies.

कृषि भूमि पर सम्पत्ति कर

1934. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल का वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कृषि योग्य भूमि पर किस तिथि से सम्पत्ति कर लगाया गया है;

(ख) उसके आधार क्या है; और

(ग) किन-किन राज्यों ने कृषि योग्य भूमि पर सम्पत्ति कर लगाये जाने का समर्थन किया है तथा किन-किन राज्यों ने इसका विरोध किया है?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (के. आर. गणेश) : (क) 1 अप्रैल, 1970।

(ख) कृषि भूमि पर घन-कर, वित्त अधिनियम, 1969 के माध्यम से घन-कर अधिनियम, 1957 के एक संशोधन द्वारा लगाया गया था। तत्कालीन वित्त मंत्री ने 1969-70 का बजट पेश करते हुए लोक सभा में अपने भाषण में इस कर के लगाये जाने के आधार को स्पष्ट किया था। इस भाषण का सम्बद्ध अंश इस प्रकार है:-

"कृषि-सम्बन्धी सम्पत्ति पर अभी तक सम्पत्ति कर नहीं लगता। इस सुविधा से अधिक घनी व्यावसायिक तथा व्यापारिक वर्गों को जमीन खरीदने के लिए प्रोत्साहन मिला है परन्तु सामान्य अर्थ-व्यवस्था में यह बाधापि न्यायसंगत नहीं है कि अन्य उत्पादनकारी सम्पत्ति पर तो कर लगाया जाय पर कृषि भूमि सम्बन्धी सम्पत्ति को कर से छूट दी जाय।"

(ग) पंजाब को छोड़ कर अन्य किसी राज्य सरकार ने कृषि-भूमि पर घन-कर लगाए जाने को चुनौती नहीं दी है।

Implementation of Policy of the Nationalised Banks

1935. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether he had publicly admitted that the policy of the Nationalised Banks as envisaged by Government, is meeting with

difficulties in implementation because the Directors and top executives of the said banks continue to be the same persons who held these posts prior to nationalisation;

(b) if so, what stands in the way of changing the personnel concerned; and

(c) the action, if any, taken by Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): (a) to (c). Finance Minister while addressing a meeting of the Presidents of the District Congress Committees on 7th May, 1971 mentioned several important steps which had been initiated to achieve the basic objectives underlying nationalisation. In view of the reorientation of the policies of the banks with a view to meet the credit requirements of the neglected sectors, he stressed that unless there was a keen and acute awareness of the shortcomings of the banks, it would be difficult to make positive improvements in a given time. It was in this context that he referred to the need for a greater attunement of the bank staff at all levels with the changed perspective in which the banks have to function. He had also clarified that changing the personnel at various levels of the banks is neither feasible nor, in the ultimate analysis, an answer to all the deficiencies of the banks.

The first Boards of Directors of the banks have been constituted after nationalisation. There is, therefore, no question of the new Boards of Directors not being in tune with the changed perspective in which the banks have to function.

Appointment of Managing Director of Shanker Sugar Mills Ltd., Calcutta

1936. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether, by a resolution adopted at the extraordinary meeting held on 14th January, 1971 of shareholders of M/s Shankar Sugar Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, one Shri B.K. Kanoria was appointed as Managing Director in place of Shri K.K. Kanoria who had resigned;

(b) whether the approval of the Company Law Board has been given for the said appointment and, if so, on what terms;

(c) the salary, perquisites and other emoluments approved as remuneration for the Managing Director; and

(d) whether the Company Law Board has taken note of objections from the shareholders on grounds of absence or inadequacy of profits?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) No copy of such a resolution passed by the shareholders was filed with the Company Law Board.

(b) to (d). The Company Law Board after taking into consideration all the facts and circumstances of the case had come to the provisional conclusion that the proposal of the company should be rejected. The company was informed of the provisional decision of the Company Law Board on 15th April, 1971 so as to enable the company to make any representation against the proposed decision of the Company Law Board. The company in its letter dated 26th April, 1971, has stated that it wants to make a representation in writing as well as in person, against the proposed decision of the Company Law Board. No written representation has so far been received.

Sale of Shares of Golden Tobacco Company

1937. SHRI RAMSHEKHAR PRASAD SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Directors of Messers Golden Tobacco Co. have been selling their shares to the public at a premium i.e., at the rate of Rs. 1255/- for 100 shares;

(b) if so, whether Government have inquired into the causes for disposal of shares in this manner; and

(c) whether the financial position of the company is not sound?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY): (a) M/s.

Golden Tobacco Co. Ltd., has not approached the Controller of Capital Issues for public issue and has not yet got itself enlisted on any Stock Exchange. Information sought or is not available.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The financial position of the company as is obtained from its published Annual Accounts for the last 3 years is as under:—

	(In lakhs of Rs.)		
	30-6-68	30-6-69	30-6-70
1. Net Worth	3.89	4.67	4.84
2. Total Assets	12.04	14.79	15.99
3. Turnover	32.17	37.97	32.68
4. Profit before Tax	2.50	3.08	1.14
5. Current Ratios (i.e. ratio of current Assets to Current Liabilities)	2.2	2.2	2.2

सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में संसद् सदस्यों को पत्र

1939. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संसदीय कार्य मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उन्होंने पांचवीं लोक-सभा के प्रथम सत्र के प्रारम्भ में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों के बारे में संसद् सदस्यों को एक पत्र लिखा था; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त पत्र को लिखने का औचित्य क्या था ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा परिवहन और नौवहन मंत्री (श्री राजबहादुर) : (क) चुनावों के पश्चात् प्रत्येक लोकसभा के प्रारम्भ में अथवा सदस्य के सदन के लिए पुनर्निर्वाचित हो जाने के तुरन्त बाद, संसदीय कार्य मंत्री, एक गोपनीय परिपत्र द्वारा, संसद् सदस्यों को उनके संसदीय कर्तव्यों के सम्बन्ध में भारत सरकार के मंत्रालयों से जानकारी प्राप्त करने अथवा उन्हें सुझाव देने के बारे में कुछ परिपाटियों की ओर उनका ध्यान आकर्षित करते हैं। इस परिपत्र में सरकारी कर्मचारियों की सेवा की शर्तों में से एक का उल्लेख किया गया है जो केन्द्रीय सिविल सेवाएं (आवरण) नियम,

1964 के नियम 20 पर आधारित है। यह नियम सरकारी कर्मचारी को सरकार के अधीन अपनी सेवा से संबंधित मामलों के बारे में अपने हितों की वृद्धि करने के लिए किसी वरिष्ठ अधिकारी पर राजनीतिक अथवा अन्य प्रभाव डालने अथवा डलवाने का प्रयत्न करने का निषेध करता है।

(ख) संसद् सदस्यों को इन परिपाटियों के बारे में अवगत करा देना उचित समझा गया।

मिश्रित संस्कृति का विकास

1940. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने देश में मिश्रित संस्कृति के विकास के लिये एक योजना बनाई है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त योजना को कब तक क्रियान्वित किये जाने का विचार है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री और संस्कृति विभाग मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) :

(क) जी, हां,

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Widening of National Highway No. 11

1941. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state.

(a) whether with a view to put a stop to accidents, Government have decided to widen the National Highway No. 11 (Jaipur-Bikaner Highway) to twenty two feet; and

(b) if so, how Government plan to implement this decision?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). Considering the requirement of the present and expected near future traffic, provision has been made in the Fourth plan to undertake widening to two lanes (23 ft.) of 117 miles out of the total length of about 200 miles of the Jaipur-Bikaner Section of the National Highway No. 11. Out of the remaining-83 miles about 20 miles near Bikaner are already two-lane. The left over reach of 63 miles will be between Goshainsar and Ratangarh, which has recently been completed with a single-lane carriage way and opened to traffic. This widening of 117 miles is likely to cost Rs. 150 lakhs.

Construction of New Aerodromes in Rajasthan

1942. RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) Whether Government are considering to construct some new aerodromes in Rajasthan and to develop the old ones; and

(b) if so, the main features of the plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) : (a) and (b). No new aerodromes are proposed to be constructed in Rajasthan during the Fourth Plan period. Proposals for improving the aerodromes at Jaipur and Udaipur are under consideration. These relate to extension of passenger lounges at both places and black-topping of over-run at the Jaipur runway. Jodhpur is also going to be linked by air shortly.

Earmarking of Credit from Nationalised Banks for Agrarian Sector

1943. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAKKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to earmark at least 50 per cent of the credit from the nationalised banks for the agrarian sector; and

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No, sir; as the needs of various sectors of economy vary from place to place, it is neither desirable nor feasible to earmark a fixed percentage of credit to any one sector. Priority is, however, being given to the sectors which had been hitherto neglected for the purpose of bank credit.

(b) Does not arise.

राजस्थान में चम्बल नदी पर पुल के निर्माण के लिये ऋण

1944. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौबतल और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अपने पत्र संख्या पी. एल. 10(167) 70 दिनांक 22 जनवरी, 1971 के अनुसार चम्बल पर शिवपुर कला और सवाई माधोपुर के बीच एक अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय पुल के निर्माण के लिए ऋण देने को सहमत हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितने ऋण की स्वीकृति दी गई है, और उसका पुनः मुग्तान किस अवधि में तथा किन शर्तों पर किया जायेगा; और

(ग) पुल के निर्माण के लिए राजस्थान सरकार को ऋण की राशि कब तक दे दी जायेगी और पुल का निर्माण-कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नीतिनियम और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हाँ—

(ख) और (ग). प्रस्तावित पुल पर 70 लाख रु० लागत आने का अनुमान है तथा इस सारी लागत के लिए ऋण देने की व्यवस्था कर ली गयी है। क्योंकि यह पुल राजस्थान तथा मध्यप्रदेश की सीमा पर पड़ता है अतः 70 लाख रु० का ऋण राजस्थान तथा मध्यप्रदेश द्वारा आपस में बराबर बांटा जायेगा। वर्षानुवर्ष के वास्तविक खर्च की पूर्ति के लिए संबंधित राज्य सरकारों द्वारा अपेक्षित योजनाओं और अनुमानों की मंजूरी के बाद संबंधित सरकारों से मांग प्राप्त होने पर दिया जायेगा।

इस समय, अंतर्राज्यीय या आर्थिक महत्व की राज्य सड़कें/पुलों की ऐसी केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं के लिए स्वीकृत ऋणों की अदायगी के लिए निम्नलिखित शर्तें हैं:—

(1) ऋण 15 वर्षों की अवधि में प्रतिदेय है, ऋण की अदायगी शेष बकाया राशि पर के ब्याज सहित 15 बराबर किस्तों में होगी जो ऋण लेने से अगले वर्ष से शुरू होगी।

(2) वार्षिक प्रतिदेय धन (मूलधन तथा ब्याज के रूप में) प्रतिवर्ष पहली जुलाई, अक्टूबर, जनवरी तथा मार्च का चार बराबर किस्तों में वसूल किया जायेगा।

(3) ऋण पर प्रतिवर्ष 5 प्रतिशत ब्याज देना होगा इस शर्त के अधीन कि यदि मूल धन

और/या ब्याज नियत तारीख को समय पर चुकाया जाय, तो ब्याज की दर घटाकर 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ प्रतिशत वार्षिक कर दी जायेगी।

क्योंकि वह एक ऐसी ऋण योजना है जिससे दो राज्य संबंधित हैं, कार्य का आरम्भ होना, योजना की क्रियान्विति के लिए और योजना के निष्पादन के लिए अनुमानों की तैयारी तथा निविदाओं की व्यवस्था करने से संबंध उनकी सहमति पर नभर होगा।

अमरीका से वित्तीय सहायता

1945. श्री हुकमचन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में भारत को अमरीका से कितनी वित्तीय सहायता मिली और पी०एल० 480 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत कितनी सहायता मिली; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में भारत को कुल कितनी वित्तीय सहायता तथा पी०एल० 480 कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत लगभग कितनी सहायता मिलने की सम्भावना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री धनंजयराव चव्हाण) :

(क) निम्नलिखित तीन वर्षों में भारत को हस्ताक्षरित करारों के अनुसार, संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका से प्राप्त आर्थिक सहायता और पी०एल० 480 सहायता का ब्यौरा इस प्रकार है:—

	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
आर्थिक सहायता	203.1 करोड़ रुपये (27.07 करोड़ डालर)	155.1 करोड़ रुपये (20.67 करोड़ डालर)	171.2 करोड़ रुपये (22.82 करोड़ डालर)
पी० एल० 480 सहायता	168.2 करोड़ रुपये (22.43 करोड़ डालर)	143.0 करोड़ रुपये (19.15 करोड़ डालर)	118.7 करोड़ रुपये (15.83 करोड़ डालर)

(ख) : जब तक प्रमरीकी कांग्रेस और संयुक्त राज्य प्रशासन द्वारा 1971-72 के लिए पी० एल० 480 सहायता और आर्थिक सहायता के स्तरों का निश्चय नहीं कर लिया जाता तब तक इन आंकड़ों का अनुमान लगाना सम्भव नहीं है।

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को ऋण

1946. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के नाम केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा दिये गये ऋणों की इस समय कितनी राशि बकाया है;

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को कितना ऋण दिया जायेगा; और

(ग) राज्य सरकार को दिये गये ऋणों पर लिये जाने वाले ब्याज की दर क्या है और इस समय राज्य सरकार के नाम कुल कितना ब्याज बकाया है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) 31 मार्च, 1971 की स्थिति के अनुसार 686.45 करोड़ रुपये बकाया हैं।

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की 1971-72 की आयोजना के लिए, ऋणों और अनुदानों के रूप में, 105.20 करोड़ रुपये की केन्द्रीय सहायता निर्धारित की गई है। राज्य सरकार को दिए जाने वाले ऋणों की वास्तविक मात्रा इस बात पर निर्भर करेगी कि राज्य सरकार, समग्र उच्चतम सीमाओं के अधीन रहते हुए, विभिन्न क्षेत्रों के लिए कितना परिष्कृत निर्धारित करती है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार को, अल्प बचतों की संगृहीत राशि के बदले और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं आदि के वित्तपोषण के लिए भी ऋण दिए जाएंगे। राज्य सरकार ने अपने 1971-72 के बजट में कुल 83.56 करोड़ रुपये के केन्द्रीय ऋण की प्राप्ति की कल्पना की है।

(ग) राज्य सरकारों को दिए गए ऋणों पर, आम-तौर पर, 5 प्रतिशत वार्षिक की दर से ब्याज लिया जाता है और ठीक समय पर मूलधन की वापसी अदायगी और ब्याज की अदायगी के लिए 114 प्रतिशत की छूट (रिबेट) दी जाती है।

इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार के नाम केन्द्रीय ऋणों के ब्याज की कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

बकाया विदेशी ऋण और ब्याज का भुगतान

1947. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के अन्त तक भारत पर विदेशी ऋण की कुल कितनी राशि बकाया हो जायेगी; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 में भारत सरकार द्वारा भारतीय तथा विदेशी मुद्रा में कुल कितना ब्याज दिया जाना है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) भारत द्वारा 31 मार्च, 1971 तक प्राप्त विदेशी मुद्रा और भारतीय रुपयों में परिशोध्य विदेशी ऋणों की कुल बकाया रकम 7,809 करोड़ रुपये थी। चूंकि 1971-72 के अन्त तक बकाया ऋणों की रकम विदेशी ऋणों की अतिरिक्त निकासियों और वापसी अदायगियों पर निर्भर करेगी इसलिये, इस समय यह बताना संभव नहीं है कि 1971-72 के अन्त तक बकाया ऋणों की वास्तविक रकम कितनी होगी।

(ख) 1971-72 के दौरान भारत द्वारा विदेशी मुद्रा और भारतीय रुपयों में परिशोध्य विदेशी ऋणों पर अदा किये जाने वाले ब्याज की कुल रकम का अनुमान 200 करोड़ रुपये का है।

गवर्नमेंट प्रेस, फरीदाबाद के कर्मचारियों को
नगर भत्ता

1948. श्री हुकुम चन्द फख्खवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या फरीदाबाद स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक, जीवन बीमा निगम और स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को मंहगाई भत्ता दिया जाता है;

(ख) क्या गवर्नमेंट प्रेस, फरीदाबाद के कर्मचारियों को उक्त भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) जीवन बीमा निगम के जो कर्मचारी फरीदाबाद में काम करते हैं उनको नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता नहीं दिया जाता है। परन्तु स्टेट बैंक आफ इंडिया और राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों में वहां काम करने वाले ऐसे कर्मचारियों को यह भत्ता दिया जाता है जो अवार्ड (Award) वेतन पाते हैं।

(ख) सरकारी मुद्रणालय में काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों को कोई नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता नहीं दिया जा रहा है।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार के केवल उन्हीं कर्मचारियों को नगर प्रतिपूर्ति भत्ता दिया जाता है जो 'ए', 'बी-1' और 'बी-2' श्रेणियों के नगरों में तैनात हैं। फरीदाबाद का वर्गीकरण उसकी

1961 की जनगणना के आधार पर 'सी' श्रेणी के नगरों में है, इसलिए वहां पर तैनात केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारी यह भत्ता पाने के हकदार नहीं है।

**Prosecution of Film Actors and Actresses
for Infringement of Income-Tax Laws.**

1949. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the film actors and actresses who were prosecuted for infringement of income-tax laws during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71;

(b) the actual amount due from them and the amounts realised; and

(c) the amount of income-tax written off in their case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) The names of the film actors and actresses who were Prosecuted during the years 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71 for infringement of income-tax laws are given below:—

Year	Name of film actor/actresses
1968—69	Miss Asha Parekh Shri Dilip Kumar
1969—70	Shri Dilip Kumar
1970—71	Miss Faryal Karim

(b) The requisite information is given in the Statement herewith laid on the Table of the House.

(c) No amount income-tax was written off in any of these cases.

Statement

Name of the film actors/actresses	Amounts due as on 31.3.1971 Rs.	Amounts realised	
		Financial year	Rs.
1	2	3	4
1. Miss Asha Parekh	57,466	1968—69	40,118
		1969—70	3,81,798
		1970—71	1,94,707

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Shri Dilip Kumar	25,20,737	1968—69	2,10,450
			1969—70	2,75,200
			1970—71	2,36,456
3.	Miss Faryal Karim	Nil	1968—69	1,439
			1969—70	925
			1970—71	Nil

Promotions to the Cadre of Assistant Commissioners of Income-Tax

1950. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the pay scale of the Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax;

(b) the minimum length of service required before an Income-tax Officer becomes eligible for promotion as Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax;

(c) the number of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax in the Income-tax Department and the number of vacancies in this cadre in April 1971; and

(d) the number of year of service of the Junior most Assistant Commissioner in the category of direct recruits to the Class I Income-tax service on the date he or she was promoted as an Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Rs. 1300-60-1600.

(b) As a working rule, Income-tax Officers (Class I), ordinarily with not less than 8 years services in the grade, are being considered for promotion to the grade of Assistant Commissioners of Income-tax.

(c) On the 1st April, 1971, the number of Assistant Commissioner of Income-tax in the Income-tax Department was 401 and the number of vacancies in that grade was 60.

(d) 12 years and 2 months.

केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में अनुसंधान सहायक के पद को स्थायी बनाना

1951. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में कार्य कर रहे एक भी अनुसंधान सहायक को अपने पद पर अभी तक स्थायी घोषित नहीं किया गया है जबकि इन कार्यालयों में अनुसंधान सहायकों के कई स्थायी पद कई वर्षों से खाली पड़े हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का इस मामले में क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ? *

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) (क) और (ख). केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय और वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग में जो स्थायी पद उपलब्ध हैं उन पर योग्य अनुसंधान सहायकों को स्थायी बनाने के प्रस्तावों को पहले ही अंतिम रूप दिया जा चुका है तथा इन्हें संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के अनुमोदनार्थ भेज दिया गया है जिसकी अभी प्रतीक्षा है।

वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के प्रमुख अधिकारियों के दौरो पर किया गया अध्य

1952. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के प्रमुख अधिकारियों द्वारा गत छः महीनों में कितनी बार सरकारी दौरे किये गये और सरकार ने उस पर कितना व्यय किया ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में और संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव): 31 मई, 1971 को समाप्त होने वाली छः माहों में वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग के अध्यक्ष ने दो सरकारी दौरे किये जिन पर 1403.05 रुपये खर्च हुए। इसी अवधि में केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय के निदेशक ने चार सरकारी दौरे किए जिन पर 1,890.85 रुपये खर्च हुए।

Students' Participation in University Management

1953. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the progress made in the implementation of the proposal regarding the students' participation in University management ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : The question of students' participation in University affairs is under consideration of a committee set up by the University Grants Commission on the Governance of Universities and Colleges. The first part of the report which will *inter-alia* deal with this subject, is likely to be submitted to the University Grants Commission by June 15, 1971. Further action will be decided upon after the recommendations of the committee and the commission have been received by the Government.

Criteria for taking Liquid Assets out of India by Indian Emigrants

1954. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a citizen of India who wants to emigrate is allowed to take his liquid assets out of India;

(b) if so, to what extent; and

(c) the criteria laid down for taking out these assets and the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Under the extant regulations, Indian nationals emigrating from India are not, as a general rule, allowed any exchange facilities for transfer of their assets out of India. Exchange facilities to a limited extent are, however, granted selectively in genuine cases of hardship where there are compelling reasons for the intending emigrant to leave the country and settle abroad and where complete denial of exchange facilities is likely to cause undue hardship to the emigrant. In addition, persons emigrating to countries which require immigrants to bring with them a certain minimum amount of funds are released such minimum amount of foreign exchange subject to the condition that the said amount would be repatriated to India within one year.

Seizure of Imported Whisky from the Executive House keeper of Ashoka Hotel

1955. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether duty free imported whisky was recovered from the Executive House Keeper of Ashoka Hotel, New Delhi in the month of May, 1971;

(b) whether any proceedings were initiated against the person concerned; and

(c) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) (a) to (c). The Executive House Keeper of Ashoka Hotel is allotted a room in the hotel for residential purpose. On the 7th April, 1971 when she was away on duty at Bangalore, her room was opened to accommodate some overflow of guests. It is alleged that a large number of liquor bottles were found in her room, including five bottles which bore

the stamp "Duty free". The Excise and police authorities at Delhi have since taken charge of all these liquor bottles and, a case having been filed with the police, investigations are in progress.

बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान में किसानों को ऋण न दिया जाना

1956. श्री बृजराज सिंह कोटा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई हैं कि जयपुर और राजस्थान में सेंट्रल बैंक, युनाइटेड कमर्शियल बैंक और पंजाब नेशनल बैंक जैसे बैंक नियत समय पर किसानों को ऋण नहीं दे रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उन शिकायतों पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) और (ख) . ऐसी कोई निर्धारित अवधि नहीं है जिसमें बैंकों से यह अपेक्षा की जाती है कि वे ऋण के आवेदन पत्रों को निपटा देंगे फिर भी बैंक इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहे हैं कि वे ऋण के लिए आवेदन-पत्रों की जांच कर लें तथा जरूरतमंद व्यक्तियों के मामलों में शीघ्रता से ऋण दे दें। सरकार को ऋणों की स्वीकृति में विलम्ब के संबंध में यदावदा शिकायतें प्राप्त होती रहती हैं। ये संबद्ध बैंक को समुचित कार्रवाई के लिए प्रेषित कर दी जाती है।

'एयर इण्डिया' को एक ज्वायन्ट स्टॉक कंपनी के रूप में परिवर्तित करना

1957. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है कि एयर इण्डिया को एक ज्वायन्ट स्टॉक कंपनी के रूप में परिवर्तित किया जाये जिससे कि वह अपनी दिन प्रति दिन की समस्याओं पर प्रभावशाली रूप से काबू पा सके; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा० कर्ण सिंह) : (क) : जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार ने इस प्रस्ताव पर ध्यानपूर्वक विचार कर लिया है और इस निष्कर्ष पर पहुंची है कि सदन के एक अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत निमित्त कारपोरेशन के वर्तमान स्वरूप को बदलने की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

चीनी मिल्स संघ की उत्तर प्रदेश शाखा द्वारा बैंकों से वित्तीय सहायता की मांग

1958. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री पी. गंगादेव :
श्री निहार लास्कर :

क्या वित्तमंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या चीनी मिल्स संघ की उत्तर प्रदेश शाखा ने हाल ही में मंत्री महोदय को दिये एक ज्ञापन द्वारा यह मांग की है कि चीनी के मूल्यों को बढ़ाया जाये और गन्ने के मूल्यों का भुगतान करने के लिये उन्हें बैंकों से पर्याप्त वित्तीय सहायता दी जानी चाहिये; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस बारे में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :
(क) जी, हां।

(ख) सरकार ने हाल ही में स्थिति की समीक्षा की है और 25 मई, 1971 से चीनी के मूल्य, वितरण और लाने से जाने पर से नियन्त्रण हटा लेने का निर्णय किया है। परन्तु बित्री के लिए मिलों से बाहर चीनी निकालने पर सरकार नियंत्रण रखेगी। बैंक चीनी मिलों को सामान्यतः चीनी के स्टॉक, फालतू कल पुर्जों तथा उपभोग में आने वाली और प्राप्तव्यय मर्चों पर ऋण दे रहे हैं।

**Assistance to Agricultural Universities in India
by World Bank.**

(In thousands of Rs.)

1959, SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether World Bank had agreed to
support the Agricultural Universities in India
with some aid; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b).
Proposals for assistance from the International
Development Association, an affiliate
of the World Bank, for Agricultural Universities
in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat and Maharashtra
are under consideration. The extent
of assistance from IDA has not yet been
decided.

Arrears of Income-Tax

1960. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to
state :

(a) the outstanding amount of Income-
tax arrears in the country during the years
1969-70 and 1970-71 (State-wise);

(b) the amount not likely to be recovered
and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to
realise these arrears at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R.
GANESH) : (a) The requisite information
is maintained according to the charges
of the Commissioner of Income-tax
and not state-wise. The charge-wise infor-
mation as on 31.3.1970 is given in the state-
ment. The information as on 31.3.1971 is
not available. It is being collected and will
be laid on the Table of the House as soon as
it is available.

(b) It is not possible to indicate what
amounts are not likely to be recovered unless
all the steps for recovery open under the law
are exhausted.

(c) Such steps as are available in law and
depending upon the facts and circumstances
of each case are being taken to recover these
arrears.

Name of the Commi-
ssioner's Charge income tax arrears
as on 31-3-1970

1. Andhra	68,201
2. Assam	59,937
3. Bihar	1,02,321
4. Orissa	85,203
5. Bombay City—I	2,28,789
6. Bombay City—II	4,58,989
7. Bombay City—III	2,99,180
8. Bombay (Central)	3,27,730
9. Poona	95,073
10. Delhi—I	1,01,111
11. Delhi—II	1,3,6735
12. Delhi (Central)	1,57,182
13. Rajasthan	39,398
14. Gujarat—I	44,775
15. Gujarat—II	40,350
16. Kerala	52,181
17. Madhya Pradesh	1,14,639
18. Madras—I	1,10,041
19. Madras—II	81,983
20. Madras (Central)	33,076
21. Mysore	52,132
22. Punjab	87,274
23. Lucknow	59,998
24. Kanpur	1,52,230
25. West Bengal—I	8,58,113
26. West Bengal—II	3,82,643
27. West Bengal—III	6,07,981
28. Calcutta (Central)	2,41,628

TOTAL 50,79,083

Development of Tourist Centres

1961. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have developed
any Tourist Centres in the country during
the year 1970-71;

(b) if so, the names of those centres and
the approximate amount spent over each
Centre; and

(c) the names of the centres proposed to be developed during the year 1971-72 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH): (a) and (b). A statement is placed on the table of the House.

(c) Tourist facilities are proposed to be developed in 1971-72 at Gulmarg, Kovalam, Bodhgaya-Rajgir-Nalanda, Ajanta-Ellora, Delhi, Khajuraho, Patna, Jaipur, Sabarmati, Srinagar, Madras, Hampi, Patnitop, Bhopal, Kosi, Govindsagar, Nagarjuna-sagar, Corbett National Park, Kaziranga, Gir, Kanha-Kisli, Calcutta, Aurangabad and Udaipur.

Statement

S.No.	place	expenditure incurred
1.	Gulmarg	Rs. 9,67,000
2.	Bodhgaya	13,00,000
3.	Kosi	1,00,000
4.	Qutab	6,000
5.	Varanasi	2,91,951
6.	Govind Sagar(Bhakra)	3,89,600
7.	Hyderabad	5,000
8.	Cheruthuruthy	68,600
9.	Kanya Kumari	1,85,461
10.	Tiruchendur	1,48,250
11.	Kodaikanal	20,000
12.	Aihole	16,000
13.	Khajuraho	1,00,000
14.	Elphanta	52,500
15.	Sabarmati	6,67,000
16.	Srinagar	15,05,000
17.	Mahabalipuram	1,00,000

INDIA TOURISM DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

		Rs.	
II.	1. Kovalam	1,00,000	
	2. Bangalore	92,50,000	(for the hotel)
	3. Calcutta	84,000	(for the hotel at Dum Dum)
	4. Delhi	(i) 51,90,000	(Renovation of hotels)
		(ii) 2,84,000	(Revision of son-et-lumiere show)
	5. Udaipur	80,000	(Augmentation of accommodation facilities)
	6. Jammu	2,30,000	(Motel)
	7. Varanasi	30,000	(Motel-cum-Tourist Reception Centres)
	8. Establishment and expansion of Transport Units at various places	38,40,000	
	9. Khajuraho	35,000	(Expansion of Travellers Lodge)
	10. Mahabalipuram	40,000	(Expansion of Travellers Lodge)
	11. Hassan	30,000	(Expansion of Travellers Lodge)
	12. Establishment and Expansion of duty free shops	1,50,000	

Assessment of Damage to Jumbo Jet.

1962. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :**
Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state the extent of damage caused to Jumbo Jet which was hit by a big bird on 25th April, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
Inspection of the aircraft revealed damage to nine fan blades and nine fan exit guides vanes on its No. 2 engine.

Expansion of Terminal Buildings at Cochin and Mangalore Airports

1963. **SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF :**
Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether terminal buildings at the airports of Cochin and Mangalore are proposed to be extended; and

(b) if so, the approximate cost involved in each extension and the time by which these are likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :
(a) Yes, sir.

(b) The estimates of expenditure are

under preparation. The work is expected to be completed during the current plan period.

Proposal to build East Coast Road in Tamilnadu.

1964. **SHRI MURASOLI MARAN :**
Will the Minister of **SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT** be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposals to build an East-Coast Road in Tamil Nadu;

(b) whether any financial assistance has been sought for by the Government of Tamil Nadu for this purpose; and

(c) If so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS) AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The East Coast Road (Madras-Kovlam-Cuddalore-Nagapattinam-Tuticorin-Cape Comorin) is an existing road except for a missing link of 25 miles between Mahabalipuram and Markanam. In addition, the road requires further improvements in regard to bridges and surface of the road. The State Government have been pressing for Central financial assistance for the development of this road,

The following works are already in progress on this road with Central fund :

Name of work	Source of financing
(1) Construction of Missing link between Mahabalipuram and Markanam 25 miles.	Central Aid Programme of State Roads of inter-State of economic importance.
(2) Construction of a bridge at Kovlam,	Central Road Fund (Allocations) Account of the State Government.

In addition, in January, 1971 further works of a total cost of Rs. 2.61 crores were accepted for 100% loan assistance for being undertaken on this road as indicated below :

Name of Scheme	Length Miles or No. of Bridges	Cost (Rs. lakhs)
1. Metalling and Black-topping missing section Mahabalipuram-Markanam of the Est Coast Road.	20	14.00
2. Major bridges on Mahabalipuram-Markanam Road.	3 bridges	65.00
3. Bridges on East Coast Road :		
	(Rs. lakhs)	
(a) Muttupet—Mimisal	97.50 19 bridges	} 182.00
(b) Mimisal—Tonda	37.63 8 "	
(c) Tonda—Tirupallagudi	34.28 10 "	
(d) Tirupallagudi—Devipattnam	12.50 1 bridge	

Financial Assistance to Tamilnadu

1965. SHRI MURASOLI MARAN: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state.

(a) whether any request has been made by the Government of Tamil Nadu to provide financial assistance to implement the recommendations of the state Pay Commission ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) Decisions on matters relating to the emoluments of State employees are entirely for the State Government to take and have to be based on their own appreciation of their resources position. The categorical position of the Central Government in this regard has been stated in the House a number of times.

Clearing of Baggage by Preventive Officers at Santacruz Airport

1966. DR. KARNI SINGH :
MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken by Preventive Officers in clearing baggage at the Santacruz Airport ;

(b) the number of officers working in each shift, the actual number of officers available for clearing luggage after taking into account those on static duties and on leave and the average number of passengers handled by them daily;

(c) whether the Preventive Officers are not allowed any weekly off or holiday and are also called upon to work overtime; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by Government to augment clearing staff to reduce the delays in baggage clearance and also to improve the conditions of their service and duty hours ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) For expeditious clearance of baggage, passengers have been categorised as (i) Tourists (ii) Non-tourists having no dutiable goods and (iii) Non-tourists having dutiable goods, unaccompanied baggage etc.

Tourists normally take 3 to 10 minutes for their clearance through Customs depending on whether they have any currency to declare or are carrying any articles which are to be entered in the Tourist baggage Re-export forms issued to them.

Non-Tourists who do not have dutiable goods in their baggage and who are not selected at random for detailed examination take, on an average, 5 to 7 minutes depending on whether they have any radio set or

currency (for which forms are required to be issued) to declare. Non-tourists having dutiable goods and or requiring Landing Certificate to clear unaccompanied baggage, normally take 15 to 20 minutes for their clearance. Those passengers whose baggage is taken up for detailed examination on the basis of selection at random take longer time to clear through Customs. Persons claiming Transfer of Residence concessions normally take 20 to 30 minutes. Passengers who bring in their baggage dutiable articles which also require an import licence, have to face quasijudicial proceedings. The articles not covered by a valid licence are generally confiscated with option for releasing the goods on payment of fine and duty. In such cases it takes 45 minutes to an hour or even longer depending on the nature of articles involved. These cases together with case which are taken up at random for detailed examination constitute about 60 to 65 per cent of the incoming traffic. 5 to 10 per cent are cleared without detailed examination. Tourists constitute the balance of about 30% of the traffic.

(b) 25 officers work in each shift; 7 of them are available for clearance of import baggage and 3 for the clearance of export baggage. This excludes 2 or 3 officers in each batch on leave. Night shifts are augmented by diverting 4 officers from the day shift.

On an average, 600 passengers are cleared each way, i.e. incoming and out-going. the traffic is at its maximum between 11 P.M. and 9 A. M. and accounts for approximately 80% of the total traffic during a period of 24 hours. The traffic by day between 9 A.M. and 11 P. M. is rather lean, but then the staff strength is depleted and there is considerable amount of other work connected with the clearance of detained packages involving payment of duty and other formalities.

(c) Officers are not given any weekly off or holiday at present. The question of allowing them weekly off for such of those persons who have opted for the same is under consideration. In the meantime the officers are called upon to work on overtime.

(d) The question of augmentation of staff is under active consideration in consul-

tation with the staff Inspection unit of the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure). However sanction has been issued recently for an additional complement of 33 posts of Air Customs Officers as an interim measure.

Aerodrome at Abu

1967. DR. KARNI SINGH :

SHRI FATESINGHRAO GAEAKWAD :
Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the aerodrome at abu is ready to begin functioning; and

(b) if so, when Government propose to connect abu by Air service from tourist centres like Agra and Delhi so as to attract tourist traffic ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) The airstrip at Abu belongs to the Government of Rajasthan. According to the information available in the Civil Aviation Department, it is 3543 feet long suitable only for fair-weather operations with light aircraft.

(b) Indian airlines have no such proposal under consideration.

Study made by Indian Institute of Management of State Bank RE: Organisational structure of India

1968. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :
Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study and Survey by the Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad on the Organisational Structure and Control of the State Bank of India has been completed ;

(b) if so, the recommendations thereof ; and

(c) the action taken on these recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main recommendations are :—

- (i) That in regard to branches, the work should be organised on the basis of Customer-groups served;
- (ii) The banking work presently handled at Local Head Office be separated from the Administrative Wing;
- (iii) In the organisational set-up of Local Head Offices, there should be (a) unified command of branch operations (b) machinery to undertake planning and promotional work in all spheres of the Bank's activity (c) adequate specialist support for each market segment as well as personnel and public relations
- (iv) Central office activities should be divided on the basis of (a) planning and research (b) operating control of circle performance (c) staff and specialist functions in the sphere of personnel, premises etc. (d) machinery for the appraisal and sanction of large advances.
- (v) A system of performance budgeting for deposits, advances, income and expenses for the critical areas of Bank's operations be introduced. The budget will be in the form of an annual plan for each branch.
- (c) The recommendations are being tested by practical application in two circles as an experiment. A review will be made after a period where after the question of implementation of the recommendations in the entire bank will be considered.

Proposal to Set up a Corporation for removing Bottlenecks in Shipping Industry

1969. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a Corporation with a view to removing the major bottlenecks being faced by the shipping industry in general and shippers in particular; and

(b) if not, how Government propose to solve these bottlenecks?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) No Sir. There is no such proposal.

(b) The problems of the shipping industry and those of the shippers are different. The industry's problems are (a) availability of ships, (b) the necessary foreign exchange and/or credit facilities for financing them, and (c) to balance costs with revenue. Government are already assisting the industry in regard to (a) by bilateral trade arrangements or otherwise and (b) through negotiating Suppliers' Credit or Aid facilities or releasing free foreign exchange limited to 20% and approving their foreign exchange borrowings from commercial banks on acceptable terms. The third problem particularly so far as it pertains to liner services has its repercussions on shippers. The shippers problems are (i) ensuring stability of freight rates and (ii) adequacy and regularity of services. Government have been emphasising the need to ensure a modicum of stability over a reasonable period in freight rates so that the interests of trade may not get disrupted; and the need to contain costs by the shipowners taking suitable steps. The Government have also impressed upon the Liner Conference the need to ensure adequacy and regularity in shipping services. The Freight Investigation Bureau liaises between the Liner Conferences and the shippers and assist in solving problems, both of a general and of a particular character that arise from time to time between the two.

Road Accidents in the Union Territories and on National Highways

1970. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether road accidents are on an increase in the Union Territories and on National Highways;

(b) if so, whether any study has been made to find out the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether any step is proposed to be taken to check such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) to (c) . The information required is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha, when received.

Shortage of Light Houses

1971. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is still shortage of light-houses for Indian shipping; and

(b) if so, how does Government plan to remove this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) and (b) . There is no shortage of light-houses along the coast of India. However, proposals have been drawn up and are under execution to provide further facilities for better navigation around the coast, including entry into ports.

Difficulties Experienced by the People on account of restrictions imposed on credit facilities in Nationalised Banks

1972. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) to what extent and in what manner the credit facilities in the Nationalised Banks which existed before 1966, have been modified and restricted;

(b) the reasons for such modifications and restrictions ; and

(c) what difficulties have appeared before the businessmen industrialists and other people on account of these modifications and restrictions?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). It is presumed the Hon.'ble Member is desirous of information regarding modification in credit policy since nationalisation. One of the objectives of nationalisation was to diversify credit especially to hitherto

neglected sectors like agriculture, small scale industry, small business, transport, retail trade etc. In pursuance of this objective, nationalised banks have stepped up their due lending to the sectors which have not been receiving their due share of bank credit and are taking greater cognisance of viability and social utility of projects rather than of credit-worthiness of borrowers in the traditional sense. Simultaneously care is taken to ensure that the flow of bank credit is so-regulated as to ensure that hoarding for speculative purposes is continually checked and genuine requirements for productive purposes are met. All large loans are subject to close scrutiny both by the boards of the nationalised banks and the Reserve bank. As the credit given now is oriented towards needs of production, no difficulties have been noticed in the way of those who require credit for productive purposes.

हरिजनों के लिये पक्के मकान बनाने की योजना

1973. श्री गंगाचरण बोक्षित : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्यप्रदेश सरकार ने हरिजनों के लिये पक्के मकान बनाने की एक योजना बनाई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के प्रायोजन में, अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों को इस प्रयोजना के लिये कोई सहकारी समिति बनाई गई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के. एस. रामास्वामी) : (क) से (ग). जानकारी राज्य सरकार से एवत्रित की जा रही है और प्राप्त होने पर उसे समा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

Ways and means to cut down Administrative cost in Indian Airlines.

1974. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of

TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered ways and means to cut down administrative cost of operation of the Indian Airlines; and

(b) how does the administrative cost per aircraft of Indian compare with those in other developing countries ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH) :

(a) The administrative cost is under constant review by the management of Indian Airlines. A committee has also recently been appointed which *inter alia*, will examine the administrative structure of the airlines.

(b) The cost per available tonne kilometre in Indian Airlines compares favourably with that in airlines in several developing countries.

Parliamentary Committee for watching the Activities of the Nationalised Banks and Insurance Companies

1975. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a permanent Parliamentary Committee to keep a watch on the activities of the Nationalised Banks and insurance Companies; and

(b) if so, when such a Committee is likely to be set up ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

इन्दौर जिले में कर्मों और व्यक्तियों द्वारा आय-कर का भुगतान

1976. श्री कलचन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्यप्रदेश के इन्दौर जिले में कितने व्यक्तियों और कंपनियों पर आयकर लगाया गया ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में इन्दौर जिले में आयकर की कितनी राशि बसूल की गई। दिसम्बर, 1970 तक आयकर की कितनी राशि बकाया है ;

(ग) ऐसे व्यक्तियों और कंपनियों की कितनी संख्या है, जिन पर अभी तक पांच हजार रुपये से भी अधिक आयकर की राशि बकाया है ; और

(घ) बकाया राशि बसूल करने के लिये उनके विरुद्ध अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) से (घ) . सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है और एकत्र की जा रही है। जैसे ही यह उपलब्ध होगी, सदन की मेज पर रख दी जाएगी।

Setting up of Advisory Committee in the Ministry of Finance

1977. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to constitute an Advisory Committee in place of the National Credit Council to advise the Government on financial policies ;

(b) if so, the composition and functions of the committee; and

(c) whether this committee will keep in view the steady increase in the demand for credit facilities by the neglected sectors of the economy like small farmers, small scale industries and new entrepreneurs ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The question of setting up an alternate forum in place of the erstwhile National Credit Council is under active consideration of the Government.

Circulation of Indian Currency

1978. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian currency in circulation has been increased this year; and

(b) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The total value of currency in circulation with the public amounted to Rs. 4566 crores as on May 21, 1971 and showed an increase of Rs. 353 crores over the year.

Aid to the Uttar Pradesh Government from Banks

1979. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Uttar Pradesh Government is getting less aid from the Banks;

(b) if so, whether as a result of the nationalisation of Banks less credit has been advanced in the field of agriculture and small-scale industries in Uttar Pradesh in comparison to what has been allotted to other States in similar sectors; and

(c) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). As banks do not give aid to State Governments, it is presumed that the Hon'ble Member refers to bank advances to small-scale industries and agriculture. Data in regard to advances granted by scheduled commercial banks to small-scale industries and agriculture in Uttar Pradesh and other States and outstanding as on the last Friday of June, 1969 and December, 1970 are given in the statement. Laid on the Table of the House [Placed in library. See No. LT-390/71] The aggregate advance of all scheduled commercial Banks to all sectors in the country rose from Rs. 3599 crores at the end of June 1969 to Rs. 4451 crores at the

end of December 1970. Against this increase of about 24% the outstanding credit given to agriculture and small-scale industries in U.P. as shown in the enclosed statements, increased during the aforesaid period by over 104%; One particular deficiency in U.P. before the nationalisation of the 14 banks, was the relatively small number of branches of commercial banks in the State. The number of commercial banks branches in U.P. has increased from 747 at the end of June, 1969 to 1971 at the end of March, 1971; there will be an addition of about 200 more branches by the end of 1971. This will help considerably in increasing bank credit to agriculture and small-scale industry in the State.

City Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Employees at Bhubaneswar, Orissa

1980. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Bhubaneswar, the capital of Orissa has been declared a city by the recent census; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not extending city allowances to all the Central Government employees working at Bhubaneswar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes Sir; on a provisional basis.

(b) Compensatory (city) allowance is admissible to Central Government employees stationed in 'A', 'B-1' and 'B-2' class cities only. Classified on the basis of 1961 census figures. Bhubaneswar is, at present an unclassified city because its population according to the 1961 census was less than 50,000. Any further classification/re-classification of cities and towns including Bhubaneswar will have to await the results of the 1971 Census. The final population figures are still awaited.

रायगढ़ जिले की झील में खुदाई कार्य

1968-69 1969-70

1981. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

(लाख रुपयों में)

बेतन और भत्ते 38.46 59.26

अन्य व्यय 101.16 113.92

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय पुरातत्त्वविद्य सर्वेक्षण विभाग ने रायगढ़ जिले की झील में मई, 1971 में खुदाई कार्य आरम्भ किया था;

(ख) क्या खुदाई कार्य इस बीच पूरा हो गया है; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप वहां क्या-क्या वस्तुएं प्राप्त हुई और उनका ऐतिहासिक महत्व क्या है?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में और संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) :

(क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

नई दिल्ली स्थित अशोक होटल की आय और व्यय

1982. डा. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में नई दिल्ली स्थित अशोक होटल के कर्मचारियों तथा अधिकारियों को बेतन तथा भत्ते देने और अन्य विविध कार्यों पर व्यय करने के अलावा सरकार ने इसके रखरखाव पर कितना व्यय किया है; और

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में अशोक होटल से कितनी आय हुई?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा. कर्ण सिंह) : (क) अशोक होटल द्वारा 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान अपने अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों के बेतन तथा भत्तों पर, एवं अन्य विविध भर्तों पर किया गया व्यय निम्न प्रकार है :—

1970-71 के लेखे अंतीम रूप से तैयार नहीं हैं।

(ख) 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान होटल का राजस्व क्रमशः 151.20 लाख और 180.08 लाख रुपये था जिसके परिणाम-स्वरूप 1968-69 में 11.58 लाख रुपये तथा 1969-70 में 6.90 लाख रुपये की बचत हुई।

Arrangement in the Tourist Lounge of Calcutta International Air-Terminal Building

1983. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the tourist lounge of the Calcutta International Air Terminal building lack facilities such as, money exchangers, arrangements to buy Indian stamps or to post letters causing inconvenience to the transit passengers; and

(b) whether repeated demands from the employees of Civil Aviation and Customs Departments for a cheap canteen have not been heeded to by authorities, causing difficulties to the employees concerned.

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) Money changing and Postal facilities are available on the ground floor of the international terminal building at Calcutta airport. A proposal to provide money changing facilities in the transit lounge is under consideration of the State Bank of India. There is no demand for postal facilities in the transit lounge.

(b) A departmental canteen exists at Calcutta airport to meet the needs of the employees. As it is located near the domestic terminal building, a proposal for providing another canteen at the new international terminal building is under consideration.

**Assistance to Colleges in Madhya Pradesh
for Playground and Sports Material**

1984. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of colleges affiliated to the various Universities of Madhya Pradesh to which the University Grants Commission propose to give assistance for expansion of playgrounds and for buying sports material;

(b) the names of colleges which have sought such assistance;

(c) the policy or the rules framed by the

Commission in this regard; and

(d) the decision taken by the Commission on the question of giving assistance to these colleges ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (d). As a part of the National Sports Organisation programme for universities and colleges, financial assistance is envisaged for development of physical facilities in the universities and colleges. A provision of Rs. 106.50 lakhs has been made in the Fourth Plan for this programme. The scope of financial assistance is as under :—

Type of facility	Maximum cost of the project (in lakh Rs.)	Government' Share
Gymnasium for a University	2.50	75%
Gymnasium for a college of 1500 students or more	1.50	75%
Gymnasium for a small college	0.75	75%
Sports pavilion/track	2.50	50%
Swimming Pool (50M x 21M)	5.00	50%
Swimming Pool (25M x 12M)	2.50	50%
Play field for a University	0.15	75%
Playfield for a College	0.10	75%

2. The University Grants Commission has been entrusted with the task of scrutinising the request for assistance for the establishment of the physical facilities and sanctioning the grants on behalf of the Government of India. It has been decided to give top priority to the establishment of multi-purpose playfields. A manual giving detailed instruction regarding the laying out of multi-purpose playfields has been compiled by the National Institute of Sports, Patiala and is underprint. As soon as this publication is received the Universities and colleges will be requested to submit their request for the repairs and renovation to existing playfields or for establishing multi-purpose playfields where no playfields exist but grounds are available. It has also been

decided that financial assistance may be given for establishing gymnasia at Universities and colleges; Such gymnasia will not include provision for indoor stadia for games like Badminton, Volleyball, Basketball etc.

The names of the colleges in Madhya Pradesh which have sought financial assistance from the University Grants Commission are given in statement I laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library, See No. LT-391/71] The Commission will give financial assistance to as many universities and colleges as possible subject to the limitation of financial resources. The Colleges have also been informed accordingly.

मध्य प्रदेश में सांस्कृतिक संस्थानों को अनुदान

1985. डॉ. लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश की उन सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिन्होंने सांस्कृतिक संस्थाओं को अनुदान देने के कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत अनुदानों के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये हैं; और

(ख) उन पर क्या निर्णय लिया गया है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री और संस्कृति विभाग मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) जहां तक संस्कृति विभाग से संबंधित योजनाओं की बात है, चालू वित्तीय वर्ष के दौरान हमें मध्य प्रदेश की किसी भी सांस्कृतिक संस्था से अनुदान के लिए कोई भी आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। तथापि, संगीत नाटक अकादमी में चालू वर्ष के दौरान निम्नलिखित संस्थाओं से वित्तीय सहायता के लिए आवेदन पत्र प्राप्त हुए हैं :-

- (1) रंगा श्री लिटल बेल ट्रप, ग्वालियर।
- (2) कला मन्दिर, ग्वालियर।
- (3) भारतीय संगीत महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर।
- (4) शंकर गांधर्व महाविद्यालय, ग्वालियर।
- (5) श्रीकृष्ण संगीत महाविद्यालय, इन्दौर।
- (6) ललित कला केन्द्र, ग्वालियर।
- (7) आदर्श भारतीय कला मन्दिर, ग्वालियर।
- (8) आदर्श कला निकेतन, जबलपुर।
- (9) आर्टिस्ट कम्पाईन, ग्वालियर।

(ख) संगीत नाटक अकादमी से प्राप्त अनुदान विषयक आवेदन पत्रों पर अनुदान समिति तथा अकादमी के कार्यकारी मंडल द्वारा जुलाई, 1971 में विचार किया जाएगा।

मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर पुल का निर्माण

1986. श्री गंगाधर दीक्षित : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश में हार्द-हांडिया के निकट नर्मदा नदी पर एक पुल का निर्माण करने के संबंध में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुल के निर्माण करने के पक्ष में अभ्यावेदन में क्या मुख्य कारण प्रस्तुत किये गये हैं; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार इसकी व्यवहार्यता के बारे में अध्ययन करने का है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

मध्य प्रदेश में हवाई अड्डा अथवा हैलिपैड का निर्माण

1987. श्री गंगाधर दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पर्यटकों तथा अन्य लोगों के लिए हवाई अड्डों का निर्माण किया गया है; और

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां चालू योजना की अवधि में हैलीपैडों के उतरने के लिए हवाई अड्डों अथवा हैलिपैड का निर्माण करने का प्रस्ताव है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री (डा. कर्ण सिंह) (क) मध्य प्रदेश में भोपाल, बिलासपुर, इन्दौर, जबलपुर, खंडवा, खजुराहो, पन्ना, रायपुर तथा सतना में हवाई अड्डे हैं जो नागर विमानन विभाग द्वारा नियंत्रित किये जाते हैं। इनके अतिरिक्त, राज्य सरकार अथवा प्राइवेट पार्टियों के नियंत्रण के अंतर्गत राज्य में 17 हवाई अड्डे/हवाई पट्टियां हैं।

(ख) चालू योजनावधि के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में किसी हवाई अड्डे अथवा हैलिपैड के निर्माण का प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर कालाघाट पुल का निर्माण

1988. श्री गंगाधरण दीक्षित : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर कालाघाट पुल का निर्माण कार्य में निश्चित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार प्रगति नहीं हो रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप निर्माण लागत में लगातार वृद्धि हो रही है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उस पुल के निर्माण कार्य में तेजी लाने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) से (ग) . मध्य प्रदेश में नर्मदा नदी पर कालाघाट पुल का निर्माण-कार्य अभी प्रारम्भ नहीं हुआ है इस कार्य के लिये निविदाएं प्राप्त हो गई हैं और वे विचाराधीन हैं। अधोमूमि से संबद्ध खोज के बारे में कुछ अन्वेषणों का भी अध्ययन किया जा रहा है। अन्वेषणों को शीघ्रता से करने और निविदाओं से संबद्ध निर्णय को अंतिम रूप देने के लिये कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं अतः लागत में वृद्धि का प्रश्न इस समय नहीं उठता।

भारत से मूर्तियों और चित्रों का चोरी छिपे देश से बाहर ले जाया जाना

1989. श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि ऐतिहासिक महत्व की मूर्तियों और चित्रों को चुराके विदेशों में तस्क़र करने के दृष्टिकोण से ले जाये जाने की घटनाओं की संख्या में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस संबंध में कोई विशेष कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है :

(ग) क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा कानून बनाने पर विचार कर रही है जिसके अंतर्गत कोई भी व्यक्ति अपने पास ऐतिहासिक महत्व की मूर्तियों और चित्रों को न रख सके; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) से (घ) . स्मारकों/संग्रहालयों से चोरियों को रोकने तथा पुरावशेषों के अवैध निर्यात को रोकने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं अथवा किये जाने का विचार है :—

(1) केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों में और उसके आस पास तितर-बितर पड़ी मूर्तियां, जिनकी उस स्थान पर जहां कि वे पड़ी हैं पर्याप्त सुरक्षा नहीं की जा सकती, उन्हें एकत्रित करके मूर्तियों के शोडों में एकत्रित किया जा रहा है जहां उनकी अच्छी प्रकार से देखभाल की जा सकती है।

(2) केन्द्र सुरक्षित स्मारकों के पहरा-निगरानी के स्टाफ को उपलब्ध निधियों के अंतर्गत यथासम्यक सीमा तक सुदृढ़ किया गया है।

(3) राज्य सरकारों से अनुरोध किया गया है कि भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अर्धीन चुने हुए संग्रहालयों और स्मारकों पर पुलिस गार्ड की व्यवस्था कराये।

(4) सर्वेक्षण के पहरा-निगरानी स्टाफ को अधिक सतर्क रहने के लिए चेतावनी दी गई है। चोरी के मामलों को तत्काल पुलिस को सूचित किया जाता है।

(5) ज्यों ही चोरी के मामले नजर आते हैं, इनकी सूचना विशेषज्ञ सलाहकार समिति और प्रमुख बन्दरगाहों के सीमा शुल्क प्राधिकारियों को भी भेजी जाती है ताकि चोरी हुए पुरावशेषों को चोरी से देश के बाहर भेजे जाने पर नजर रखी जा सके।

(6) केन्द्रीय संरक्षित स्मारकों की मूर्तियों का पूरा प्रलेख रखने के लिए सर्वेक्षण द्वारा एक क्रमबद्ध कार्यक्रम बनाया जा रहा है। प्रलेख द्वारा चोरी गई मूर्तियों की शिनाख्त में सुविधा होगी और चोरी से देश के बाहर भेजी जा रही कलाकृतियों की रोकथाम हो सकेगी। इस प्रयोजन के हेतु आवश्यक स्टाफ अनुमोदित किया गया है।

(7) पुरावशेषों के संबंध में सरकार एक व्यापक विधेयक पेश करना चाहती है जो वर्तमान पुरावशेष (निर्यात नियंत्रण) अधिनियम, 1947 का स्थान ले लेगा। प्रस्तावित विधेयक में पुरावशेषों के अर्वाध निर्यात को रोकने की व्यवस्था के अतिरिक्त पुरावशेषों के व्यापारियों को लाइसेंस देने और पुरावशेषों को रखने वाले व्यक्तिगत मालिकों के पास जो पुरावशेष हैं उनकी रजिस्ट्री करने तथा संबंधित कानून का उल्लंघन करने के लिए और बड़ा दण्ड देने की व्यवस्था होगी।

(8) अर्वाध तरीकों से पुरावशेषों के बाहर भेजे जाने को रोकने के लिए विदेशों से द्विपक्षीय करारनामे किये जाने का विचार है।

(9) यह प्रस्ताव है कि सीमा-शुल्क स्टाफ को पुरावशेषों के शिनाख्त के लिए सेवावालीन प्रशिक्षण प्रदान किया जाए ताकि वे चोरी से भारत के बाहर भेजे जाते समय पुरावशेषों का पता लगा सकें। सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों को चोरी से विदेशों में पुरावशेषों को भेजने की रोकथाम के कार्य में सहायता देने के लिए भारतीय पुरातत्व सर्वेक्षण के अधीन उप-अधीक्षक पुरातत्ववेत्ताओं के 6 पद अनुमोदित किए गए हैं जिन्हें महत्वपूर्ण हवाई अड्डों और बन्दरगाहों पर तैनात किया जाएगा।

(10) केन्द्रीय आंच ब्यूरो ने इस श्रेणी के मामलों से संबंधित अपराधों, अपराधियों तथा माल के केन्द्रीय रिकार्डों को रखना शुरू कर दिया है। यह कार्य जनवरी, 1969 से शुरू किया गया था।

(11) कलाकृतियों के सभी संग्रहकर्ता तथा विदेशी व्यापारियों की एक सूची संकलित करने में पेरिस स्थित आई. सी. पी. ओ. इन्टरपोल के महासचिव की सहायता ली गई है। पूर्ण होने पर यह सूची सीमा-शुल्क प्राधिकारियों को भेज दी जाएगी ताकि कोई भी पैकिट जो सूची में अंकित व्यक्तियों के पतों पर देश के बाहर चोरी से भेजे जाएं उनकी रोकथाम की जा सके।

Amount Received by Delhi State Nari Niketan

1990. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some money was given to the Delhi State Nari Niketan by the Delhi Social Welfare Advisory Board, Delhi;

(b) if so, the number and date of the letter sanctioning the grant;

(c) whether the accounts of the same were received by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K.S. RAMASWAMI) : (a) and (b). The Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10,425 for the condensed course of Education for Adult Women for 1965-67; and another grant of Rs. 8,000 for a similar course for 1968-70, in its two letters No. F.4-2 (DLH)/65-CC dated the 5-11-1965 and No. F.3-1/DLH/68-CC dated the 22-3-1968, respectively.

(c) and (d). The accounts of these grants are to be sent to the Central Social Welfare Board, and not to Government.

इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक आफ इण्डिया द्वारा उद्योगों को दिये गये ऋण

1991. श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा : क्या वि. मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में इण्डस्ट्रियल डेवलपमेंट बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने किन्-किन उद्योगों को

ऋण दिये हैं और उन्हें किस-किस तारीख को तथा कितनी-कितनी राशि दी है;

(ख) उपर्युक्त बैंक ने अब तक कुल कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये हैं और उसकी ऋण देने की क्षमता कितनी है;

(ग) क्या नये उद्यमकर्ता उपर्युक्त बैंक द्वारा दी गयी सुविधाओं का लाभ नहीं उठा रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण):

(क) मांगी गयी सूचना जितनी उपलब्ध है, विवरण में दी गयी है, जो समा पटल पर रखा गया है। [ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या LT 392/71]

(ख) भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक ने अपनी स्थापना के समय से अर्थात् जुलाई 1964 से 31 मार्च, 1971 के अन्त तक क्रमशः 147.80 करोड़ रुपये तथा 101.40 करोड़ रुपये के ऋण (जिनमें निर्यात के लिये ऋण भी शामिल हैं) स्वीकृत तथा वितरित किये।

अपनी चुकता पूंजी तथा प्रारक्षित निधियों के अलावा भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक को, केन्द्रीय सरकार से तथा रिजर्व बैंक की राष्ट्रीय औद्योगिक ऋण (दीर्घावधिक संचालन) निधि से ऋण लेकर, बाण्ड जारी करके, 12 महीने या उससे अधिक की अवधि के लिये जनता द्वारा जमा करायी गयी रकमों से, तथा सरकार के पूर्वानुमोदन से विदेशी वित्तीय संस्थाओं से विदेशी मुद्रा में ऋण लेकर, रुपया इकट्ठा करने का अधिकार है। इस प्रकार भारतीय औद्योगिक विकास बैंक के पास, उससे की जाने वाली मांगों को पूरा करने के लिये पर्याप्त साधन है।

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) यह प्रश्न उपस्थित नहीं होता।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की उपलब्धियों में असमानता

1992. श्री मूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतनों में भारी असमानता है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस असमानता को दूर करने के लिये क्या सरकार का कोई उपाय करने का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश): (क) से (ग). केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के वेतनमान, विभिन्न पदों के कार्यों तथा जिम्मेदारियों, भरती के लिये निर्धारित योग्यताओं आदि को ध्यान में रखकर द्वितीय वेतन आयोग की सिफारिशों के आधार पर बनाये गये हैं। अल्प वेतन पानेवाले कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न भत्ते तथा वेतनेतर लाभ देकर उच्चतम ग्रेड के कर्मचारियों की दर लगने के बाद की परिलब्धियों और न्यूनतम वेतन पानेवाले कर्मचारियों के अधिकतम पारश्रमिक के बीच अंतर को भी क्रमिक रूप से कम किया जा रहा है। फलस्वरूप, न्यूनतम और उच्चतम (कर घटाने के बाद) परिलब्धियों के बीच असमानता का अनुपात 1947 में 1:38 से घटकर वर्तमान में लगभग 1:14 हो गया है। केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों की परिलब्धियों की वर्तमान रचना की समीक्षा का सारा प्रश्न पहले से ही तृतीय वेतन आयोग के सामने है और सरकार को उनकी सुसमोक्षित सिफारिशों की प्रतीक्षा है।

छात्रावासों के निर्माण के लिए अनुदान

1993. श्री फूल चन्द्र डागा : क्या शिक्षा और सञ्चार कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा छात्रावासों के निर्माण के लिये किन-किन कालिजों को सहायता दी गई है और प्रत्येक कालिजों को कितनी सहायता दी गई;

(ख) क्या राजस्थान के पाली नगर में बंगड कालिज द्वारा छात्रावास के निर्माण के लिए अनुदान के रूप में सहायता मांगी गई थी;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि की मांग की गई है; और

(घ) क्या उक्त कालिज के लिए अब तक कोई अनुदान मंजूर किया गया है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी. पी. यादव) :
(क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा गया है। (ग्रंथालय में रखा गया। देखिये नंबर LT-393/71)।

(ख) से (घ) . विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को बंगड कालिज से कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। हां, पाली शहर (राजस्थान) के बांगुर कालिज से 2,55,200 रु. (जिसके हेतु 1,27,600 रु. विश्व विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का हिस्सा होगा) की अनुमानित लागत पर छात्रावास के निर्माण के लिए एक प्रस्ताव प्राप्त हुआ है। कालिज से इस संबंध में कुछ अतिरिक्त जानकारी मांगी गई है।

Allotment of Land to S.C. and S.T. Families in Rajasthan Canal Areas

1994. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the landless families belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are being allotted land in Rajasthan canal area;

(b) if so, whether those families are also being exploited;

(c) whether, the said land has been allotted only to the relatives of Government Officers and staff, rich shop-keepers and others; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to check this irregularity and corruption ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) :

(a) to (d). The information is being collected from the Government of Rajasthan and will be laid on the table of Sabha as soon as available.

अफीम के कारखाने गाजीपुर में काम करने वाले प्रयोगशाला सेवकों के वेतनमान

1995. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार गाजीपुर स्थित अफीम कारखाने में काम करनेवाले प्रयोगशाला सेवकों को तीसरी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी समझती है।

(ख) क्या उन्हें केन्द्र सरकार के अन्य कर्मचारियों के समान वेतन तथा अन्य सुविधाएं नहीं दी जाती हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के. आर. गणेश) : (क) . गाजीपुर के अफीम-कारखाने में प्रयोगशाला-परिचारक दो वर्गों के हैं। मैट्रिक पास परिचारकों को श्रेणी III तथा मैट्रिक से कम पढ़े परिचारकों को श्रेणी IV का कर्मचारी समझा जाता है।

(ख) तथा (ग) . यद्यपि प्रयोगशाला-परिचारक दो श्रेणियों के होते हैं तथापि उनके वेतन-मान समान हैं अर्थात् 85-2-95-3-110 द. रो. 3-128 रुपये उन्हें, वही सुविधायें उपलब्ध की जाती हैं, जो समान वर्गों के दूसरे केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को प्रदान की जाती है।

केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमाशुल्क तथा 'नारकोटिक्स' विभागों में ग्रेड इन्स्पेक्टरों की नियुक्ति

1996. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दूसरे वेतन आयोग ने सिफारिश की थी कि केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क और सीमा शुल्क तथा 'नारकोटिक्स' विभागों में ग्रेड इन्स्पेक्टरों की नियुक्ति चयन करके की जानी चाहिये;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस सिफारिश को स्वीकार कर लिया था; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन विभागों में कितने प्रतिशत ग्रेड इन्स्पेक्टर हैं ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के.आर. गणेश) : (क) द्वितीय वेतन आयोग ने केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग में सेलेक्शन ग्रेड निरीक्षकों तथा सीमाशुल्क विभाग में सेलेक्शन ग्रेड निवारक अधिवारी (ग्रेड 1) के पदों के निर्माण की सिफारिश की थी। नारकोटिक्स विभाग के बारे में ऐसी कोई सिफारिश नहीं की गयी थी।

(ख) जी हा, सरकार ने सिफारिश स्वीकार कर ली थी।

(ग) सेलेक्शन ग्रेड निरीक्षकों तथा निवारक अधिवारी, ग्रेड 1, का केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क तथा सीमाशुल्क विभाग में प्रतिशत-अनुपात 25 प्रतिशत है।

Shortage of Income-Tax Return Forms

1997. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is shortage of Income-tax Return Forms in the country especially in Delhi, Punjab and Chandigarh; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir, There is no shortage of income-tax return forms in any charge of the Commissioners of Income-tax including Delhi and Punjab.

(b) The question does not arise.

Translation of Text-Books.

1998. SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to lack of co-operation from the foreign publishers, the programme for translation of text-books is not making satisfactory progress; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to step up the progress ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) The progress of the translation into Indian Languages of some selected University level texts of foreign origin has been held up due to the time taken up in negotiating for rights.

(b) The cases have been taken up with the concerned parties.

Financial Assistance to S.C. and S.T. for Small Scale Industries.

1999. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central and the State Governments give financial assistance to the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the form of grants and loans for starting small scale industries and for business purposes, and

(b) if so, the amount of financial assistance given during the last two years, industry-wise business-wise and State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMI) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha as soon as available.

Branches of State and Commercial Banks in Kerala

2000. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANAKAPPAN :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of branches of State Bank and other Commercial Banks in Kerala before the nationalisation of banks and the number of new branches opened by the

nationalised banks after their nationalisation;

(b) the amount of loans given by the branches to different persons and institutions for various purposes since nationalisation and also the terms and conditions thereof; and

(c) the names of places in Kerala where more branches are proposed to be opened according to the present programme ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) The number of offices of State bank and other commercial banks in Kerala as at the end of June, 1969 and end of March, 1971 is indicated below :

Bank Group	No. of offices as on		No. of new offices opened between 30.6.69 and 31.3.71
	30.6.69	31.3.71	
1. S. B. I. Group	151	208	57
2. 14—Nationalised Banks	179	265	86
3. Other Commercial Banks	271	345	74
Total	601	818	217

(b) and (c). Information is not readily available. This will be collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Income-Tax Department, Delhi

2001. **SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of posts reserved for persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the cadres of Supervisors, Head Clerks, Inspectors, Upper Division Clerks, and Lower Division Clerks in the Income Tax Department, Delhi.

(b) the total number of promotions made in each cadre during the last three years, year-wise and the number of persons belong-

ing to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them in each cadre.

(c) the total number of post remained unfilled due to non-availability of candidates of these categories in each cadre during the last three years (year-wise) and carried over to next year;

(d) the steps taken to fill the posts reserved for them and whether some posts in the above cadre have also been reserved; and

(e) if so, the reasons for taking such a decision ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The information is given in statements I, II and III laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 394/71.]

(d) Unfilled vacancies are carried forward to 3 subsequent recruitment years. Yes Sir, some posts have also been dereserved.

(e) In the Revenue earning Departments, it would not be in the interest of work to keep posts unfilled for indefinite periods.

**Increase in flying Training Fees by
Delhi flying Club**

2002. SHRI PAINULI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi Flying Club has increase its training fees;

(b) If so, to what extent the revised fees have adversely affected the economy of the Club,

(c) how many boys, who have already completed almost half of their training, had to abandon their further course due to abrupt increase in the fee; and

(d) whether sufferers would be compensated ?

THE MINISTER OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. KARAN SINGH):

(a) There has been no change in the hourly rate for subsidised flying. However, in the context of the prevailing unemployment amongst holders of Commercial Pilot's Licenses, subsidised flying available to individual trainees has been limited up to Private Pilot's Licence standard (i.e. upto sixty hours) with effect from 1st April, 1971.

(b) does not arise.

(c) It has been decided that trainers who had obtained their Private Pilot's Licence and had done 150 hours of flying on 31st March, 1970 will be permitted to avail of subsidised flying upto the maximum limit of 250 hours subject to the usual conditions. Trainees who had obtained their P.P.L. on or before 31st March, 1971 but had not completed 150 hours on that date can do further flying at the non-subsidised rate of Rs.75/-per hour.

(d) Does not arise.

12 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

REPORTED REFUSAL OF SOME STATES TO ACCOMMODATE BANGLA DESH EVACUEES

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up the Calling Attention. Shri Indrajit. Gupta.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : But where is the Minister ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has written to me that he is answering the question in the Rajya Sabha and as soon as it is over he will be back here. He must be on his way now. So, in the mean while, we can take up the formal business now. Let us take up Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This is a very novel procedure. This is never done. We strongly protest against it. He should be pulled up.

MR. SPEAKER : He is busy in the Rajya Sabha. As soon as it is over he will come here. Why should I pull him up? (Interruptions) May be the same question is being raised in the other House. If he is not present there, they will also take him to task. So, let us not make too much of such things. He should not lose patience like that. I find that the Minister has already come. Let us now take the Calling Attention.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir I call the attention of the Minister of Labour and Rehabilitation to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :

'The reported refusal by Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and some other States to accommodate any evacuees from Bangla Desh.'

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : The Government's attention has been drawn to news report which appeared in some Newspapers about the reported refusal of the Govern-

ments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu and some other States to accommodate any evacuees from East Bengal. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Government of India want to accommodate these evacuees from East Bengal as near the border as possible so that they are in a position to return to their homes as soon as normal conditions are created in East Bengal. Till then the Government of India is extending necessary relief assistance to these orrefugees from East Bengal purely on humanitarian considerations.

Of late, however, due to a heavy onrush of refugees from East Bengal there has been serious congestion in the border States of West Bengal and Tripura and the State Governments concerned have been complaining of their inability to cope with the problem. To relieve the pressure of refugees in these two States, therefore, it has been decided to disperse some refugees from there to large-sized camps either in the interior of West Bengal and Tripura or in other States. These camps will be run and administered by the Central Government. It has been decided to locate these Central Camps on the Central Government's land as far as possible i.e. on abandoned air-fields etc. Such camps are being set up in neighbouring States like Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. It is not proposed to send these refugees from West Bengal to outlying places in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu, if it can be avoided. So far the Government of India have not approached other State Governments to set up any Central Camps, as these camps, as already stated, are being set up on Central Government lands and will be administered and run by the Centre. The question, therefore, of the reported refusal by the Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu to accommodate any evacuees from East Bengal, does not obviously arise.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I am happy to learn from the statement that there is no State Government which has refused to take evacuees. We have to base ourselves on newspaper reports and on that basis we had tabled this calling-attention notice. I take the Minister's reply to be a contradiction of these newspaper reports which have specifically quoted ministers of Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh as saying something different.

I hope, he has contradicted that and said that there is no basis of truth for this.

Now I would like to know one or two things, with your permission, about the dispersal policy. In the first place, there is a contradiction in the statement in so far as it has said that because there has been congestion in the border States of West Bengal and Tripura, the State Governments concerned have been complaining of their inability to cope with the problem; and that to relieve the pressure of refugees in these two States, that is, West Bengal and Tripura, it has been decided to disperse some refugees from there to large-sized camps either in the interior of West Bengal and Tripura or in other States. One part of the statement seems to me to be contradicted by another because by removing them to the interior of the same two States I do not know how congestion or pressure is going to be relieved on them. This may be clarified or at least they should change their line of argument that congestion is in the border areas and so they will be removed to the interior. Congestion on the States cannot be relieved by removing them from the border to the interior of the same State. Besides, I found the statement by the Chief Secretary of the Government of West Bengal also saying that 12, what he has described as giant, camps are going to be set up in West Bengal itself.

About this dispersal to other States I would like to know a few facts. How many refugees are proposed, at least in the first instalment, to be sent to the other States? The newspaper reports say that Government has decided to send 300,000 people. Of course, it is a very small number in comparison with the total of 50 or 55 lakhs of refugees who have come. Is this a correct figure or not?

Secondly, what arrangements are being made for their transport? Newspaper reports, again, say that the railway authorities have been asked to provide seven trains a day from Calcutta and it is estimated that each train will carry about 1,000 people. That means, if seven trains actually do operate, they can carry at the most 7,000 people a day. If 300,000 people are to be moved, at the rate of 7,000 people a day, I calculate, it will take almost a month and a half; 43 days will be taken to remove only these 300,000 people. There.

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

fore, I would like to know from the Government whether they have got any plan to increase the transport facilities, depending not only on trains but also, if necessary, on road transport and, as the newspaper says that some very big size planes have been provided for them from some foreign country which are capable of carrying over 100 or 200 people in each plane, whether these forms of transport are also going to be employed or not; otherwise, the dispersal will be extremely slow and will, I am afraid, lead to further complications.

I would also like to know whether these trains are going to be run non-stop or they are going to go on halting all along at various stations. Government will see to it that they are run non-stop not from Calcutta only but from the border stations. For example, from Bongaon and other places trains can start and go absolutely non-stop right through to wherever the camp sites are going to be. Have they any such proposal? They can give them food in the train and for water also they can make provision.

Now, these camps are to be Central camps, as he says, administered directly by the Centre and, therefore, he has stated that the Government of India has not approached other State Government and so the question of their refusal does not arise. This is all right as far as State Government's formal permission is not required in such cases. But after all that is a technical way of looking at it. If 100,000 or 200,000 people are brought into a particular State, naturally, they are not living in a vacuum and, I am sure, some consultation with the particular State Governments must be held. So I would like to know whether any hesitation or any doubts or any questions which may be raised by the State Governments concerned, U. P., Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, have been sought to be dispelled. For example, naturally, they would like to know that the refugees who go to their State are free from any cholera infection and all that. Have they taken steps to ensure that only those refugees will be sent to other States who have not suffered from any of these diseases and that they have been properly inoculated and so on.

Secondly, as to whatever States they may go, really I want to know whether they have made arrangements for taking relief material to those camps. Some States may legitimately

be worried by the reports which continue to appear that this relief material is still not being cleared from Dum Dum airport. I am sorry to raise this matter again to which I referred the other day. The State Governments may say, "If you send the people here, then you send the relief material also." Here is yesterday's paper giving photograph of all the material piling up. Although we were assured that it will be removed very quickly, I want to know what has been done about it. It is reported in today's papers that some international organisation has been told not to send any more material because it cannot be cleared at this end. Why should not the State Governments have doubts about it?

Lastly, there is another disquieting report that many refugees are not wanting to go to other States. The report has appeared that in one train which was supposed to accommodate 1000 people, about 800 people did not want to go by that train. There is a report that some people are trying to instigate people not to go far away from Bengal and so on. I do not know whether the reports are correct. If these reports are correct, I would ask the Government whether they think that the remedy lies only in some coercive measure, as is reported in the press, that these refugees have been told, if they refuse to go, their ration would be stopped, or I want to know whether they will resort to some form of propaganda campaign in the camps to persuade these people to go and, for that work, whether they will associate with them these Awami League leaders and other leaders who have come from East Bengal and on whom, I presume, these refugees have got more confidence than on people whom they have not seen and met before. What are they going to do about it?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The hon. Member has raised as many as 7 questions and I would like to reply to all of them so that the misapprehensions which are in the mind of the hon. Member may disappear.

So far as the first question regarding congestion in border States is concerned, the congestion is confined to particular places which are near the border. The pressure of population has increased very much near the border and there are places which are far off from the border where the pressure of population is not so much. So, we have decided that if at all the refugees are to remain in the border States,

then they should be evenly distributed. With that end in view, we have decided that some of the refugees who have to remain in Tripura or in West Bengal have to be dispersed to some distant places in the same States.

Another thing that he asked was how many refugees we intend to remove from Tripura and West Bengal. We want to set up 50 large-size Central camps in West Bengal, Tripura and other neighbouring States. We want to remove as many as 25 lakh refugees to these Camps.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB . (Tripura East) : How many from Tripura ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I have got the information. If you want I will give you later on.

So, in this way, we want to relieve the pressure of these States. We are doing our best.

Regarding the transport facilities, trains are there. We have received big-size transport planes from America, from Russia and from Australia. We are receiving from U.K. One way, we will be using these transport planes for carrying the materials needed for the refugees, and in the other way, while returning, they will be bringing in the refugees to the various camps. Certain trials are also going on. These planes are there and they are landing at various parts to see whether they can land safely there.

Regarding the non-stopping of trains I may say this. They go on running non-stop and they stop only at stations where it is necessary to stop for taking water or other provisions.

About the doubts of the States regarding the refugees, I may say, we have taken every precaution to see that such refugees who are suffering from cholera or other diseases are not sent; only those are sent who are not suffering from cholera or other diseases. This is being checked. Doctors are there. With the permission of the doctors only, these refugees could be shifted from there. We do not want that this dirty disease should spread all over India. Therefore, we are taking every precaution before removing these refugees from there. We take this precaution to see that they are free from these diseases.

About non-lifting of the relief material from Dum-Dum airport, I may say, now there is no material left at Dum-Dum airport. That photograph is old enough. A plane had come from outside. The material was taken out from the plane and it was lying there. It was then that the photograph was taken. The material was for Coach Behar Relief Society and some matters were under dispute and this dispute is now over. The Danish Ambassador has assured us and delivery might have been done by today morning.

When I went to Calcutta on the 6th and 7th, I found that refugees were willing to live together. Refugees coming from a single village wanted that they should be put in a single place. This is but natural. We have therefore decided that the people of a single village, wherever this can be arranged, should be sent together; and if this cannot be arranged or made available, they should be persuaded to go. Therefore, every effort will be made and no coercion will be used for the purpose.

SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA (Ludhiana) : It has been proclaimed by various authorities, and it is very clear also from the statement of the hon. Minister that we are looking after the Bangala Desh refugees with the hope that very soon they would be able to go back to their ancestral homes after the restoration of what the hon. Minister calls normal conditions in East Bengal. But the statement of the Pakistani President Mr. Yahya Khan a few days ago should have given us a very strong jolt. He had said that he was willing to take back a few Pakistanis who had strayed into India, but he could not throw open the flood-gates for Indian destitutes to enter Pakistan. It is very clear from this that he intends to label these Bangla Desh refugees as Indian destitutes and, therefore, Pakistan would not be willing to take back at least the majority of these people in the near future.

They have been pushing Pakistanis or East Bengal citizens into India intentionally and in a very calculated way. They evacuated a five strip all along the Bangla border. They did not take a single person from the five-mile strip deeper into East Bengal, but pushed them on to Indian territory. In view of this, can we reasonably hope that Pakistan would

[Shri Divender Singh Garch]

be willing to take these people in the near future, and are we willing to fix a deadline by which Pakistan must accept its citizens back, failing which we would be free to take whatever pre-emptive action we need to take to preserve our economic and political security?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We think that within six months, time, normal conditions will be restored in East Bengal or Bangla Desh, and these poor unfortunate people will be allowed to return.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : What does he mean by normal conditions ?.....

MR. SPEAKER : This interruption is not to be recorded. The hon. Member is in the habit interrupting in this manner.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : **

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We are not concerned with what Pakistan says. Our Prime Minister has spoken here in this very House that it is not only the internal affair of Pakistan but it is also an internal affair of India and India has got every right to take any action it deems fit. So, it is up to the Government of India to take whatever action it deems fit. We are educating international community on the point. So, I think the hon. Member should not entertain any fear. We hope that conditions will return to normalcy within six months, and they will go back to their country.

श्री आर. बी. बड़े (खरगोन) : जहाँ तक रेफ्यूजीज का सम्बन्ध है, यह केवल पश्चिमी बंगाल का सवाल नहीं है, बल्कि यह एक राष्ट्रीय-नैशनल सवाल है। इस लिए सभी स्टेट्स को पर्सवेड करना चाहिए कि वे कुछ शरणार्थियों को अपने यहाँ आश्रय दें और सटल करें। मैं मध्य-प्रदेश से आया हूँ। शासन का इरादा माना कैम्प में पन्द्रह हजार शरणार्थी रखने का है। यू. एन. आई. की रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

“About 13,000 refugees are still awaiting rehabilitation at the transit camps at Mana in Raipur.”

पहले ईस्ट बंगाल से जो रेफ्यूजीज आये थे, उनमें से 13,000 अभी रिहैबिलिटेशन के लिए बेट कर रहे हैं। इस रिपोर्ट में कहा गया है :

“Though the Centre wants to settle the remaining refugees in Dandakaranya, the State Government finds it difficult to make available any more land to the Development Authority overlooking the claims of the landless Harijans and Adivasis of Bastar District.”

माना कैम्प बस्तर डिस्ट्रिक्ट में है। मध्य-प्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट ने कहा है कि वहाँ पर ईस्ट बंगाल से पहले आये हुए 65,000 रेफ्यूजीज हैं। इसके अलावा तिब्बत और बर्मा के रेफ्यूजी भी वहाँ पर हैं। अब सरकार ईस्ट बंगाल से और रेफ्यूजीज वहाँ भेज रही है। मध्यप्रदेश गवर्नमेन्ट का कहना है कि माना कैम्प में बिल्कुल जगह नहीं है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है।

चम्बल घाटी में मुरेना का क्षेत्र है, जहाँ से श्री कछवाय चुनकर आये हैं। वह क्षेत्र 275 मील लम्बा और 150 मील चौड़ा है। वहाँ पर इन रेफ्यूजीज को बसाया जा सकता है। क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में मध्यप्रदेश सरकार से सम्पर्क स्थापित किया है?

जम्मू-काश्मीर में अभी तक रेफ्यूजीज को नहीं भेजा गया है। वह भी हिन्दुस्तान का एक प्रदेश है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कुछ रेफ्यूजीज को जम्मू-काश्मीर में क्यों नहीं भेजा जाता है।

समाचारपत्रों में यह समाचार प्रकाशित हुआ है : “आदिवासी युवा बाल्याण संघ के आव्हान पर आज शिलांग में 12 घंटे की हड़ताल रही। यह हड़ताल मेघालय में बंगला देश के विस्थापितों के आगमन के विरोध में की गई।” एक समाचार में यह भी कहा गया है कि वहाँ पर

शरणार्थियों का पता लगाने के लिए मकानों को खर्च किया गया।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह कालिंग एटेन्शन नोटिस कुछ स्टेट्स के रेफ्यूजीज को अपने यहां रखने से इन्कार करने के बारे में है। हालांकि इस सवाल से बाहर जाकर कई किस्म के सवाल किये गये हैं, लेकिन फिर भी मैं चुप रहा। लेकिन आप तो सब हदों से गुजर गये हैं। आप थोड़ा बहुत रेलिबेंट तो रहें। यह बहुत गलत बात है।

The simple question was whether certain States had refused to take them. But here is a very good Minister who is replying to all sorts of questions and I am a good Speaker keeping silent all the time.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : (Gwalior): And we are good members who are raising all sorts of questions.

श्री आर. बी. बड़े : एक समाचार में यह कहा गया है कि जो शरणार्थी पश्चिमी बंगाल से बाहर नहीं जाना चाहेंगे, सरकार उनकी कोई जिम्मेदारी नहीं लेगी, उनको राशन भी नहीं दिया जायेगा। देश में इस समाचार से बहुत खलबली मच गई है कि जो शरणार्थी अपने रिश्तेदारों के पास चले जायेंगे, उन्हें अनाज नहीं दिया जायेगा और शासन उनकी कोई जवाबदारी नहीं लेगा। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समाचार में कहाँ तक सत्यता है और इस बारे में सरकार की नीति क्या है।

श्री बालगोबिन्द बर्मा : जहाँ तक माना कैम्प का सम्बन्ध है, जो पुराने रेफ्यूजी हैं, उनको बसाने के लिए अलग व्यवस्था है और वह प्रबन्ध अलग से किया जा रहा है। जो नये रेफ्यूजी आ रहे हैं, उनके लिए अलग से व्यवस्था की गई है और उनका पुराने रेफ्यूजीज से कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है।

हम माना कैम्प में 1 लाख 50 हजार रेफ्यूजी ले जाना चाहते हैं। हमने एक टीम वहाँ भेजकर पता लगा लिया है कि वहाँ पर कितनी

जमीन है। वहाँ पर इतनी जमीन है कि हम वहाँ पर कैम्प बना सकते हैं। यह सारा खर्च और व्यवस्था सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट करने जा रही है। इस लिए न वहाँ के लोगों को और न सरकार को किसी प्रकार की चिन्ता करनी चाहिए।

जहाँ तक रेफ्यूजीज को जम्मू-काश्मीर में ले जाने का सवाल है, हम उनको केवल बार्डर के पास रखना चाहते हैं। उन्हें दूर ले जाने की जरूरत नहीं है और न हम ले जाना चाहते हैं।

MR. SPEAKER : Does the Minister really believe that they will go back ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : If the Government leaves the nincompoop stance in respect of Bangla Desh, they will go back.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (KANPUR) : He is always attacking the Government and by attacking the Government he is strengthening the hands of Yajna.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I repeat if this Government sheds the nincompoop stance they will be compelled to stop the butchery, killing and turning away and then they will go back. But the Government here are talking and talking.....

(Interruptions)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He is overdoing it.

MR. SPEAKER : I should say to prof. Samar Guha that something is wrong with you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : It is always wrong, not sometimes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What the Government is doing is a great wrong, I may be a little bit wrong..... (Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godura) : Are you disagreeing with him ?

MR. SPEAKER : I only disagree with Pilo Mody.

श्री बाल गोबिन्द बर्मा : सरकार की मंशा रेफ्यूजीज को दूर ले जाने की नहीं है क्योंकि दूर ले जाने पर खर्चा बैठेगा और उन्हें हमें वापस

श्री बाल गोबिन्द वर्मा :

भी भेजना है तो हम पास ही रखना चाहते हैं। इसलिए पड़ोस की स्टेट्स में ही हम उनको रखेंगे और जैसे ही संभव होगा हम उन्हें वापस भेजेंगे। जैसा माननीय सदस्य ने बताया कि रिफ्यूजीज के साथ में कोई ऐसी व्यवस्था है कि खाना नहीं दिया जायगा या उन्हें तंग किया जायगा इसकी हमें कोई जानकारी नहीं है। अखबारों में निकल रहा है वह हम ने भी देखा है। लेकिन हमारे यहां तो कोई ऐसा फैसला नहीं लिया गया है और यह जो डर है यह काल्पनिक है, इसको दिल से निकाल देना चाहिये।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा (उज्जैन) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी जब मंत्री महोदय जवाब दे रहे थे तो मैंने उन्हें ध्यानपूर्वक सुना। उन्होंने कहा कि जो माननीय सदस्य इन्द्रजीत गुप्ता हैं उन्होंने एक छोटी सी समस्या के ऊपर सात प्रश्न पूछे। मेरा इस संघ में मंत्री महोदय से कहना है कि मंत्री जी स्वयं कम्प्यूज्ड हैं और हमारी सरकार कम्प्यूज्ड है। आज यह रिफ्यूजीज की समस्या हमारे देश के लिए जीवन मरण की समस्या बनी हुई है। यदि हम इसको बारीकी से देखेंगे, उसका अध्ययन करेंगे तो हमें पता लगेगा कि हमारा आर्थिक ढांचा चरमराकर गिरने जा रहा है। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय को शायद इस बात की जानकारी नहीं है, शायद वह अपना उत्तरदायित्व नहीं समझते कि इस संघ में कुछ कहा जाय। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आज जो बंगला देश के रिफ्यूजीज की समस्या है क्या यह याह्या खां की समस्या है या यह जो हमारी दबू और विवेकहीन सरकार है उसकी समस्या है? .. (व्यवधान)... मंत्री महोदय ने बहुत छोटी समस्या कहा इसको जबकि इसका हमारे राष्ट्रीय जीवन से संबंध है ..

श्री बाल गोबिन्द वर्मा : माननीय सदस्य शायद गलत समझे हैं। मैंने छोटी समस्या का तो नाम भी नहीं लिया है। यह बेकार की बात रहे हैं।

श्री फूलचन्द वर्मा : मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या शरणाधियों की बसने की जो समस्या है इनको बसाने के लिए क्या कोई नेशनल पालिसी तैयार कर रहे हैं जिससे कि सभी प्रांतों की समानता के स्तर पर केन्द्रीय सहायता मिले जिस आधार पर उनको बसाया जा सके?

दूसरे, जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य बड़े साहब ने कहा है कि माना कैम्प मध्यप्रदेश के बस्तर जिले में है वह जम्मू और काश्मीर से काफी दूर पड़ता है तो जम्मू और काश्मीर में उनको क्यों नहीं ले जाकर बसाना चाहते?

तीसरे, पश्चिमी बंगाल की सरकार ने यह निर्णय लिया था कि 40 किलोमीटर दूर सीमा से लगी हुई जितनी जमीन है वहां पर शरणाधियों को बसाने की व्यवस्था करेंगे, वहां उन्होंने बंजर भूमि को भी अक्वायर कर लिया है, केन्द्रीय सरकार की स्वीकृति भी चली गई है तो मैं जानना चाहूंगा कि वहां पर कितने लोगों को बसाया गया है?

इसके अलावा जो शरणाधियों की समस्या है यह हमारे देश की रक्षा नीति से संबंधित है, हमारी अर्थ नीति से संबंधित है, साथ ही साथ इस देश में चलनेवाली राजनीति से संबंधित है तो इन सब प्रश्नों के संदर्भ में इसको रखते हुए क्या मंत्री महोदय उनका उत्तर देने की कृपा करेंगे?

श्री बाल गोबिन्द वर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, हमारे सम्मानित सदस्य ने जो चार्ज हम पर लगाए, मैं कहना तो नहीं चाहता था लेकिन मैं इतना जरूर कहूंगा कि शायद वह सुनने में गलती करते हैं, मेरे कहने में कोई गलती नहीं है। उन्होंने सुनने में गलती की है। जहां तक रिफ्यूजीज को बसाने की बात है हमारी गवर्नमेन्ट उनको बसाने नहीं जा रही है। यह बसाने का प्रश्न क्यों ला रहे हैं? बसाने का मतलब परमानेंटली सेटिल करना होता है। हम तो केवल एक बड़े समय के लिए उनको रख रहे हैं, कैंप बना

रहे हैं, कैम्पों में उनकी व्यवस्था कर रहे हैं और जैसे ही स्थिति वहाँ ठीक हो जायगी, वैसे ही उनको हम वापस भेज देंगे।

श्री कलचन्द बर्मा : कोई नेशनल पालिसी है क्या इस संबंध में ?

श्री बाल गोबिंद बर्मा : हमारी पालिसी तो नेशनल लेवेल पर ही तय होती है। नेशनल लेवेल पर हम अपनी पालिसी तय करते हैं, यह तय करते हैं कि वहाँ कैम्प बनाना है, वहाँ पर किन किन आदमियों को भेजना है। यह सब कुछ यहाँ से तय होता है। तो नेशनल पालिसी तो है ही हमारी।

जहाँ तक दूर भेजने की बात है, हम दूर नहीं भेज सकते क्योंकि दूर के स्थानों पर भेजने का हमारा इरादा नहीं है। जो पुरानी पालिसी है उसी पर हम चल रहे हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I have a very important matter to be brought to your notice. I will take not more than a minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Only one minute.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes, sir. Mr. John Stonehouse, a member of Parliament, and a former British Minister, has suggested the setting up of an International Commission of Jurists to consider the war-crimes of Pakistan military leaders in Bangla Desh, and to bring them on trial. He has very correctly pointed out that the awful genocide, horror and barbarity of the Pakistan army in the State had passed the stage of being an internal affair and was now a matter for the world community to take note of. He has demanded immediate action by the Security Council under the Genocide Conference in which Pakistan is a signatory. He insists that the convention be enforced by every form of United Nations pressure and if necessary by direct intervention. We must react to it immediately and set the ball rolling without any delay.

Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : Papers to be laid on the Table.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the reply, Sir? A senior Minister, the Minister of Defence, is sitting there. What do they think of this? (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. I am not going to ask him say anything. I am not going to agree to your request.

12.38 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MYSORE LEGISLATURE SALARIES OF MEMBERS (AMENDMENT) RULES, 1971

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING & TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Mysore Legislature (Salaries of Members) (Amendment) Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 117 in Mysore Gazette dated the 7th May, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Mysore Legislature Salaries Act, 1956 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March, 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [Placed in Library See No. LT—379/71].

ANNUAL REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TRUSTEES OF VICTORIA MEMORIAL HALL, CALCUTTA

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, for the year 1969-70, together with Audited Accounts. [Placed in Library See. No. LT.—380/71].

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER CENTRAL EXCISE RULES, CENTRAL EXCISE AND SALT ACT, AND CUSTOMS ACT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table—

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 612 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1971 issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944, together with an explanatory memorandum. *(Placed in Library see No. LT-381/71.)*
- (3) A copy each of the Central Excise (Sixth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 771 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971, under section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944. *[Placed in Library see No. LT-382/71.]*
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act 1962:—
 - (i) G.S.R. 772 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.
 - (ii) G.S.R. 773 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum.*[Placed in Library see No. LT-383/71]*

NOTIFICATION UNDER COMPANIES ACT

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI BEDABRATA BARUA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. G.S.R. 686 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 637 of the Companies Act, 1956 *[Placed in Library see No. LT-384/71.]*

12.41 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during

the week commencing from 14th June, 1971, will consist of:—

- (1) Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from to-day's Order Paper.
- (2) Consideration and passing of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill, 1971
- (3) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance 1971 and consideration and passing of the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill, 1971.
- (4) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1971.
- (5) Discussion on the Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 13th May, 1971 in respect of the State of Gujarat.
- (6) Consideration and passing of the Mysore-State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971 as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (7) Consideration of a motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for reference of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970 to a Joint Committee.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contd) rose:—

MR. SPEAKER : I have examined your letter. These matters cannot be raised now while the Business Advisory Committee report is under consideration. I cannot allow that. I will forward it to the minister, but I am not going to make it a debating hour.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to make a submission through you to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. It has never happened in this House before. Important ministers are going outside when the House is in session

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : ***

***Not recorded

MR. SPEAKER : I am very much tired of you. Please sit down. You say so many things which have nothing to do with the business before the House. You abruptly get up and start interrupting. Kindly sit down. Otherwise, I will have to do a very unpleasant duty. May I bring it before the House that this gentleman is interrupting all the time, defying the Chair? This is very wrong. The question is about the report of the Business Advisory Committee. The Business Advisory Committee confines itself with the total business before the House, including the no-day-yet-named motions. You are introducing anything in the world in this. You are asking, 'Why Mr. Khadilkar has gone abroad. What about Mujibur Rehman? Holding regular half-hour discussions and so on. I will have to ask him to withdraw if he persists like this.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, may I suggest that Shri Samar Guha may see you in your chamber and convince you?

MR. SPEAKER : Do you think that he does not see me in my chamber ? In fact, I would invite all of you to sit with me when he sees me in my chamber.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : The Lokpal and Lokayukt Bill, which had been passed by the Lok Sabha and which was pending in the Rajya Sabha, lapsed because of the midterm poll. As early as 1966 the Administrative Reforms Commission submitted a report to the government recommending an institution like Ombudsman. On the basis of that report Government prepared a Bill, the House referred it to the Joint Committee, which took evidence and then submitted a report to the House. The Lok Sabha passed this Bill and then referred it to the Rajya Sabha for their passing. Now that Bill has lapsed on account of the Mid-term poll, may I know when that bill is likely to be brought up again? Similarly, the Commissions of Inquiry Amendment Bill also lapsed on account of the dissolution of Lok Sabha. When will that Bill be brought up again ?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : And also the Architects Bill.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : All the Bills that were pending before the House and which lapsed because of the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha are being considered for re-introduction.

SHRI PILOO MODY : With priority?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We shall try to take an appropriate decision about priorities. It applies to Architects Bill and other Bills.

12.48 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR) 1971-72-(Contd.)

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Manipur Budget. Shri S. M. Banerjee will continue his speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir Yesterday I was referring to the difficulties faced by the people of Manipur and the indifference of the government towards some of the burning problems. I have explained yesterday that Manipur is a beautiful place which can be developed as one of the main attractions for our tourists, both from India and abroad.

Another problem which is agitating the minds of the people of Manipur is the want of good roads. If one wants to go to Manipur from Calcutta he has to go by train which passes through Nagaland, through unsafe places, where people are looted and murdered. The other alternative is to go by plane.

We have requested several times in this House both the Minister of Civil Aviation and the Minister of Finance—a representation was made to the Prime Minister also by the representatives who came to see her to discuss the various problems confronting the people of Manipur to reduce the plane fare from Calcutta to Imphal. If one has to travel, it is not for enjoyment's sake or for recreation or luxurious travelling but he or she has to travel because there is no other way out. So

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

till communications improve and there are road facilities, as long as the people of Manipur and Tripura have to travel by plane, because there is no other way out, we should introduce some sort of a *janata* plane so that the fare may be reduced. An assurance was given in this House—I do not exactly remember the date—two years back that this matter will receive sympathetic consideration from the Minister. Unfortunately, the Civil Aviation Minister is not here but I would request the hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Ganesh, who is here, to pass on this information to him with the request that if this could be done this would be a boon to the people of Manipur.

Then, about the development of small-scale industries, you know, the handicrafts of Manipur are world famous. There are certain items like a sort of quilt which they manufacture in their cottages as home industry. It is something which could be matched by any good quilt in the international market. But even in Delhi we do not get it. When we go to the Manipur and Tripura Cottage emporium these things are not available because they cannot produce more. There is no means of production there. So, for export purposes these small-scale industries should be developed. Government should spend some money on it so that the people of that particular area, specially the women, who are very hard-working, can manufacture these things both for internal consumption and for export to other countries through our Foreign Trade Ministry.

I have already said about the building of roads. This is necessary for security purposes. You know, Manipur is a very sensitive area. For the purpose of security the Border Roads Organisation is trying to construct certain roads but they are only meant for the army. There should be a big road, a national highway, from Calcutta to Manipur. May be, the Government may have to spend a lot of money but this is necessary as any attack either by China or by Pakistan or by any other country which is adjacent to Manipur and Tripura may completely isolate these two Union territories from the rest of the country. Airlifting will not be possible to that extent. So, I would request that proper attention should be paid to the construction of good roads.

About tourism I have mentioned. I would also mention that proper colleges and schools

and trading institutes should be there. Training should be given not only in handicrafts but also to make good articles. I know, they solely depend on the subsidy which they get from the Centre. Even items of daily consumption are being sent from other States and they do not have them in Manipur. This dependence on the Centre should come to an end. That would come to an end only when elections are held, a democratic government comes into power and statehood is granted.

Last but not the least, I would again request this Government to realise the gravity of the situation and grant Statehood to the people of Manipur. All sections in Manipur want Statehood. Why should they not? When the Statehood was granted to Himachal Pradesh, we were all happy. I remember my hon. friend, Shri Meghachandra, a Member from Manipur, who said, "we hope the fate of Manipur and Tripura is also going to be changed and they will be granted Statehood." I would request the hon. Finance Minister to convey our feeling which is a genuine feeling of the people of Manipur for their Statehood. If they do not get Statehood, there will be struggle and, ultimately, they will get Statehood. What will then be the grace left for this Government?

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मनीपुर के सम्बन्ध में जो मांगें यहां पर रखी गई हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में मुझे भी कुछ निवेदन करना है। मनीपुर का क्षेत्र प्राकृतिक साधनों से भरपूर है। मनीपुर एक सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है। आवश्यकता इस बात की थी कि जितने भी सीमावर्ती राज्य हैं उनके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार पहल करती लेकिन आज देखने को यह मिलता है कि विकास के दृष्टिकोण से मनीपुर उपेक्षित रहा है। एक सीमावर्ती राज्य होने के कारण वहां पर विशेष सुविधाएं देने की आवश्यकता थी। सुरक्षात्मक दृष्टिकोण से भी मनीपुर जहां पर स्थित है वहां उसका एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान है। लेकिन हमें देखने को मिलता है कि नागालैंड जिसकी आबादी मनीपुर के मुकाबले आधे से भी कम है और यदि क्षेत्रफल की दृष्टि से देखा जाय तो मनीपुर का क्षेत्रफल नागालैंड के मुकाबले दुगुने से भी अधिक है—नागालैंड की आबादी चार लाख है तो मनीपुर की आबादी दस लाख से भी अधिक है—ऐसी स्थिति

में मनीपुर को केन्द्र शासित क्षेत्र रखना वहाँ की जनता के साथ बहुत बड़ा अन्याय है। वहाँ की जनता बहुत दिनों से संघर्षरत है और वह चाहती है कि वहाँ पर पौपुलर गवर्नमेंट बने। जिस प्रकार से केन्द्रीय सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश को पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान किया उसी प्रकार से मनीपुर को भी पूर्ण राज्य का दर्जा प्रदान करना चाहिए। इसके अभाव में हम देखते हैं कि वहाँ पर असंतोष की ज्वालाएं भड़क रही हैं। इस असंतोष के कारण वहाँ पर पृथक्तावादी तत्व और कुछ मनचले लोग जो कि चीन और पाकिस्तान से सठ-गाठ रखते हैं, जो कि अपने इस देश के हित को नहीं सोचते हैं उन्होंने वहाँ पर कुछ गड़बड़ पैदा करना शुरू कर दिया है। इसलिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि वहाँ पर तुरन्त लोकप्रिय सरकार की स्थापना की जाये। आज वहाँ पर पृथक्तावादी तत्वों ने मनीपुरी और गैर-मनीपुरी का झगडा खड़ा कर दिया है। ऐसी स्थिति में मैं आपके माध्यम से मांग करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार प्रवर्धित स्थिति जितने पहाड़ी राज्य है उनके बारे में एक कमेटी बिठाये जो कि वहाँ पर सुरक्षा के दृष्टिकोण से और विकास के दृष्टिकोण से वहाँ की क्या स्थिति है उसके बारे में निर्णय करे।

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may continue his speech after Lunch. We adjourn for lunch to re-assemble at 2 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (MANIPUR),
1971-72-Contd.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : With your permission, I wish to say that I have received

a telegram from the Dandakaranya 'Employees' Union. They had given notice of certain demands to Government. The matter is two months old. Government have so far turned a deaf ear to them and they are now on a hunger strike. May I request you to ask Government to take note of this and, if possible, to make a statement on this immediately?

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : उपर्युक्त महोदय, मणिपुर में, जो बिल्कुल प्रकृति की गोद में स्थित है, गावों की संख्या 1802 है और उनमें से लगभग 1 हजार गाव के भीतर यातायात की कोई सुविधा नहीं है। यहाँ तक कि उसकी राजधानी इम्फाल तक पहुँचने में उनमें रहने वाले लोगों को दो या तीन दिन का समय लग जाता है। कभी-कभी तो ऐसा होता है कि मौसम खराब होने के कारण या किसी अन्य कारण से जब वहाँ हवाई जहाज नहीं पहुँचता है तब वहाँ के लोगों का दुनिया से या शेष भारत से कोई भी सम्बन्ध नहीं रहता है। इस प्रकार की स्थिति में कुछ ऐसे राजनीतिक तत्व हैं, जो पृथक्तावादी मनोवृत्ति में विश्वास रखते हैं तथा वहाँ की भोली-भाली पहाड़ी जनता के बीच में भारतीय सच से भ्रमगाव की बात करते हैं। इसका एक कारण यह भी है कि 23 वर्षों तक इस सरकार ने मणिपुर का जो विकास होना चाहिये था उसकी ओर ध्यान नहीं दिया और जिसके फलस्वरूप वहाँ पर एक आर्थिक असन्तुलन पैदा हो गया। इस आर्थिक असन्तुलन के कारण वहाँ के लोगों में एक इस प्रकार की पृथक्तावादी मनोवृत्ति का सृजन हुआ है जिसका वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता।

मणिपुर के बगल में आप देख सकते हैं कि नागालैंड स्थित है। उसकी आबादी मणिपुर से आधी है और क्षेत्रफल भी आधा ही है, लेकिन वहाँ के किसानों को या टीचर्स को अथवा अन्य एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव आफिसर्स को मणिपुर के आदमियों की तुलना में दुगुनी वन्स्वाह मिलती है। वहाँ नागालैंड के एम०एल०ए० को 456 रु. मिलता है

श्री निजेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

वहां मणिपुर में जो सरकार चुनाव के बाद बनी उसमें एम०एल०ए० को 250 रुपये मिलते थे। इस प्रकार के असंतुलन के कारण वहां एक अलगाव की भावना उत्पन्न हो गई है और वहां के लोग कुछ इस प्रकार सोचने लगे हैं कि हम देश के अन्दर कुछ इस प्रकार की स्थिति पैदा करें जैसी नागालैंड में कुछ वर्ष पहले हुई थी, मीजोलैंड में हुई थी। आप ने देखा कि हल्ला गुल्ला की सरकार, घक्का मुक्की की सरकार जो भारत सरकार है, उस में जब राजनीतिक चेतना आती है तब सूझ बूझ से काम लेती है तथा वहां की जनता की भावना का आदर करती है। मणिपुर के लोग भी इस बात को जानते हैं लेकिन वहां की जनता, जो सांस्कृतिक क्षेत्र में उससे ऊंची है, जिस की अपनी सांस्कृतिक धरोहर है, वह सांस्कृतिक मर्यादा में रह कर अपना राजनीतिक आंदोलन चलाया करती है।

एक तरफ तो वहां इस प्रकार की भावना है और दूसरी तरफ हमारी सरकार वहां की जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ कर रही है। इस कारण वहां सैपेरेटिस्ट भावना बहुत अधिक बढ गई है। फ्री प्रेस जर्नल जो चार अक्टूबर का है, उसमें जो कुछ निकला था, उसको मैं पढ कर आपको बतलाना चाहता हूं। यह बम्बई से निकलता है :

"All this had led to a definite separatist movement, which cuts across political party lines. Even the Congress Party is not untouched. Only last year at the State Congress political conference, which was attended by the Congress President Shri Nijalingappa by invitation, a resolution was passed calling for boycott of and non-cooperation in the 1972 General Election.

When Shri Nijalingappa protested against it informally to the State Congress leaders, Shri Koirang Singh and other leaders expressed the helplessness of the State Congress, sandwiched as it was between the Central

Party discipline and the growing popular feeling, which was increasingly being exploited by the opposition parties."

पृथक्तावादी मनोवृत्ति के कुछ राजनीतिक तत्व जो वास्तव में विदेशों के साथ सांठ गांठ रखे हुए हैं, इस प्रकार की भावना से लाभ उठाना चाहते हैं। मैं यह भी कहूंगा कि वहां की दस लाख जनता के लिए भी यह सोचने वाली बात है।

उस पर्वतीय क्षेत्र में तीन जातियां मुख्यतः रहती हैं, एक नागा, दूसरी कुकीज और तीसरी मिजो। लेकिन अधिकांशतः वहां ट्रेडीशनली हिन्दू है। हिन्दू धर्म को मानते हैं। लेकिन क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज द्वारा वहां की मोली माली जनता के साथ खिलवाड़ की जा रही है। वहां की जनता अर्धविकसित है, उपेक्षित है और दारिद्र्यमय जीवन व्यतीत करती है। हमारी जो उस क्षेत्र के प्रति उपेक्षापूर्ण रीति नीति रही है, उसका उपयोग क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज इस प्रकार से करना चाहते हैं कि लोगों में भारतीय संघ से पृथक् होने की मनोवृत्ति पैदा हो और वहां ऐसा माहौल पैदा किया जाए कि अलगाव के लिए अनुकूल वातावरण तैयार हो। ठीक उसी प्रकार का आन्दोलन वहां पर क्रिस्चियन मिशनरीज करना चाहते हैं कि जिस प्रकार का आन्दोलन उन्होंने अन्य पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में छेड़ा था। इस सबका नतीजा यह हुआ है कि आज नागालैंड ट्रवलसम स्पाट बन गया है। मैं चाहता हूं कि केन्द्रीय सरकार का ध्यान उस ओर आकृष्ट हो। २३ साल तक आपने उस क्षेत्र की अपेक्षा की है। आपने जनता के सामने कुछ वादे किये हैं। जनता के सामने आपने विकास की कुछ योजनाएं रखी हैं। गरीबी मिटाने का आपने एलान किया है और गरीबी हटाने का नारा दिया है। इस नारे में अगर आपका वास्तव में तनिक भी विश्वास है तो इसको आप वहां साकार करें, इसको आप वहां क्रियान्वित करके दिखायें सात समुद्र पार के रहने वाले ईसाई मिशनरी वहां की मोलीमाली जनता के बीच रह कर उसको शिक्षण सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं तथा और भी अन्य प्रकार की सुविधायें प्रदान करते हैं। वैसी

स्थिति में मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप भी इस प्रकार के पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों के लिए एक प्राणीय गठित करें। वह आसन्न सुझाव दे कि वहाँ पर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों में कृषि को किस प्रकार से विकसित किया जाए, उद्योग वर्गों को किस प्रकार से विकसित किया जाए, हमारे जो होनहार बच्चे हैं, उनके वास्ते किस प्रकार से पढ़ने लिखने की व्यवस्था की जाए। जहाँ तक यातायात के साधनों का सम्बन्ध है, वह क्षेत्र चिरकाल से अपेक्षित रहा है। यातायात की सुविधायें प्रदान करने की बहुत आवश्यक है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि यातायात की सुविधायें प्रदान करके उस क्षेत्र को शेष भारत के साथ जोड़ने का कृपा की जाए। वहाँ सड़कों का जाल बिछाया जाए।

मनीपुर सीमावर्ती क्षेत्र है। चीन जो हमारा दुश्मन है, उसकी सीमा के साथ उसकी सीमायें लगती हैं। पृथक्तावादी मनोवृत्ति के लोग वहाँ के लोगों को पैकिंग में जते रहते हैं। विद्रोह भी वहाँ सक्रिय है। गुरिल्ला टेनिंग देकर के वहाँ पर गड़बड़ी मचाना चाहते हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में वहाँ विकास के लिए, बच्चों की पढ़ाई लिखाई के लिए, सड़के बनाने के लिए विशेष कदम उठाए जायें। काटेज इंडस्ट्रीज का भी आप वहाँ जाल बिछावें। योजना बनाकर पर्वतीय क्षेत्रों की जनता के लिए मनीपुर की जनता के लिए आप कुछ ठोस काम करें, यही मेरा आप से निवेदन है।

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH (Inner Manipur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I must at the outset express thanks on behalf of the people of Manipur and also on my own behalf to the honourable House for the deeper understanding of the problems, longstanding demands of this eastern border, a strategic region of the country, and also for the increasing appreciation of the legitimacy of these demands reflected in the deliberations in this House contributed by all section.

Yesterday evening, when the consideration of the Manipur budget, second stage, was quickly following on the heels of the concluding part of the discussion on the general

budget, highlighted by the triumphant reply of the hon. Finance Minister, hitting back to all the unreasonable criticisms to the budget, there was a sharp contrast provided on the Himalayan budget of the country standing side by side with the pigny Manipur budget, and this gave a lot of thought to those of us who represent this backward and small region. In a way this was indicative that in this country, the big and the small, the one and the many have to coexist and develop together, and this was something which was giving a deeper and sadder thought to us, when the House quickly thinned away when this discussion was taken up. Fortunately, the discussion has been continued today, and the situation in the House is a little better and we are grateful to the Members who have taken interest in this subject.

Before I make any observations on the budget, I would like to make a reference to two points in the hon. Finance Minister's budget speech which are very relevant to this budget. These are, the mandate received from the nation and the assurance and commitment expressed regarding the removal of regional disparities in the country in the sphere of industrial development. I would be going with the mandate. As this Government and, also the ruling party to which I belong, received a massive mandate from the people about socialism, and rapid economic development of the country, we also, each one of us, received mandates from our own States as well as from our own constituencies. In the territory of Manipur, it was for the first time that two seats were won by the ruling party in the history of Indian Independence, and this was quite indicative of the people's confidence and sense of co-operation with the Government and which also equally implies that the people have given them their approval, and those of us who have been elected from the area have to fulfil in our performance the mandate given by them.

The mandate mainly received from the people of this area is, firstly, the much-talked of much-appreciated and also reflected by the deliberations of this House the demand for Statehood. The Government of India under the able Prime Ministership, of Shrimati Indira Gandhi, showed tremendous wisdom in making a timely announcement before the

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dissolution of the fourth Lok Sabha in the month of October last, and that saved a situation which was developing into one of terrific magnitude. Now, the question remains when the Government of India, under the able leadership of the Prime Minister, is going to fulfil this commitment to the people and show their great wisdom

Manipur has no popular Government now. The popular Government functioning under the Union Territories Act was dissolved in October, 1969. In coming October, President's rule will be completing its second year. This is a very significant aspect of the political situation there. All the political parties there, including my party, decided that there would be no participation in any election under the existing Union Territories Act, because the people have realised that the Assembly and Ministry under this Act are just a semblance of a popular government. The powers are so limited, the restrictions and limitations are so many, that there is no charm in it. Therefore, it was decided once and for all that until full Statehood is established, there will no participation in elections. This question came up when the Lok Sabha was dissolved, because it was our right to demand mid-term election under the existing law. But the people there, irrespective of party affiliation or ideology, decided not to participate in such elections. It might have been a coincidence or perhaps it was out of respect to the people's will that the Government of India also did not order mid-term elections under the existing law in Manipur. Even if there was an order to that effect, there would have been no participation in the election. Therefore, any further delay in bringing the necessary legislation for conferment of Statehood on Manipur will create serious problems. Ideologically and temperamentally, I am not one who usually gives warnings or threats, because of all the parties the Congress Party has never indulged in mere threats. But on different occasions, we have received replies from the House Minister and other ministers that the matter is being examined, it is under consideration, it is coming up in due course, etc. Such stock replies are misplaced and are not called for under the existing circumstances. Though the Finance Minister is not in charge of Home Affairs or directly dealing with political issues, I hope he would be competent to reply to this. We reasonably expect that in his reply, he will

make a definite commitment that the Bill will be introduced and passed in this session. I am not merely expressing sentiments. I am putting the facts before the House and before the Home Ministry.

Having said this, I come to the next issue—preservation of the territorial integrity of Manipur.

There has been a lot of discussion on this subject and there has been discovery of a lot of mistakes on the part of the Government of India. If I remember correctly, even the Prime Minister had admitted publicly on some occasions that while the three sub-divisions of Manipur were included in the cessation of operations agreement entered into between the Government of India and Nagaland it was without the knowledge and consent of the people of Manipur. That was a great mistake. It was admitted that it was too late to correct that mistake. Even now Manipur is the victim of such a mistake. This has happened only because there was no proper understanding of our area. Delhi being far away from Manipur the people here do not know the real problems of Manipur.

Many friends here talk of Manipur having a common border with China. In fact, we have common border with Burma in three directions. There is no common border with China. Burma is our major neighbour and we have a long common border with her. On the Burmese side, as well as on the other side, that is, the border with other States of our country, we have many problems and there has been no adequate attempt made to fathom and understand the depth of these problems. Our only consolation is that at the national level there are signs of increasing understanding of the problems, and if this goes on at rapid speed no more further mistakes will be made. Any attempt to disintegrate Manipur, to weaken or reduce the size or territorial integrity of Manipur will not only endanger Manipur but will be a danger to the whole of that region and of the country for that matter. I am saying this with all conviction in my command and the knowledge of the historical background the conditions obtaining there and the security problems of that area.

Coming to the removal of the regional disparities in the industrial sphere, Manipur is full of industrial potentialities. Raw mate-

rials, for paper, matches, and cement are available there. Here I may say that for some time I had an opportunity to associate myself with government, I know how the Eastern Zonal Council was discussing the development of the eastern region in the sphere of industries and power supply. Decision were taken only on political consideration. Small units like Manipur, Tripura, Nagaland, NEFA and Meghalaya should not be judged by their size or population alone but by their resources and potentialities, too. Now in order to conduct a geological survey in Manipur we require a lot of political pull. So, in spite of the potentialities we are not able to have a geological survey. For instance, we have been depending on our own resources of iron ore at Kakching for our necessities in the early days.

A geological survey will discover a number of valuable things which will not only be useful for Manipur but will also enrich the country.

There has been in some quarters, even in responsible quarters, a very improper and wrong attitude shown towards the small units. The other day, last Friday, I remember, when we discussed a Private Member's Resolution, there was a reference by some hon. Member from the other side that the Central Government should see that for political misbehaviour grants are withdrawn and they are punished by withdrawing financial assistance. This is nothing but an expression of colonial attitude. We have been trying to justify our sympathy for Bangla Desh because that has been treated as a colony by West Pakistan. We should search our own hearts and develop a proper attitude towards small units.. So that we may not commit such a mistake ourselves. I do not talk of Manipur alone; there might be other victims of this improper attitude. I know, many big officers coming to Manipur from outside just talk very irresponsibly. We cannot blame them; they reflect the thinking of a certain section of the people. They say that they are spending in Manipur, a small area, their money and they have a right to interfere in our affairs, as if it is a small colony of a big country and every body just entering it from outside the border has a right to interfere and safeguard his money. The whole concept, the attitude, the pattern of financing is wrong.

We see in this Budget that some amount has been earmarked. We have nothing to say against that. The point I would like to emphasize is that when we spend, there are two aspects of it. One is just temporary and routine expenditure, which goes in the form of salaries and other things, and which goes from hand to mouth. The other form of expenditure is long term investment in the form of industries and similar other things, which will grow into national assets and which will not only strengthen that region but will also strengthen the national economy and the national security in that area. The second aspect is lacking and we have to develop the awareness of if not only in the ruling party or in the Opposition parties but the whole country has to educate itself about that. Every citizen has to educate himself in the proper attitude.

We have been demanding the inclusion of Manipuri language in the Eighth Schedule. This may sound very strange to some of our friends who are always interested in the number of people and ask, "How many are you; what is your population?" This runs counter to the whole concept of culture. Manipur is not a mere accidental collection of a few people. It has had its history and cultural background for the last thousands and thousands of years unconnected with the rest of the world and surrounded by long ranges of hills. It has developed into a very rich culture. Now it is a part of India and we are all proud, that it is a part of India. The people of India have also contributed to the development of this culture. This culture and development of the Manipur language has taken place in spite of the smallness of the area. It has been the language of the court and of offices till its integration with the rest of the country in October 1949. Now when we demand its inclusion in its right place, in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution, we are asked how many people speak that language and how many books are there. The same question arose when we wanted Manipuri to have a place in the higher university education when we found it hard to convince the learned people of a particular university, who had no knowledge of Manipuri, as to the attainment of this language be proposed the opening of a Manipuri Section in the University Library so that one could judge the attainment of

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the language after seeing the number of books written in the ages, the number of subjects covered and the history of the development of the language.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please conclude now.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Yes, Sir. I am grateful for the indulgence that you have shown to me.

Having said this, with all the emphasis at my command, I would like to say that sufficient measures be taken up at the Government level and necessary legislation be taken up to include Manipuri in the Eighth Schedule as early as possible.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have made your point. That is all.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : I wanted to cover a few other points.

With these few words, I would like to emphasize once again that in his reply, about the confirmment of the Statehood on Manipur, a definite deadline may be indicated. They have received a massive mandate from the people, including the people of Manipur.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to hon. Members who have taken part in the debate on the Demands for Manipur.

The debate has been very instructive and, particularly, the Members who come from Manipur have put before this House the real feelings of the people of that area.

Coming from an area which is as ancient and as under-developed as Manipur, knowing the problems of a distant far-stretched area, knowing the problems and complexities of development of such an area, knowing the inherent inadequacies in the administrative system of such an area, I am in a position to understand more intimately the problems that have been focused here, particularly, by Members belonging to Manipur.

The major question raised here was the question of Statehood. As this House knows, the Prime Minister had announced that the

Government of India have accepted in principle the demand of the people of Manipur along with Tripura and Meghalaya for Statehood, thus putting the seal of the Government of India on the basic aspirations of the people of Manipur.

The Cabinet Sub-Committee has been discussing this question and the problem that is there is of finding an integrated constitutional arrangement for the entire north-eastern area consisting of Manipur, Meghalaya and Tripura. This discussion that is going on has reached an advanced stage and legislative proposals are being drawn up. There is no question, as some hon. Members from the other side pointed out, of going back on the assurance that has been given to the people of Manipur. I can only assure the House that in the quickest possible time, the necessary legislation for the Statehood of Manipur will be introduced. I have noted the warning that our friend has given. I shall communicate this to the administrative Ministry concerned. He wanted a commitment that the Bill will be introduced in this session of the House.

There has been quite a lot of general political criticism made that for the last 20 years we have not been able to do anything. The only point that I wish to submit here is that in our recent Parliamentary election, the mid-term poll, the people of Manipur have sailed with the national mainstream and for the first time, as the hon. Member pointed out, both the seats in the Manipur area were won by the present ruling party.

A Territory like Manipur requires a much faster rate of development. It requires much greater outlay. It requires much greater investment. This, the Government of India has been trying to do. Plan after plan, the outlay on Manipur has increased tremendously from the First Plan to the Present Plan-- and efforts are being made, within the resources available, to realise the strategic importance of the area, particularly in the present almost explosive situation that exists as a result of the tragic events that have taken place in Bangla Desh.

In the Plan outlay, whereas Rs. 12.88 crores were allotted during the Third Plan-- which itself is much higher than what was allotted in the previous Plans preceding it,

in the Fourth Plan, the Plan outlay is of the order of Rs. 30.25 crores. This is a much higher outlay, more than twice the figure of the Second Plan. We realise the need for building the infra-structure, the need of providing roads, communication facilities, social services etc. and these have been taken care of as far as the Fourth Plan is concerned.

Mr. Dasaratha Deb made the point that there is more expenditure on Police and less expenditure on Education, Social Services and Development. This is actually a general criticism, a political criticism, but, as far as facts are concerned, I think they will disprove this. Of course, in a strategic area like Manipur, with certain political distortions that have taken place there, and with so many other factors, the Police there is bound to be more than in other areas; but even then I wish to point out that the expenditure on Education in 1971-72 is Rs. 4.62 crores whereas the expenditure on Police is only Rs. 3.37 crores.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : What about Industries and Agriculture ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I have heard you patiently. I will come to that. I have taken you very seriously.

As far as Education is concerned, there has been a slight increase, even this year, from Rs. 4.5 crores to Rs. 4.62 crores. Manipur has 14 colleges, one Industrial Training Institute, one Law College, one Science College, one BT college, one Arts College, and one Sangeet Maha Vidyalaya. The Student population is 2 1/2 lakhs of which 80,000 are girl students. There is 13 per cent outlay for 1971-72 on the Plan side and on the non-Plan side it is 25 per cent. These are figures which show that one need not be ashamed, need not be on the defence.

As I indicated in the beginning, coming from a Territory which has got similar problems I know that higher outlay for development is necessary.

But a very serious attempt has been made to meet the immediate requirements of the Manipuri people. As far as education is concerned, the provision that has made and the institution that has been created there will not stand at a disadvantage as

compared with those in many other parts of the country.

In education itself, there has been a demand for having a university of Manipur. Then, the proposal is there to have a centre of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for post-graduate studies, and a team headed by Dr. Nag Chaudhuri is visiting that area and their report is awaited.

If we take the health services also, the provision for health services in 1970-71 was Rs. 34 lakhs, and in 1971-72, it is Rs. 49 lakhs. Manipur has 13 hospitals, 12 primary health centres, 38 primary health sub-centres and 63 dispensaries, and 200 beds are proposed to be added to the existing hospitals. So, in this sphere of public health also, an attempt has been made to provide modern medical facilities as far as possible to the people of Manipur. Once again, I submit that in an area like that in which the medical facilities have to be provided on a scale which may be much bigger than the developed areas, much more might have to be done considering the resources. I think that the Government of India will take this into consideration. Transport and communications, for industrial development and for strategic reasons and for giving minimum facilities to the people are very vital in an area like Manipur. In the Fourth Plan, nearly Rs. 10.88 crores have been allotted for roads and Rs. 80 lakhs for road transport, and this works out to one-third of the total Plan outlay of Rs. 30.25 crores. A road linking Silchar in Assam to Imphal with a length of about 224 k. m. is already under construction, and this will meet the immediate needs of the communication system as far as Manipur is concerned.

In the same way, if we take electricity Manipur has got very inadequate electricity. The installed capacity has been doubled to 5500 k. w., and a Rs. 2.85 crores are being spent this year on hydro-electric project at Loktak in the Central sector.

In connection with industrial development, yesterday, another Member from Manipur pointed out that the administration of Manipur had recommended various projects for the consideration of the Central Government. I have tried to find out the stage in which these projects are or the stage in which these proposals are. I have some facts about them.

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As far as the cement factory is concerned, a survey by the Geological Survey of India to assess the availability of limestone and other materials in Manipur has been undertaken, and the Government of Manipur has entrusted to the Cement Corporation of India the work of preparation of a feasibility report. It is expected that this report will be ready in the course of the current year.

For the paper mill also, a project report and pre-investment survey of forest and river discharge during the year and other factors connected with the project are under consideration and are under preparation, and the preparation of the feasibility report has also been taken up, and once the viability of this project is established, it is intended to request the public sector corporation to set up a project for the manufacture of paper.

As far as the starch-cum-glucose-cum-corn flakes unit is concerned, this can be taken up only when the power supply in Manipur is increased. In the meanwhile, the Food Corporation of India has been requested by the Manipur Administration to procure maize in Manipur in the current year so that cultivators get adequate price for their produce.

A provision of nearly Rs. 46 lakhs has been made for large and medium industry. Shri Deb pointed out that this provision may not be large, but I can assure him that because Manipur's development now depends on the infra-structure that has got to be built, the communications system that has to be expanded and the additional power that will be generated, there will be no difficulty in providing the finance for any viable project that the administration of Manipur as well as the Planning Commission and other agencies have.

Apart from this, the whole territory Manipur has been selected for concessional finance by financial institutions like IFC, IDBI, and the whole territory outside the municipal limits of Imphal has also been selected for 10 per cent outright grant by Government to new industries that may be set up there. Recently a survey team sponsored by the IDBI carried out a survey to explore the possibilities of establishing industries in Manipur. So the attention of Government and its various institutions and financial agen-

cies is directed to locating places where industries could be set up and helping in the integrated development of the area.

These are some of the points raised. As I said in the beginning, the aspirations of the Manipur people for full statehood and the desire of these cultured and hard-working people for rapid development to come up to the level of the other advanced communities of India in the shortest possible time, as have been placed in this House, are recognised by Government and all efforts are being made, within the resources available, to see that they are fulfilled.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are 17 cut motions. I shall put them together to vote.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof.

Demands Nos. 1 to 44".

The motion was adopted

[*The motion for Demands for Grants which were adopted by the Lok Sabha are reproduced below—Ed.]*

DEMAND NO. 1—LAND REVENUE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.14,19,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of "Land Revenue."

DEMAND NO. 2—STATE EXCISE.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,73,000/- be granted to the President out of the Conso-

olidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'State Excise'."

DEMAND NO. 3—TAXES ON VEHICLES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 76,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Taxes on Vehicles'."

DEMAND NO. 4—SALES TAX

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,000/- be granted to the president out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Sales Tax'."

DEMAND NO. 5—OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Other Taxes and Duties'."

DEMAND NO. 6—STAMPS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stamps'."

DEMAND NO. 7—REGISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,000/- be granted to the President out of the consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect, of 'Registration'."

DEMAND NO. 8—PARLIAMENT, STATE AND UNION TERRITORIES LEGISLATURE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Parliament, State and Union Territories Legislature'."

DEMAND NO. 9—GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 64,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'General Administration'."

DEMAND NO. 10—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,16,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Administration of Justice'."

DEMAND NO. 11—JAILS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,71,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Jails'."

DEMAND NO. 12—POLICE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,24,41,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Police'."

DEMAND NO. 13—CIVIL SUPPLIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Civil Supplies'."

[Mr. Deputy Speaker.]
day of March, 1972, in respect of Civil Supplies."

DEMAND NO. 14—EDUCATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,08,32,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Education."

DEMAND NO. 15—MEDICAL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,14,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Medical.'"

DEMAND NO. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,09,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Health.'"

DEMAND NO. 17—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 29,65,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of 'Agriculture and Fisheries.'"

DEMAND NO. 18—ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,55,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Animal Husbandry.'"

DEMAND NO. 19—CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,06,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Cooperation.'"

DEMAND NO. 20—INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 16,93,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Industries.'"

DEMAND NO. 21—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 17,64,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Community Development.'"

DEMAND NO. 22—LABOUR

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,09,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Labour.'"

DEMAND NO. 23—STATISTICS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,41,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Statistics.'"

DEMAND NO. 24—IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,67,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Irrigation.'"

DEMAND NO. 25—ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 50,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in

pur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Electricity.'"

DEMAND NO. 26—PUBLIC WORKS (ORIGINAL WORKS AND REPAIRS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 62,61,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Original Works and Repairs).'

DEMAND NO. 27—PUBLIC WORKS (ESTABLISHMENTS)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,79,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Public Works (Establishments).'

DEMAND NO. 28—ROAD TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 43,62,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Road Transport'."

DEMAND NO. 29—FAMINE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 33,00,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Famine'."

DEMAND NO. 30—PENSIONS AND OTHER RETIREMENT BENEFITS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,45,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensions and other Retirement Benefits'."

DEMAND NO. 31—STATIONERY AND PRINTING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,11,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Stationery and Printing'."

DEMAND NO. 32—FOREST

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 11,86,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Forest'."

DEMAND NO. 33—MISCELLANEOUS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 39,22,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous'."

DEMAND NO. 34—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON PUBLIC HEALTH

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Public Health'."

DEMAND NO. 35—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON MINOR IRRIGATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,07,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Minor Irrigation'."

DEMAND NO. 36—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON FLOOD CONTROL

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 13,33,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Flood Control'."

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

pur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Flood Control' . "

DEMAND NO. 37—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 71,15,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Electricity' . "

DEMAND NO. 38—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROADS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,36,67,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital outlay on Roads' . "

DEMAND NO. 39—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON BUILDINGS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 52,37,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Buildings' . "

DEMAND NO. 40—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 8,00,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Road Transport' . "

DEMAND NO. 41—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON STATE TRADING

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 58,04,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on State Trading' . "

DEMAND NO. 42—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,67,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Industries' . "

DEMAND NO. 43—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CO-OPERATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,37,000/- be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Capital Outlay on Cooperation' . "

DEMAND NO. 44—LOANS AND ADVANCES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,24,000 be granted to the President out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union territory of Manipur to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Loans and Advances' . "

14.53 hrs.

MANIPUR APPROPRIATION (NO. 2) BILL*, 1971

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE. (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1971-72.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1971-72."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I introduce* 14.56 hrs.
the Bill.

I beg to move :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1971-72 be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of the Union Territory of Manipur for the services of the financial year 1971-72 be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clauses, 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill,"

The motion was adopted. Clause 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : Sir, I Move. :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

**BENGAL FINANCE (SALE TAX DELHI
VALIDATION OF APPOINTMENTS
AND PROCEEDINGS) BILL.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We have a few minutes more and I think we can take up the next Bill.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) :** MR. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill to validate appointments of certain officers under the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union Territory of Delhi and to validate proceedings taken by such officers under that Act and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

Sir, as the hon. Members are aware, Section 3 of the Bengal Finance (sales Tax) Act, 1941 extended to the Union Territory of Delhi in 1951, provides that for carrying out the purposes of the Act, the Chief Commissioner (now Lt. Governor) may appoint a person to be Commissioner of Sales Tax together with such other persons to assist him as the Lt. Governor thinks fit. In several cases the officers to assist the Commissioner of Sales Tax were appointed not under the said Section 3 but under the service rules wherein the appointing authorities are not the Lt. Governor in all cases. Though the various officers mentioned above were subsequently appointed by the Lt. Governor under Section 3, with retrospective effect, their appointments are not in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 aforesaid as that Section does not permit any appointment with retrospective effect.

These appointments are, therefore, for obvious reasons of doubtful validity. In a writ petition filed before the Delhi High Court, the Delhi Woollen Mills challenged the appointment of one Assistant Sales-Tax Officer who was appointed with retrospective effect from 15.2.1965 by an order of the Lt. Governor dated 26.4.1968 issued under the said Section 3.

*Introduced/moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

The Delhi Administration reviewed the position in this context and found that there were nearly 374 such appointments which had been given retrospective effect. It was also found that in about 5.55 lakh cases assessments have been framed by such officers and a demand of Rs. 15.25 crores (both under the local Sales Tax Act and Central Sales Tax Act) was created by them. The Assistant Commissioners of Sales Tax likewise appointed and exercising appellate jurisdiction have disposed of over 32 thousand appeals since 1st November, 1951 when the liability to pay tax under the Act commenced. Under the law, the dealers, on whom assessments have been made by officers not validly appointed, can challenge them within a period of three years from the date of an adverse judicial pronouncement. Such assessments can also be challenged by dealers in the course of recovery proceedings. In case the refunds of tax already collected were to be allowed as a result of any adverse judicial pronouncement, it would, apart from creating serious inroads to the resources position of the Government, have resulted in an unintended benefit to the dealers and not to the purchasers as the former would have already reimbursed to themselves, the sales tax from the purchasers. With the approval of the Executive Council, the Delhi Administration moved the Government of India for the immediate promulgation of an Ordinance to rectify the defect.

The Ordinance titled the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Validation of Appointments and Proceedings) Ordinance, 1971 promulgated by the President on 18th May, 1971 validates appointments of the Officers concerned and the proceedings taken by such officers under the aforesaid Bengal Act and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956. The need for validating the proceedings under the latter Act has arisen because the administrative authorities under both the Acts are the same.

The present Bill seeks to replace the above Ordinance by an Act of Parliament. I request the House to unanimously accept the Bill.

14.59 hrs.

11

**PARLIAMENT (PREVENTION OF DISQUALIFICATION) AMENDMENT*
BILL (Amendment of section 3)**

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, I move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

15 hrs.

**CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL
(Amendment of article 74)**

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India."

The motion was adopted

DR. KARNI SINGH : I introduce the Bill.

AGE RELAXATION (SERVICES) BILL*

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-behar) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry in to public services in certain circumstances.

*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, Section 2, dated 11.6.71.

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for relaxation of age for entry into public services in certain circumstances”.

The motion was adopted

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL.
(Amendment of Article 324)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Bengal) : I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Constitution of India.”

The motion was adopted

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I introduce the Bill.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT)
BILL—contd.

(Amendment of articles 81, 82 and insertion of new article 281 A) by Shri Murali Maran.

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : We now take up further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri Murali Maran on the 28th May, 1971:—

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration.” We have originally allotted two hours for this, and we have taken one hour and 36 minutes. There are just 24 minutes more. Last time I think we agreed to give some more time to this Bill. But we had not fixed up by how much. I think one hour will do. (Interruption) Shall we extend it by one hour? I think that should be enough. We have 24 minutes remaining from the two hours that had been allotted. So, it will now be one hour and 24 minutes more.

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Will I have time to move my Bill for consideration?

MR. DEPUTY—SPEAKER : Yes. Now, Mr. Salve was on his legs on the last occasion. He will continue.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE (Betul) : Mr. Deputy—Speaker, Sir, part of my speech was over that day. I think that was the part in which I was pointing out to Mr. Maran that in his weighty arguments he had come out with voluminous statistics and those statistics were absolutely overwhelming. They were so complicated that one very happy feature of those statistics was hardly any one understood the same in the House.

AN HON. MEMBER: Including yourself.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE: I could not follow those statistics very clearly and I hope when he replies, some of the salient statistics, I am sure, he will repeat. At any rate, trying to get the Constitution amended on the basis of statistics as he has come out with, I think, is over simplification of the matter for the simple reason that nobody will dispute, nobody will doubt that by this amendment, a very cardinal, a very basic and fundamental principle of the Constitutional law which we have followed in our Constitution for years and which has been followed in different constitutions in different countries is sought to be dislodged. That principle was described by Shri Bhandare as the principle of equality of the people of the country. Unless there are very weighty arguments for us to change our Constitution and change it in a manner as to justify the departure from this cardinal principle, I am afraid Mr. Maran will not find any support whatsoever for the amendment to the Constitution which he is seeking.

The proposed amendment to the Constitution proceeds upon the assumption that the population in 1951 in our country was as it were an ideal population, and that it must constitute an immutable basis for the representation to be given to people in this House in terms of article 81, whereas article 81 contemplates representation in this chamber not statewide; it deems the entire country as a whole, the people as a whole, the nation as a whole; representation to the people as a whole in this chamber. Now, Shri Maran wants in the year of grace 1971, to take the population in 1951.

[Shri N. K. P. Salve]

And, on the basis of that population, give representation. May I ask, what is so magical about the 1951 population? He said, we started family planning in 1951 and since we have done well in that field as compared to other States, we must not be penalised. This is an extremely tenuous and weak argument, which proceeds on the assumption as though until 1951 all other States were going ahead with utmost efficiency in producing children, and since Madras has excelled all other States, therefore in 1971 Madras should be rewarded for what it did in 1951. The illogicality of this argument becomes very clear when you see that a day may come when in a particular State there may be people four times as much as in Madras State and whereas for every 100,000 men there may be a representative from Tamil Nadu, in other States for every 400,000 men there may be a representative. Therefore, it is not possible to so amend the Constitution which will take us to such an absurd situation. At any rate, if we had at all known that 1951 population is going to be the basis for determining the number of representatives, before 1951 we would have tried our best in the productivity of children. I do not know whether Mr. Maran was married or not in 1951, but I was married.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Even now he is a bachelor.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : So, the mystery is immediately solved why he has this particular approach towards the population problem. We know the famous Malthusian theory that while means of subsistence grow algebraically, population grows geometrically. This theory was shown to some great critic in France, who there upon said, "Mr. Malthus seems to have done very well, except that he had not consulted his wife." When this was shown to Mr. Malthus, he said, "I have no wife. How am I to consult her?" Thereupon, the French critic said, "That is why there is this absurdity." We do not produce children with the help of algebra or geometry. We produce them usually with the help of wives. (Interruptions).

I do not want Mr. Maran to rely very seriously on the statistics. Population is not a problem of algebra or geometry. It is basically a human problem. Statistics are sometimes lies. The minister was extremely fascinated

when I told the House the other day that there are three types of lies—lies, damned lies and statistics. So, let us not be overwhelmed by statistics. It is a human problem. (As I said, if we had known that 1951 population is going to be the basis for determining the number of representatives in this chamber, we would have produced more children in 1951. How can we undo that mistake now? If Madras has done better in family planning, why does Mr. Maran think that other States will not do better? I understand that Maharashtra is doing extremely well in family planning and some day they might excel Tamil Nadu. In fact, I was told the other day that in Maharashtra they are implementing the family planning programme with a vengeance. In the case of the wife they do tubectomy and in the case of the husband vasectomy, because they do not want to leave either of them to chance independently; Maharashtra is doing so well in the matter of family planning.

Kindly do not consider that article 81 is such a great disincentive to family planning. Other States will follow Maharashtra and surely we will bring about a proper adjustment.

It hurts me that DMK has brought this resolution. They have got a wonderful set of people here who are dedicated men. Their record of public service is magnificent. This odour of parochial approach is something which I want them to get away from. Why do you look only at Tamilnadu? Why not my State? Madhya Pradesh has been neglected so much that it is difficult for me to describe it. If the Central Government had considered that Madhya Pradesh was not in India it would not have been as bad as this. They seem to consider that India is nowhere near Madhya Pradesh. This is our miserable condition. I would invite Shri Maran sometime to come to my rescue, to my constituency, which is on the way to Madras on the main Grand Trunk route. Look at the magnificent work the DMK members have done. They are 24 members and we are 22 on this side of the House from Madhya Pradesh. While we were not able to do anything, those 24 members were able to browbeat and intimidate the Government of India and get everything for themselves. They have such magnificent qualities. Why do they want 2, 3 or 4 more members. It is quality that matters and not number. Look

at the entire problem from the viewpoint of the nation as a whole. After all, what is it that article 81 contemplates? It wants the population of the whole country to be taken into consideration. When you are sitting in this chamber, for God is sake, forget that you belong to Tamilnadu or Madhya Pradesh. Kindly consider that we are Indians first and Indians last. It is India's interest which must come first and everything else afterwards. Therefore, what does it matter whether your population in 1951 was more or less. We have to consider the problems of India of today and not of the India of the past. To take into account the population of 1951 as the basis now looks very irrational.

Only one word about allocation of funds. there is hardly any section in this House which has a great grievance about the allocation of funds as we from Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Do not be parochial.

SHRI N.K.P. SALVE : If I had been parochial, I would have moved a Bill or resolution for larger allocation for Madhya Pradesh. I am speaking of our grievances. Our Chief Minister seems to feel that we are a set of nincompoops, including the distinguished President of the vanquished Jan sangh. He feels that all of us are not able to do anything for Madhya Pradesh. I hope Shri Manoharan will teach me the technique of DMK, how they manage to browbeat the Central Government. I am prepared to go him provided he teaches me the right technique.

I would have no objection even for larger representation. Let Tamilnadu have more, representation, if they want. After all, that is a State which has made a tremendous contribution to the cultural, political and social life of this country. If they come here in larger numbers, well and good. But we have to look at the problem as a whole.

Coming to the allocation of funds, by this amendment of article 281 Shri Maran seeks to introduce the element of population.

I am sure, he will at least admit that if we want to eradicate regional disparities, surely, that does not depend on population one bit. Regional disparities are completely divorced

or separate from purely population. Therefore, if we want to get rid of regional disparities, it is some other considerations which must come into play. Surely, in the Tamil Nadu State itself there will be districts which are backward and other districts which are more backward. Likewise in my State some districts are backward and others are more backward; the State as a whole is backward.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): The whole country is backward.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Madhya Pradesh has a *per capita* income which, I think, compares only with that of Orissa.

What is of importance is allocation of funds from the Centre. Grants from the Centre should be done on a rational basis keeping the picture of the entire country as a whole in view and keeping in view the regional disparities in which ever State they are, including Gujarat State. Personally, I think, that State must be very poor financially from where Shri Piloo Mody is elected.

Therefore, in view of this position of the matter and the very, very erudite principle which has been enunciated by Shri Bhandare, who has just now come, that this will dislodge the principle of equality of people—that is the only principle I remember in his speech which was distinctive for its original contribution and brilliant for its eloquence; that is one reason why I have forgotten that speech—I submit that Shri Maran would do well to withdraw this Bill.

श्री एस. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं दक्षिण भारत से आया हूँ और आन्ध्र प्रदेश का प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूँ। वहाँ की पालियामेंटी सीटें कम हो गई हैं, फिर भी हम शिवायत नहीं करते हैं। 1961 में जो सेन्सस हुआ था उस में बेस्ट बंगाल की पापुलेशन 43 परसेंट बढ़ी, आन्ध्र की 21 परसेंट बढ़ी और तमिलनाडु की 15 परसेंट बढ़ी, लेकिन सीटें नहीं बढ़ी इसकी वजह से वहाँ पालियामेंटी सीटें कम हुई हैं। मैं अपने तमिलनाडु के माइनों से डी.एम. के माइनों से यह उम्मीद कर रहा था की प्रापर्टी के बारे में जो कंस्टिट्यूशन को बदलने की बात है उसके लिये कोई तरमीम लायेंगे, लेकिन बदकिस्मती

[श्री एम० गोपाल रेड्डी]

से वह लोग ऐसी तरकीब लाये हैं जिस से एक प्राविंस के मुकाबले में दूसरे प्राविंस के झगड़ा करने की बात हो रही है। मैं इसकी शिद्दत के साथ मुत्सलिफत करता हूँ।

तमिलनाडु के लोग इंटेलिजेंट हैं, लेकिन उनकी तरक्की का राज यह है कि पहले पहल जब अंग्रेज आये तब वह मद्रास पोर्ट पर उतरे, जिसकी वजह से वहां काफी तरक्की हुई। इसके बाद चूंकि वह कलकत्ता पोर्ट में उतरे इसलिये बेस्ट बंगाल की तरक्की हुई। इसी तरह से जो बम्बई का पोर्ट है वहां पर अंग्रेज ट्रेडर्स आये और इस वास्ते वहां तरक्की हुई। इसलिये यह कहना कि हमने अपनी मेहनत से तरक्की की है यह गलत है। चूंकि पहले वहां अंग्रेज उतरे इसलिये उनकी तरक्की हुई। जो तमिलनाडु के लोग हैं वह फैमिली प्लानिंग को अच्छी तरह समझते हैं इसलिये उन्होंने उसको जल्दी शुरू कर दिया है। जो बैंक बर्ड एरिया है वह फैमिली प्लानिंग को नहीं जान सके और उसके जल्दी न शुरू करने की वजह से वहां पर ज्यादा लोग हो गये और वह और भी ज्यादा बढ़ाते चले आ रहे हैं। चूंकि वह लोग ज्यादा तरक्की नहीं कर सके, बिना पढ़े लिखे हैं, इसलिये उनके साथ नाइन्साफी नहीं हो सकती। जो लोग पीछे पड़े रह गये हैं उनको आगे लाने की जरूरत है।

हम लोग यहां पर गरीबी हटाओ का स्लोगन लगाकर आये हैं, हमारे डी०एम०के० वालों ने भी वही स्लोगन लगाया था और जीत कर आये हैं। उनको इस चीज को नहीं भूलना चाहिये जहां लोगों में गरीबी है उसको हटाने की जरूरत है। बैंक बर्ड एरिया में जहां ज्यादा गरीबी है ज्यादा रुफ्या खर्च करने की जरूरत है। अगर हम ग्लास में पानी डालें तो वह मसावी तरह से ऊपर उठता है। इसी तरह से तरक्की भी होनी चाहिये। जिस तरह से माली गार्डन में बम्बी घास को काट देता है और जो घास नीचे गिरी हुई होती है उसको ऊपर उठाकर ठीक करता है। इसी तरह से जो स्टेट्स पीछे पड़ी हुई हैं उनकी तरक्की होनी चाहिये, वरना जो नक्सलाइट्स का

काम करते हैं, लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट हैं, उन लोगों को सुविधा हो जायेगी। अगर पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स को पीछे रखने की कोशिश की जायेगी तो एक न एक दिन वह लोग रिवोल्ट करने के लिये तैयार हो जायेंगे। इसलिये हमको दूसरी सभी स्टेट्स को मदद करनी चाहिये। आज हम देख रहे हैं अमरीका दूसरे देशों को मदद दे रहा है अमेरिकी में खुद बड़ी बड़ी इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, लेकिन वह दूसरे देशों को पैसा इसलिये दे रहा है कि वह नहीं चाहता कि वहां पर गरीबी बढ़े और अमरीका को उससे खतरा पैदा हो। मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारे डी०एम०के० वाले दोस्त समझें। अगर हिन्दुस्तान पीछे रह गया तो उसका एक आदमी भी आगे नहीं बढ़ सकेगा। जो आगे बढ़ भी जाएगा उसको भी पीछे लाना पड़ेगा। आगे की सोच कर इस बिस्म की कोई डिमांड उनको नहीं करनी चाहिये। यह जो डिमांड है, यह मंजूर नहीं होती है या यह जो तरकीब है यह पास नहीं होती है और इसको रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाता है तो लोगों में बुरे खयाल बाकी रह जायेंगे। इस वास्ते उनका नेबर होने की हैसियत में मैं उनसे अपील करता हूँ कि वह इस तरकीब को वापिस ले लें ताकि अच्छी फिजा हिन्दुस्तान में पैदा हो सके। यदि फिजा खराब हो गई तो यह किसी के हित में नहीं होगा। हमेशा जिद नहीं करना चाहिये। हमेशा जिद करने से लाभ नहीं होता है। इसका एक फायदा जरूर हो गया है कि लोगों का ध्यान इधर चला गया है। लेकिन ऐसा काम नहीं होता चाहिये कि लोगों के दिल में खटास रह जाए। डी०एम०के० वाले हमेशा हठधर्मिता से काम करते हैं। उन्होंने क्वेश्चन आवर का बायकाट किया। उसको उन्होंने मनवा लिया। हर चीज वह सेंटर से मनवाने की कोशिश कर रहे हैं। इसकी भी कोई हद होती है, मानने की भी एक हद होती है। उनको चाहिये कि वे जरा अपने आपको काबू में रखें। उनकी चल रही है लेकिन ज्यादा चलाने की वह कोशिश न करे। परसों तक आई०ए०एस० और आई०पी०एस० के जो कम्पीटीशंस हुआ करते थे उनमें मद्रास के लोगों का बीस पच्चीस प्रतिशत भाग रहा करता था। आजकल थोड़े पंजाब और दिल्ली यूनिवर्सिटी बगैरह वाले आगे आ रहे हैं।

किसी भी मुल्क के मुस्तलिफ हिस्सों में ज्यादा फर्क नहीं रहना चाहिये। उससे नुकसान होगा, बहुत नुकसान होने का भ्रमकान रहेगा। इस वास्ते मुल्क के सभी हिस्से एक संग आगे बढ़ें इसकी व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये। परहैड के हिसाब से पैसा नहीं देना चाहिये, सैंटर को सहायता नहीं देनी चाहिये। जो गरीब और पिछड़ी हुई स्टेट्स हैं उनकी ज्यादा मदद करने की मैं सिफारिश करता

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं डी.एम.के. के माननीय सदस्य से अपील करता हूं कि इसको वह वापिस ले लें। जरूरत हो तो इस तरह का रेजोल्यूशन या कांस्टिट्यूशन का एमेंडमेंट यहां वह पेश करें कि जितने बैक्वर्ड एरियाज हैं, उनकी अपलिफ्टमेंट के लिए सैंटर ज्यादा खर्च करे ताकि सब लोग बराबर की सतह पर आ सके और आगे बढ़ सकें।

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : Mr. Deputy—Speaker, many hon. Members from my side have requested Mr. Maran to withdraw the Bill which he has moved. Even after hearing the forceful speech made by my hon. friend, Shri Salve, I could not see any reason to request my hon. friend Shri Maran to withdraw the Bill. Rather, I would like to support the Bill because it has come with a genuine purpose.

Mr. Salve mentioned that he smelt perochialism for the simple reason that it has come from the D.M.K. Party. That is not the case. The position is that when the Government of India took up the family planning programme in 1952, many States, of course, in the begining all the States took interest in that. But later on, many States have not given their due consideration to the family planning propaganda. Only certain States have taken it up as if it is their solemn function to be performed. So far as the southern States, particulary Tamil Nadu is concerned, not only the present ruling D. M. K. Party is having this programme but even in the days when the Congress was in power, they had taken up the family planning programme in the right earnest. The D.M.K. Government is only following the programme which was initiated by the previous Congress Government.

I may point out that one of the Ministers of the D.M.K. Government, Shri Neduchezhiyan who is in charge of family planning, makes speeches advocating the cause of family planning. even in the marriage function.

I have also been to some marriage functions and have seen this. Some people who listen to his speech will also resent. Usually, in a marriage function in Tamil Nadu our people used to greet *Pathinarum Pedru*, in other words "Wish you happy life with 16 children".

But this gentleman tells them, "You have only one or the maximum two." This kind of family planning propaganda is being made by the ministers of the D.M.K. Government.

This Bill speaks not only for Tamil Nadu but for all the Southern States, including Andhra. He is not pleading for the Tamil Nadu alone, as has been stated by Mr. Salve. Shri Maran is pleading for the whole Southern States, or for that matter, any State which is implicitly following the family planning programme, on account of which it is losing the increase in population.

Population explosion is not something peculiar to our country. It is a problem of the entire world and every country faces this problem. In all international conferences it is discussed with a specific resolution about this population explosion. The entire world is aware of this, therefore, we will have to do some thing. The States which are implicitly following the programme are now being penalised. Therefore I ask what is the remedy for it ?

Mr. Salve said that this is against the principle of equal opportunity to all people. I can give him a proposal; will he accept it ? Let us have some minimum seats on the basis of the 1951 census. Any State which has increased the population may get more seats; we have no objection. We are doing it in the light of following the Central Government's policy and programme and therefore it is our plea that we should not be penalised. We have been losing our seats. This problem is not being faced now; even the previous Congress Government had to face it. those States which are losing on account of the

[Shri R. V. Swaminathan]

adherence to Family Planning programmes should be compensated. This is right time we consider what we can do for those States which have got reduced population.

I cannot understand the argument of Mr. M. R. Gopala Reddy. I do not know why he is requesting Mr. Maran to withdraw the Bill. If this is passed, his State will also get the benefit. I can tell you this, if we give up this Family Planning programmes, Tamil Nadu and Andhra will exceed the rest of the country so far as production of population is concerned. I can speak that for Andhra also. There is a for in the argument of Mr. Maran. But, I don't see any force in Mr. Salve's speech. He says there is parochialism in it. I want to tell him there is no parochialism. If there is parochialism, I will oppose it tooth and nail. If there is parochialism, I will be the first to oppose whether it comes from DMK or any other party. There is no such thing. This is a simple legitimate demand. We are not asking for something which is more than what we are entitled; only thing is that we do not want to be penalised. That is all. We don't want our seats to be reduced. We don't want more seats at others cost. We only want that our seats should not be reduced, should not be taken away, because we follow family planning programmes.

I therefore give my wholehearted support to Mr. Murasoli Maran's Bill.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : I rise to support the Bill moved by my colleague, Mr. Murasoli Maran. Many arguments have been advanced against the acceptance of the Bill. Among those arguments, the most eloquent was that of Mr. Salve. He began his arguments from the bed chamber and then to the chamber of this House.

He had also some very uncharitable expression to use against statistics. When the mover produced so many figures and facts for his case, those figures did not suit Mr. Salve, so he contends that the entire statistics should be condemned....

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : He is a chartered accountant. He probably got bored with figures and then he said it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : All the day he deals with figures, yet when he comes to the Chamber, he probably feels that statistics are useless, and he said, "Lies, damn lies and statistics".

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : It was not his, but I think it was Mark Twain's.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Statistics is here for substitution of facts for fancies and logic for irrationality. Unless one bases one's arguments on facts and logic, one will be defeated on one's point.

The main point which was raised by Mr. R. D. Bhandare and also seconded by my hon. friend Mr. N. K. P. Salve is that it is cardinal principle that the equality of people should be accepted. I would submit that in a federal structure, it is not the equality of people alone that should be counted, but the equality of States also should be counted. The basic or cardinal principle in a federal structure is that no State, whether it be big or small, whether it is hugely populated or sparsely populated should feel any sense of discrimination; they should all feel equal when they meet in a chamber. This is the cardinal principle in a federal structure. If you take the States Reorganisation Commission's report of 1955, you will find that Mr. Panikkar had this to say in his note appended to the report :

"I consider it essential for the successful working of a federation that the units should be fairly evenly balanced. Too great a disparity is likely to create not only suspicion and resentment but generate forces likely to undermine the federal structure itself and thereby be a danger to the unity of the country. This is clearly recognised every where. In most federal constitutions, though wide variations exist in respect of the population and resources of the units, care is taken to limit the influence and authorities of all the States."

Since it has been accepted all over the world in other Constitutions, perhaps we find that the reverse is the case in India. If we take the US Senate, we find that New York which is the most populated State and Nevada which is the least populated State both have equal representation. My hon. friend's Bill

suffers in one respect. He has put it in the minimal way. If I had brought forward a Bill I would have put in the provision that all the States should have equal representation. This also has been referred to by Mr. Panikkar in his report, and he says that the instance of the Soviet Union is there. He says :

"In the Soviet Union also, only Great Russia has a larger population than most other unites of the federation taken together, Representation in the House of Nationalities is weighed against her, so that the other unite of the federation may not be dominated by larger units."

He goes on to give examples of other Constitutions where in population alone is not taken into consideration for representation in a Chamber of all the federating units. In other words, it means that population alone should not be the guiding principle.

It was asked why 1951 should be taken as the base. Whichever base may be chosen, we are prepared. If it is intended to peg this down to the base year 1951 or 1968 as suggested by the All India Family Planning and Health Conference that met at Bhopal, we would have no objection. Once the basic Principle is conceded that a State that is going in for family planning should not be discouraged by this, it does not matter which base year is agreed to. Whether my State loses or the other States lose is immaterial. The basic principle is that the numbers should not be fixed on the basis of population alone, for once that is done, family planning programmes will get slackened, and the States which are assiduously following up the programme will get discouraged. That is the basic point taken by my hon. friend Shri Murasoli Maran. It was on that basic principle that he was questioning whether my hon. friend was married in 1948 or in 1951.....

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : 1948.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : As soon as Independence was attained he gave up his independence, I think.

He has been very disciplined in the bed chamber because he has one son and one daughter. He has strictly stuck to the principle : we two ours two. Whether it has been done

consciously or unconsciously, scientifically or unscientifically, in a disciplined or undisciplined way, I cannot say. The basic principle is not whether Madras gains a seat or some other State loses two seats; the basic principle is whether you are going to have representation in a federal structure on the basis of population which means that the most populous state will have a greater voice in that body. I think it is not a good basis to work a federal structure. This has been amply brought out by Shri Panikkar.

I have no doubt about the fate of this Bill. Even if all the members present here vote for it, it is not going to be passed. But we are raising the point for discussion and focussing attention. The Constitution was adopted in 1951. It has been amended twenty times since then and it is going to be amended many more times hereafter. One more amendment on this score is not going to do any harm; on the other hand, it may do some good by way of better functioning of the federal structure. It is not a parochial proposition. Shri R. V. Swaminathan of the ruling party has also supported it. So this cuts across party lines. It is based on rationality and the purpose is the successful working of the federal structure. On these grounds, I support the Bill.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) While I am in sympathy with the principle behind the Bill, I am not in a position to support the Bill. There is no difference of opinion on the principle that in a federal polity, there must be equality as between state and state. If the proposal was mooted based on this principle and with emphasis on this principle, there might have been a lot to say about it, although whether under the conditions obtaining in India it is acceptable is debatable.

My hon. friend on the other side drew a parallel with the US there the representation for States in the Senate is equal. But there is a difference between the two countries. There they started with full independence for the different States and those states confederated into a Union. Here the Union came into existence and then for administrative purposes we divided the country into different States with certain powers for them, residuary power vesting in the Union. This makes for a lot of difference.

[Shri C.M. Stephen]

Here the basic factor is the individual. This was put forth by Shri Salve. Although technically we all represent a constituency, we here represent the individuals in the constituency. Therefore, when we are enacting a law to give effect to representation, we cannot be forgetful of the millions of people who have sent us as their representatives here.

Being so, we cannot accept the State as static units, immutable, sacrosanct and unchangeable. That approach is impossible.

Even in the framing of the Bill we shall find one defect. The Bill says that the existing State is something sacrosanct and unchangeable and so far that particular State the allotted number of seats in 1951 is the basis which should be taken into account. Should it not take into account the subsequent alterations that have taken place in the area of the State? This contingency is easily conceivable. In 1971 there are States which were not in existence in 1951, for example Kerala was not in existence in 1951; only Travancore-Cochin was in existence. *(Interruptions.)*

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : This is a drafting problem.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : That is one aspect of drafting. Supposing, there are patches of land in this country which cannot be equated with a particular State, that will go without representation, this is because my friends started with the assumption that the State is completely sacrosanct, ; whatever States were in existence in 1951 were all the States that were there and all that has happened subsequent to that are mere alterations or deletions or additions. That is the fallacy of the whole approach. In our Constitution you can see that there are not only additions or deletions; creation of new States is contemplated in our Constitution. There is no such provision in the United States Constitution. Our Constitution provides for the formation of a new State by separation of territory from any State or by uniting two or more States.

The basic thing here is the individual. Individual must have representation in the panchayat, in the State and he should have representation in Parliament. In accordance

with the size of the body, the number of individuals who should together elect a representative varies. Therefore what Mr. Salve spelt out is the fundamental thing. Do we want to depart from the proposition that every citizen in this country ought to be represented. Merely because I happen to be in a particular State 10,000 persons there must not have representation which is equal to representation for 10,000 persons somewhere else? Would it be equitable to the individual concerned? That is the basic question. One or two seats more, or less, for this State or that State is immaterial if you take the whole of India. May be there was some point about what was said about how every State has been treated. There is that imbalance in our country. There is that feeling also. May I tell my friends, Mr. Manoharan and his followers that there is a feeling in certain States that they are being disregarded. For example I from Kerala feel that I am not getting what is my legitimate due. I am feeling that certain things must come to Kerala; that is being taken away by Tamil Nadu. *(Interruptions.)* When it is a question of the railway, or new lines or workshop it is taken by them and I feel that I am disregarded. But what is the solution? Only a change in the attitude is the solution; solution lies in the willingness on the part of everybody to assume a sort of a behaviour to one another so that there is a psychological feeling injected that we are part of the whole body. We must think that way.

Again the allocation of funds is the most fundamental thing. The proposition is that it also must on the 1951 basis, not on the basis of human beings who are living today, merely because in 1951 in a particular year something was there. From year to year funds have got to be allocated to individuals, on the principle of individuals who exist in that particular years. Therefore, the fictional figure of population in 1951 will be unacceptable. With these words I feel that I have got to oppose this Bill because the basis is wrong.

Secondly because the wrong thing which was sought to be remedied cannot be remedied; thirdly because the drafting is so done that we will get into a complete mess if we are going to accept this Bill. That part of the Constitution will result in having no meaning at all. Large patches of our country, large

areas in this country. will have a great problem which will be difficult to solve.

With these words, with full sympathy and sentiment, I am sorry I have got to oppose this Bill.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the hon. Mover, while moving the Bill for consideration, observed :

“The idea is that no State should be penalised for the loss of its representation in the House of the People for sincerely implementing the family planning programme, and no State should be deprived of revenues by way of grant or Plan assistance by the Union just because of the reason.”

This shows that the main basis on which this Bill is conceived is that the loss of population as a consequence of Family Planning and which I would show hereafter is not correct, I am quoting figures from the monthly statement on the progress of family planning programme in India; progress since inception, page 7. Tamil Nadu has 10.8 per cent couples under protection; Maharashtra has 12.8 per cent couples under protection; Kerala has 11.2 per cent couples under protection. In other States, it varied from 9.6 to 2.7, 2.7 being in Assam and other States. So, to say that the population of Tamil Nadu has fallen because of family planning is, I submit, not entirely correct.

There are certain other reasons. If you permit me, I will place before you some population figures, and the percentage rise of population. I am quoting from the Census of India, 1971. In Tamil Nadu, the population rise from 1961 to 1971 is 22.01 percent. There are States in this country, that is, Andhra Pradesh, where it is 20, and there are other States where it is low less than that of Tamil Nadu. It is 19.73 in Uttar Pradesh which, according to my friend, has a very fertile female population.

There is one other reason why population of Tamil Nadu has fallen. It is because of migration. I am quoting from the statistics given in the 1961 census. 10,95,398 people

born in the State of Tamil Nadu migrated out of that State. Besides this, there are other reasons for the loss of population in Tamil Nadu; namely, portions of Tamil Nadu were transferred to other States after Andhra Pradesh was formed. So, all these reasons, including the family planning, are responsible for some fall of the population. But whether it can be made the basis for a change, a fundamental change in the Constitution, is the question.

The Government of India is aware of the responsibility. The Health Ministry of the Government of India is taking up this measure of giving weightage to States where family planning is being implemented fully and properly. The Health Ministry has moved in the matter and it is considering this matter with the Planning Commission, and the body which is to decide this matter is the National Development Council. The matter will go before the National Development Council, which consists of Chief Ministers also, and it will finally decide as to what weightage, if any, should be given to the States for implementing the family planning programme.

The other complaint made was that because of the fall of population, allocations made to Tamilnadu have fallen. I quote from the statement laid on the Table of the House by the Planning Minister on 9.6.71. In the second plan, the *per capita* plan outlay expenditure was : national average 51; Tamilnadu 57. In the third plan, it was 91 and 98 respectively. In the annual plan for 1966-67, national average was 20 and Tamilnadu 22. In the annual plan, for 1967-68, national average was 20 and Tamilnadu 24. In the annual plan for 1968-69, national average was 21 and Tamilnadu 24. In the fourth plan 1969-74, national average was 119 and Tamilnadu 129. There are States like UP, West Bengal, Madhya Pradesh and Bihar, where the *per capita* a plant outlay expenditure is much less than in Tamilnadu. The very basis on which the Bill is moved, I respectfully submit, is not correct.

While moving the Bill, he said :

“The aim of a private member's Bill is not that it is accepted by the Government. The idea is to focus the attention of the

[Shri Nitiraj Singh Chaudhary]

Government to this particular problem, so that they may offer their point of view."

He has achieved that object. He has also sensed the views of the members who have spoken. A majority of them have opposed the Bill; except the mover and a member from his own party, others have opposed it. Therefore, I request the mover to withdraw this Bill. I oppose the Bill for the reasons that I have briefly stated.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): Sir, I have been listening carefully to the speeches of the hon. members and the minister. I thank them for the interest they have shown. It is my duty to answer some of the points raised, especially by Mr. Bhandare and Mr. Salve. Both of them said, the theme behind the Bill hits at the very root of quality of the people. My plea is also that there is no equality achieved by the present position. It depends on the definition one gives to equality. According to them, equality means, each State is allotted a number of States in the House of the People in such a manner that the ratio between the number of seats and the population of the States is as far as practically the same for all States. But my plea is that this system breeds inequality.

Some States are vigorously implementing the family planning programme, and their population is reduced; it may be Tamilnadu or any other State. Their representation in this House and their share in the central taxes by way of devaluation is also reduced, whereas other States which do not effectively implement the family planning programme get all the advantages. How can you say that this is based on equality?

Our country is in a unique situation. We are the first country in the developing world to have family planning as an official policy. Perhaps we are the first country to approach the UN with a request to send an evaluation team to study the programme.

So, I think we may not have a precedent for this kind of constitutional amendment. Shri Bhandare profusely quoted from almost all the constitutions of the world. He says that we have no precedents. I say that ours

is a special situation. So we need not have precedents. Special situations call for special remedies which can be quoted as precedents by others.

Moreover, we may not have a precedent for the House of the People. But, as Shri Sezhiyan has pointed out, this principle is not followed in the Rajya Sabha. So, I ask a counter question to those who say that there is no precedent. I say that in almost all the federal constitutions of the world except that of Canada, the representation for States in the Upper House is equal. In the United States each has two Senators in the Upper House. In the Switzerland each Canton has two deputies in the Council. In Australia each State has ten Senators in the Upper House. In Canada the Upper House consists of nominated members, and that is an exception. So, in our country we do not follow that cardinal principle. We are following a different method.

Article 80 (2) talks of the composition of the Council of States. The Fourth Schedule freezes the number of representatives from the States. Under this system, while UP has 34 representatives a States like Assam has only 7 representatives in the Rajya Sabha. Now you find fault with me when I say that we should fix the representation on the basis of the 1951 census figures. But how did the architects of the Constitution arrive at this figure of 34 for UP and one for Himachal Pradesh ?

Here I want to quote Basu :

"Consequential changes in the allocation of seats have been made in the Fourth Schedule maintaining in tact the original formula of one seat per million for the first five millions and one seat for every additional two millions or part thereof exceeding one million."

This he has taken from the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Constitution Ninth Amendment Bill, 1956. Naturally, they have freezed the number of seats in the Council of States according to the population of 1951. When we have done that regarding the Council of States, what is wrong in following that here also ?

Some hon. member said that what I seek to do is unreal. But we are following that

unreal practice in the case of the Council of States. The very name Council of States indicates a House of the States where all the States get equal opportunity. But the principle of equality, about which Shri Bhandari and Shri Salve waxed eloquent is not followed there.

Then somebody asked that why in the matter of distribution of revenues and taxes we should bind ourselves to an out-dated census ? I have got a precedent here, and that also on the authority of the First Finance Commission. In Argentina in the devolution of central taxes and revenues 30 per cent is on the basis of population, and the population figures are not of the preceding census. Here I want to quote the First Finance Commission :

"In Argentina the Federal Government also shares some tax receipts directly with the provinces... still another 30 per cent based on population relying on the 1914 census figures rather than more recent estimates.

So, according to my friends here, Argentina is following out-dated census figures. In that way, they maintained some equality. For those friends who want some precedent I give this precedent from Argentina.

16.00 hrs.

Shri Somnath Chatterjee, while speaking the other day, said that there are certain reasons other than the effective implementation of family planning for the increase of population. He is quite right. Because he hails from West Bengal, he quoted his example. There migration is a great problem. During 1957 when the Second Finance Commission visited Calcutta, the then Chief Minister of West Bengal argued this case. He said that migration should be taken into account while deciding the share of Central taxes. I think the Second Finance Commission has given a sufficient answer for this problem. It said:—

"We are aware that a continuous stream of refugees has been coming into West Bengal from East Bengal since the census. We do not think it right to readjust the population of West Bengal on this account as other factors, such as variations in birth and death rates, inter-State migration etc., may have produced changes of population in other States also."

So, in their recommendation they did not take into consideration the migration aspect of it, but regarding grants-in-aid under article 275 they have taken it into consideration.

The most uncharitable criticism came from Shri Salve, if I may say so. He is a vendor of statistics. because he is a reputed chartered accountant by profession. Regarding my figures, he repeated the remark of Mark Twain that there are lies, damn lies and statistics. I understand, he has been to America for giving professional advice; he had been to Pakistan for arguing before the income-tax tribunal there and I do not know whether he armed himself with lies, damn lies or statistics.

He also said—I want to quote from his speech—it makes little difference to people whether there are 30 representatives from Tamil Nadu or there are 31, 32, 33, 34 or 35. But we do care. Perhaps, his party may not care; that is why, they lost some of the bye-elections in Nagpur and West Bengal. But we do care; our people do care. In the coming years we have got some definite methods for family planning. For a long time family planning was a guessing game played in a dark room. Now some light has been thrown on to it. In the other House there was the Bill to liberalise abortion. Euphemistically it is called the Medical Termination of Pregnancy Bill.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : The Minister has said that family planning has been more efficaciously and effectively implemented in Maharashtra and Kerala. I did not have these figures; therefore, I did not raise that point. If this is the correct position, the basis of your argument is knocked off.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : I cannot compete with the hon. Minister in giving figures.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Statistics again :

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Yes. But in the statement of objects and reasons I have put Tamil Nadu because I know Tamil Nadu and have put Tamil Nadu as an example. May be, Maharashtra may be effectively implementing family planning. I speak for Maharashtra also, I speak for all States which

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

are effectively implementing the family planning programme.

I think, the birth rate can be made stationary in future. Dr. Chandrasekhar, when he was Minister here, talks about certain contraceptive injections which can prevent pregnancy for some years. With these methods we can arrive at a stationary birth rate. It may take a decade or two or three decades. Until then, we have to adopt some method or the other.

The Minister said that we are getting more and more Plan assistance. But I can quote another set of figures. In the First Plan we got 10.8 per cent of the total Central assistance for all States put together. In the Second Plan it was 9 per cent; in the Third Plan it was 7.4 per cent; in the original Fourth Plan (1966-71) we got 7 per cent; in the annual plans (1966-69) we got 6.7 per cent; in the Draft Fourth Plan (1969-74) it is 5.7 per cent. Year by year, Plan by plan our assistance is getting lower. Probably, the population control is one of the reasons. It is not the only reason but it is one of the reasons.

My hon. friend said that we are parochial. But sometimes federalism is mistaken for parochialism. Mr. Salve advised us that we should think like Indians first and Indians last. We are second to none in thinking like Indians first and Indians last. We are not only thinking like Indians but we are acting like Indians. We are effectively implementing the family planning programme.

Our population is equivalent to 6 Brazils, 9 Nigerias, 15 Egypts and more than 50 Kenyas to which we are adding each year the population of an Australia or Peru. That is why we are effectively implementing the family planning programme. We are in the forefront of the family planning programme.

You have said that your Health Ministry has approached the Cabinet. Mr. K.K. Shah, when he was Minister here, in a press conference held in October, 1970, said, "The population in 1966 should be the basis for allotment of funds to the States and any additional birth should not be reckoned with." I think, that idea is being pursued now. If you do not consider this point, if you do not consider

reduction of population because of effective family planning programme, our people will ask : Why should we adopt this method effectively when by adopting this, our representation in Parliament is getting reduced, our Central assistance is getting reduced and our devolution of Central taxes is getting reduced? So, the time has come when the people may think otherwise and it will give a set-back to the family planning programme. That is why I urge upon the Government to do something about it.

Forget about Tamil Nadu. I have no fetish for 1951 census figures. You may put some year according to the consensus arrived at by the N.D.C. Probably, the National Development Council may be the proper forum for that. I say, it should be 1951 basis. But then the Central Family Planning Council which met at Bhopal during November, 1969 strongly recommended that the estimated population in 1968 should continue to be the basis of representation in Parliament and the allocation to States for the next 15 years. They have suggested 15 years. Why ? The reason is simple. Very soon, we would have attained uniformity of targets regarding family planning programme. So, at least, for some years to come, until we arrive at a uniformity of targets regarding family planning programme, something should be done. Otherwise, we will be setting the clock back in regard to the family planning programme.

As the hon. Minister rightly pointed out, the main purpose of any Private Member's Bill is not that it will be passed unanimously or with a majority. We are focussing the attention of the House and of the Government through this so that sometimes it may set afloat ideas which with influx of time may catch up the minds of the people and force the Government to bring forward a suitable legislation.

I think, I have partially achieved the object. So, I am not pressing for this Bill. I withdraw the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Has he the leave of the House to withdraw the Bill.

HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

The Bill was, by leave, withdrawn.

16.09 hrs.

CONSTITUTION (AMENDMENT) BILL

(Insertion of new articles 23A and 23B)

DR. KARNI SINGH (Bikaner) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I move :

"That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India be taken into consideration."

The object of this Bill is to insert two clauses after Section 23 in the Constitution :

"23A. (1) All children of the age of fourteen years or less shall have the right to free education.

(2) Education shall be compulsory for all children till they have completed the age of fourteen years.

23B. The State shall provide monetary assistance to every citizen who has completed the age sixty years or remains chronically ill or is permanently incapacitated or disabled and has nothing to fall back upon and is unable to fend for himself."

I sincerely hope that the Government will consider accepting this Bill or coming forward with one of their own to see that the Directive Principles of the Constitution with regard to free and compulsory education for children under 14 years and some form of old-age insurance are implemented. I believe that the cost will be in the vicinity of Rs. 10 crores a year. I am sure hon. Members will agree this is not much and this is not a vast sum considering the large number of levies of taxation that Mr. Chavan has recently introduced.

[DR. SARADISH ROY *in the Chair*]

16.10 hrs.

The object of my bill is to give legal effect substantially to what is contained in Article 41, and Art. 45 of the Constitution. Art. 41 and Art. 45, being in the nature of Directive Principles, are not justiciable and as such not enforceable by the courts. Article 41 reads :

"The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance

in cases of unemployment old age, sickness and disablement and in other cases of undeserved want."

Article 45 reads :

"The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years....."

It is well over that period now—

"from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

I need not stress the need of education particularly to the school-going children of under 14 years of age. This is very necessary in a developing country like ours. The House is no doubt aware that more than 50% of Indian population is below 21. I do not know what their correct number is, but I think, a considerable number is below 14.

Government's preaching of socialism and *garibi hatao* will not mean anything if it cannot implement the directive Principles of the Constitution and give compulsory education to children below 14 years of age. Just like the United States or Britain or other advanced countries, India has to give social security to the aged above 60, because, we have got to accept the fact as society develops, a time is to come when the children will not take care of their parents, and the Government of the State has to step in. The State collects taxes and the taxes we have are expropriatory. In such a situation I don't think the State can absolve itself of the need to follow the Directive Principles enshrined in our Constitution.

If you want to build a great India, you need highly qualified young men and women. If you go out in the villages, in spite of the efforts claimed to be made for education, you find that many children are virtually illiterate. Even in respect of the question of Family Planning, if those programmes have to be a success, you have to educate the people. Without proper education, that will not be a success.

I can tell about my own State, Rajasthan; if you go in the villages, in the desert area, you will find that the children have no cloth to

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wear, and these areas face famine conditions. This Congress Government in Rajasthan asks them to pay 50% amount before a school can be built. What kind of a welfare State is this ? I can understand *garibi hatao* at the election time. But, what about the responsibility of the Government ? Can you not provide free schools even after so many years of independence ? If you cannot give free schools but ask the people to make the contribution, then I ask what kind of a Welfare State is this ? What are you doing ?

We have heard so much of the slogan *garibi hatao* in the election time. Mr. Palkhiwala put it beautifully the other day. He said, during the election time it is *garibi hatao*. After the election time it is *amiri hatao*. Even a 10 year old child, if he is given one meal, will be able to say *amiri hatao*.

But *garibi hatao* which sounds jolly well is a much more difficult thing. If the Government fails to *garibi hatao* and I am sure they are going to, because it will take them a good many 20 years before any semblance of *garibi hatao* is seen in this country, then confiscatory taxation would be the only way, and 10 or 20 or 50 or 100 or 200 or 500 families will be finished and pilloried and that would be the end of it. But as for the man in the street, how do you reach him ? If the Government today is interested only in seats and in its slogans, and is not even prepared to put through what is written in the Constitution, then I tell you that this Government has failed, and, therefore, I request them with all earnestness—because today we in the Opposition do not have much of votes—that if they do not accept my Bill, they should come forward with some sort of legislation which will give old age insurance, which will look after our old people and sick people and give free compulsory education to everybody. A Bill like this is long overdue and the time has come when we must take stock of the situation.

The directive principles are not intended to be merely moral precepts and empty platitudes as was made clear by Dr. Ambedkar himself who said :

“It is the intention of the Assembly that in future both the legislature and the executive should not merely pay lipservice

to these principles but they should be made the basis of legislation and executive action that may be taken hereafter in the matter of governance of the country.”

The mandate of article 41 has been ignored hitherto and no adequate provision has been made securing public assistance in case of old age, sickness and disablement and other cases of undeserved want. Old age insurance and social security are some things that India needs today. If you talk about socialism in one way, then you have got to provide the other socialistic amenities that go with it and that follow as a corollary.

In a democracy, education is a must. I do not know whether our country is to remain a democracy or it will go the communist way. This is for the nation to decide. But I do feel that as long as India is a democracy, as long as the people choose their government and as long as the people have the right to decide what type of government they will have, still then education is a must. If we decide ultimately to become a nation or a State where people become just numbers in a computer, that is a different situation.

Right now, I feel that the emphasis on education and on primary compulsory education is so important, that Government cannot sit back and merely defeat my Bill and then say that have no funds. They have the funds. If you look through the budget, you find that the people on the street are today asking what kind of *garibi hatao* is this. I ask you on the floor of this House what kind of *garibi hatao* is this, if you cannot give those people in the villages, to boys and girls who have no clothes to wear, free education, but you go to their parents and say ‘Bring 90 per cent’ ? What kind of welfare State is this ? This is a hoax. The country has had enough of slogans and hoaxes. We want to see something definite. If it is said *Ameeri hatao*, I say OK, but let there be *garibi hatao* as well. But if you do not, by God, you pay for it.

Regarding the directive principles and the philosophy of the Constitution, unfortunately, the impression has gained ground in the organs of the State that because the directive principles set forth in Part IV of the Constitution are expressly made by article 37 unenforceable by courts, these directives are mere pious

hopes not deserving immediate attention. I emphasise that no part of the Constitution is more important than part IV. That part together with Part III embodies the philosophy of our Constitution. To ignore these directives is to ignore the sustenance and the hopes held out to the nation and the very ideals on which our Constitution is built today. *

Twenty years have gone, and the pledge has not been redeemed. Therefore, I very earnestly beg of this House today that this Bill may not be taken lightly as an Opposition Bill that is to be defeated, but hon. Members in this House from all sites who are fully aware and awakened to the needs of the country should realise that without adequate education, this country cannot stand shoulder to shoulder with the other developed countries, and, therefore, they will have to accept this Bill or something like this.

I would like to give this House a very small idea of how other countries have taken care of a similar situation. A provision that finds a distinctive place in any constitutional document is the subject of free education up to a certain standard, to the citizens of a country. It is ensured as a fundamental right and invariably made compulsory. In certain countries such as Ireland, Denmark, Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Colombia, the State provides for free primary education.

Article 83 of the Constitution of the Kingdom of Denmark of June 5, 1915 with the amendments of September 10, 1920 says :

“Children whose parents have not the means to ensure education have the right to free instruction in the public schools.”

The same thing applies today; in our country, the Government has always been looked upon as a *man baap*. Wherever children cannot get education, it is the responsibility of the state to give them free education.

Art. 23 of the Luxemburg Constitution of Oct. 17, 1968 says :

“The state shall ensure that every Luxemburg national receives elementary education. The law shall prescribe the manner in which the cost of public instruction shall be met..”.....

Article 35 of August 5, 1886, stated :

“Primary instruction shall be free in the schools of the state and obligatory to the extent defined by law” Art. 3(IV) of the constitution of the United States of Mexico states.

“Primary education shall be compulsory and shall be given free of charge by the state.”

As to the provision regarding giving public assistance in old age, I would corroborate my point of view by a few illustrations from the constitutions of other countries. Article 45(4) (1) of the Irish constitution says :

“The state pledges itself to safeguard and, wherever necessary, to contribute to the support of the infirm, the widow, the orphan and the aged”.

Article 161 of the Weimar Constitution reads :

“The state shall, with the controlling participation of the insured establish comprehensive scheme of insurance for the conservation of health and of the capacity to work, for the protection of maternity, and for the amelioration of the economic consequences of old age, infirmity and the changing circumstances of life”.

I have gone on and on. You can look all over the developed countries. The poor, the aged, the widows have been taken care of by the State. I feel that now that we have a socialistic budget, which many of us think is verging on communism, the time has come when this Government must take up these important matters.

I do not like to sit back and see my country take second place. I want to see India right out in the forefront. How does India achieve that pride of place ? It would be through education. As long as India's boys and girls are a second class manpower, educated not in the proper manner, half-baked educated people, India will remain a second-rate country. We have to increase the base of our education. The boys going to school and are under 14 years are the ones to be given good education, good discipline and you have to inculcate

[Dr. Karni Singh]

Indian culture into them. Out of that will come a great country.

I hope that the Ministers are not totally obsessed with their election propaganda, because I do agree that the old, the infirm and the aged are unable to vote and therefore can be ignored, but is not fair. Every citizen of this country has equal rights to be provided by the state and irrespective of party slogans during the election, now is the time for this party and this Government to show to the nation that they are in fact serious about raising the standards of living, about taking care of the aged and the infirm and about giving free education to its poor little children who cannot get assistance and cannot educate themselves otherwise.

I will make one last quotation. It will be recalled that the Indian National Congress in its declaration on fundamental rights and duties adopted at its Allahabad session in 1933-34 also included a provision to this effect. Clause 2(b) of the declaration stated :

“The State shall safeguard the interest of industrial workers and shall secure them protection against the economic consequences of old age, sickness and unemployment”.

So they are committed to this. I hope the hon. House will take this Bill into consideration and that this Bill because of its importance not only to a few selected people, but millions of countrymen in our country will receive its due consideration. I commend the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be taken into consideration”.

SHRI M. G. DAGA (Pali) : I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Constitution of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 8 members, namely:—

(1) Shri Chhuttan Lal

(2) Shri Hiralal Doda

(3) Shri Nathuram Mirdha

(4) Shri Shrikishan Modi

(5) Shri Siddhartha Shankar Ray

(6) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma

(7) Dr. H. P. Sharma; and

(8) Shri S.N. Singh.

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session”.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Both the original motion and the amendment are now before the House.

जो विधेयक पेश किया गया है उसके अंदर आर्टिकल 41 और 45 की ओर ध्यान दिलाया गया है :

“The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.”

कभी कभी कुछ विधेयक इस प्रकार बं लाये जाते हैं जिनमें वास्तविकता को ठीक प्रकार से नहीं रखा जाता। जिस समय राजस्थान में राजा-महाराजाओं का राज्य था उस समय वहाँ एजुकेशन पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाता था और आज शिक्षा पर 40 करोड़ रुपया खर्च किया जाता है।

डा. कर्णी सिंह : उस समय कोई टैक्स नहीं था।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आज तो माननीय सदस्य ने कह दिया कि अगर वहाँ कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन रखी जाती है तो उसके लिये जो स्कूल खुलेंगे उनके खर्च का 50 परसेंट राज्य को देना होगा। लेकिन यह बात गलत है। यह कोई जरूरी बात नहीं है कि आप रुपया दें। राजा महाराजाओं के समय में जब हम दोहरी गुलामी सहते थे तब एजुकेशन पर डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता था। आज सबाल यह है कि जो राज्य पहले से इतना पिछड़ा हुआ था उसमें उस समय की तुलना में हम आज कहाँ हैं। आपने प्रोजेक्ट्स ऐंड रोजन्स

के स्टेटमेंट में जो फैक्ट्स मेन्शन किये हैं उनसे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि माननीय सदस्य कोई अच्छी भावना लेकर यहां नहीं आये हैं। उन्होंने यह बतलाने की कोशिश की है कि यह गवर्नमेंट और स्टेट्स शिक्षा के मामले में जो चाहें कर सकती हैं। लेकिन इन बातों की तरफ ध्यान न दिला कर उन्होंने एक तरह का इशारा किया और लिखा कि :

“ इनमें जनता की आशाओं और आकांक्षाओं का समावेश है, जो यदि समय रहते पूरी न हुई, तो संविधान का धीरे धीरे ह्यास होता जायेगा। राज्य ने इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक वस्तुतः कुछ भी नहीं किया है। ”

आपने कहा कि राज्य ने अपनी तरफ से इसमें कुछ नहीं किया है।

“ और निर्देशक तत्वों को, जिनकी रक्षा करने का राज्य को निर्देश दिया गया है, उपेक्षा अकर्मण्यता या अवहेलना द्वारा क्षीण होने देना राज्य के लिए उचित और न्यायसंगत नहीं हो सकता। ”

जितने भी वर्ड्स डिक्शनरी में थे उनको उन्होंने लिख दिया। ऐसा कोई भी शब्द नहीं रह गया जिससे ऐसा मालूम हो कि गवर्नमेंट ने कुछ नहीं किया है। आज वास्तविकता तो यह है कि एजुकेशन के मामले में हर एक स्टेट ने विश्वास किया है। आज हजारों, लाखों, करोड़ों की तादाद में बच्चे पढ़ते हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि आप गरीबों के लिये क्या करते हैं? मैं समझता हूं कि इस के लिये काफी बजट बन चुके हैं। एम्प्लॉयीज स्टेट इश्योरेंस ऐक्ट बन चुका है, माइका माइन्स लेबर वेल्फेयर फंड ऐक्ट बन चुका है, कोल माइन्स वेल्फेयर फंड ऐक्ट बन चुका है, एम्प्लॉयीज प्राविडेंट फंड ऐक्ट बन चुका है। इतने बजट बने हैं फिर भी किन्हीं किन्हीं जगहों पर ओल्ड एज पेंशन का प्रावधान किया गया है। राजस्थान में अब आदमी 60 साल का हो जाता है और उसके पास कमाने के साधन

नहीं होते हैं तब उसको 30 रु. माहवार मिलता है।

आज जिन स्टेट्स की आर्थिक हालत अच्छी है या जो खर्च करने की स्थिति में हैं वह खर्च करती हैं। पंजाब में प्राइमरी एजुकेशन कम्पल्सरी कर दी गई है। चाहे कोई भी स्टेट हो, सारी स्टेट्स एजुकेशन के मामले में बड़ी बड़ी धनराशियां खर्च कर रही हैं। इसलिये यह कहना उचित नहीं है कि उन्होंने उपेक्षा की है, अकर्मण्यता दिखलाई है या अवहेलना की है। न तो उन्होंने अवहेलना की है, न अकर्मण्यता दिखलाई है और न उपेक्षा की है। सारी स्टेट्स इस बात के लिये सचेत हैं, जागरूक हैं कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा शिक्षा फैले, शिक्षा का प्रचार हो। इस शिक्षा के मामले में जगह जगह चौदह साल तक के बच्चों के पढ़ने का प्रबन्ध किया गया है। आज जितने भी पंचायत क्षेत्र हैं उनमें प्राइमरी स्कूल खोले गये हैं। कहीं कहीं तो हालत यह है कि प्राइमरी स्कूलों में लड़के नहीं हैं, लेकिन टीचर्स हैं। तीन तीन टीचर्स हैं और वहां करीब तीस लड़के हैं या चालीस लड़के हैं। पांच पांच मील के क्षेत्र में एक एक प्राइमरी स्कूल चल रहा है। हर एक विलेज में एक स्कूल है। लेकिन होता क्या है? सीजन के दिनों में काश्तकार के दिनों में टीचर्स बैठे रहते हैं लेकिन लड़के नहीं आते हैं। इन्होंने कहा है कि आर्टिकल 41 और 45 को यह लीगल शेष देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन मैं कहता हूं कि स्टेट्स की हालत अच्छी हो। आप तो जानते हैं कि बहुत सी स्टेट्स की हालत खराब है। यह कहा जाता है कि कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन कर दी जाए। कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन करना ठीक है। लेकिन उन काश्तकारों के लड़कों को, उन गरीबों के लड़कों को आप कम्पल्सरी एजुकेशन दे देंगे जो आज बिना के लिए काम करते हैं तो उनकी क्या हालत होगी, क्या इस पर भी आपने विचार किया है।

माननीय सदस्य ने कहा है कि प्रेरणा नहीं है। उन्होंने कहा है कि जरूर पढ़ाएँ हम सब कहते हैं कि न पढ़ाएँ। आपने कहा है कि स्टेट्स

[श्री मूलचन्द डागा]

इसकी अवहेलना कर रही हैं। मैं कहता हूँ कि नहीं कर रही हैं। स्टेट्स का प्रयास, उनका प्रयत्न, उनका सारा ध्यान इस ओर है और वे मेहनत से काम भी कर रही हैं। सभी स्टेट्स इस बात की ओर ध्यान देती हैं कि शिक्षा का प्रसार होना चाहिये और शिक्षा दी भी जा रही है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जब राजा महाराजाओं का राज्य हुआ करता था तब क्या हालत थी? तब उन्होंने क्या किया था? उनकी अपनी जो राजधानी हुआ करती थी वहीं तब शिक्षा का प्रबन्ध किया था। बीकानेर हो गया, जोधपुर हो गया या उदयपुर हो गया या और कोई जगह हो गई। वहीं वे अपने-अपने बालेज खोल दिया करते थे। एक आध स्कूल इधर-उधर खोल दिया जाता था, एक आध गांव में खोल दिया जाता था। लेकिन गांवों की तरफ वे ध्यान नहीं देते थे। आज आप देखें तो आपको पता चलेगा कि गांव गांव में पाठशालाएँ खोल दी गई हैं। माननीय सदस्य ने उठा कर सब्ज बाग दिखाने की कोशिश की है और ऐसा दर्शन की कोशिश की है कि हम संविधान में तरमीम करने के लिए प्रगतिशील कानून ला रहे हैं। प्रगतिशील कानून लाने की उनकी इच्छा नहीं है। आप जो कुछ लाए हैं टीका टिप्पणी करने के खयाल से लाए हैं, यह बताने के लिए अपनी कंस्टिट्यूएँसी में कि आप प्रगतिशील कानून ला रहे हैं, इसको लाए हैं। प्रगतिशील कानून यहां रखने की आपकी इच्छा नहीं है। आपने क्या कहा है? आप कहते हैं कि काम्पल-सैरेली लोगों से पचास प्रतिशत खर्चा लिया जाता है। आपने ऐसा कह कर निराधार और बेसलैस एलीगेशन लगा दिया है—

डा. कर्णी सिंह : नहीं लेते हैं ?

श्री डागा : यह गलत है। आज भी गवर्नमेंट अगर उसके पास पैसा होता है तो देती है, खर्च करती है।

डा. कर्णी सिंह : यह रिकार्ड पर आ गया है।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं भी एम. एल. ए. रहा हूँ। बराबर स्टेट्स पैसा देती हैं। कितने ही गांवों में स्कूल बने हैं। यह जरूरी है कि वहां कोई काम्पलेशन हो। राजस्थान में किस हद तक एजुकेशन का प्रसार हुआ है, उसके आंकड़े मैं आपको बताने के लिए तैयार हूँ। राजा महाराजाओं के जमाने में जहां एजुकेशन पर हमारे यहां डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया खर्च होता था वहां आज चालीस करोड़ से अधिक खर्च होता है—

DR. KARNI SINGH : Sir, on a point of order. Is the discussion on what happened 50 years ago or are we discussing during the atomic age? The hon. member must try and say whether he agrees with compulsory education or disagrees with it. If he says what happened on 1950 or what had happened in Henry VIII's time, who is interested in it? Do you want to educate your children today or do you not? Do you want compulsory education or not? If you doubt my motives, it is not going to help anyone.

SHRI M.C. DAGA : You quoted certain things.

DR. KARNI SINGH : You can contradict them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : इन्होंने कहा कि अवहेलना, उपेक्षा, और अनादर हो रहा है। इसका उत्तर मैंने इनको दिया है। इन्होंने राजस्थान की बात कही तो मैंने कहा कि हम भी चाहते हैं कि एजुकेशन हो। क्या पंजाब गवर्नमेंट नहीं कर रही है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि डायरेक्टिव प्रिंसिपलज का सभी स्टेट्स पालन करे। जितना हर स्टेट्स कर सकती है करे। आप तो संविधान में संशोधन करवाना चाहते हैं। लेकिन आप देखें कि कितने ही कानून बन चुके हैं लेबर के बास्ते। कम्पेंसेशन एक्ट है। ओल्ड एज है। जिन फैक्ट्रीज पर ये कानून लागू होते हैं, वहां लेबर को फायदा पहुंचता है। क्या पहले जमाने में कोई ऐसे कानून थे? आज भी राजस्थान में कम से कम चौदह लाख

रुपया उन लोगों को मिलता है जो कामाने के लायक नहीं हैं। सालहा साल मिलता रहता है। हर आदमी जो काम नहीं सकता है, कामाने की स्थिति में नहीं है और साठ साल से ऊपर का हो गया है, उसे मिलता है—

डा. कर्णो सिंह : ओल्ड एज पेंशन का कानून बनाने के क्या आप खिलाफ हैं ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : वह होना चाहिये। संविधान का मंशा भी यही है। स्टेट्स को कोशिश करनी चाहिये, एंडेवर करना चाहिये। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आर्टिकल 41 और 45 का सहारा लेकर इसको कराया जाए। स्टेट्स की जितनी ताकत है उसके मुताबिक़ उनको भरना चाहिये, आर्थिक हालत को देखते हुए ज्यादा से ज्यादा करना चाहिये—

श्री क. ना. तिवारी (बेतिया) : होना चाहिये या नहीं होना चाहिये ?

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : मैं समझता हूं कि कम्पलसरी और मैडेटरी होना जरूरी नहीं है।

श्री नवल किशोरसिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर) : सभापति महोदय, मैं माननीय सदस्य का कृतज्ञ हूं कि उन्होंने राज्य की विदेश नीति की ओर इस सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित किया है। मैं विश्वास करता हूं कि जब हम भविष्य में राज्य की निदेशक नीति के आधार पर कोई कार्यक्रम सदन में लायेंगे, तो वह भी इस बात को याद रखेंगे। हम देखते हैं कि राज्य की निदेशक नीति से सम्बन्धित जो बातें कुछ माननीय सदस्यों के काम की होती हैं, उन को तो वे याद करते हैं, लेकिन जब हम कोई अनवेलकम बात जैसे, आर्थिक विषमता दूर करने का प्रयास राज्य की निदेशक नीति से निजाल कर सदन और देश के सामने पेश करते हैं, तो उधर बैठे हुए कई माननीय मित्र उसका विरोध करने लगते हैं। इसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है कि जितने विषय की तरफ माननीय सदस्य ने ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, वह आवश्यक और महत्वपूर्ण है।

जिसी भी देश के लिए यह गर्व की बात नहीं हो सकती है कि उसकी जनसंख्या का एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा अशिक्षित हो। न ही उसके लिए यह गर्व की बात हो सकती है कि उसके यहां के बड़े लोग संरक्षण-विहीन हों, वृद्धावस्था में उनकी कोई पूछ न हो और वे मारे-मारे फिरें। आजादी के पहले से लेकर आज तक कांग्रेस की जो नीति और कार्यक्रम रहे हैं, वे सब इससे सम्बन्धित रहे हैं। हम हमेशा इस बात की कोशिश करते रहे हैं कि हम राज्य की निदेशक नीतियों पर अमल करते रहें और देश को आगे बढ़ाते रहें।

हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में शीघ्रातिशीघ्र इतने स्कूल हो जायें कि हमारे सभी बच्चे शिक्षा प्राप्त कर सकें। हम चाहते हैं कि हमारे देश में न सिर्फ स्कूल खोले जायें, बल्कि हर एक परिवार की ऐसी अवस्था हो जाये कि वह अपने बच्चों को स्कूल में भेज सके, क्योंकि आज इस बात से कौन इन्कार कर सकता है कि गांवों में रहने वाले बहुत से परिवारों के सामने अपने बच्चों को स्कूल भेजने के सम्बन्ध में व्यावहारिक दिक्कतें हैं।

यह कह देना आसान है कि अपने बच्चों को स्कूल भेजो, लेकिन उन लोगों के सामने आर्थिक और सामाजिक दिक्कतें हैं। जिन गांवों में आज तक पांच, सात, आठ साल की लड़कियों की शादी हो जाती हो, जहां आठ, नौ साल की लड़कियां पर्व में रहने के लिए मजबूर की जाती हों, यदि हम यह उम्मीद करें कि वहां की लड़कियां हमारे स्कूलों में पढ़ने के लिए आयेंगी, तो इस बात को तुरन्त मान लेना मुश्किल है। हमारे सारे कार्यक्रम शून्य, में नहीं बनाये जाते, बल्कि वे कुछ ठोस सच्चाइयों और दिक्कतों को सामने रख कर तैयार किये जाते हैं। हमें इसी तरह से आगे बढ़ना पड़ता है, लेकिन फिर भी हम आगे बढ़ते जाते हैं।

माननीय सदस्य के पास ये आंकड़े होंगे कि आजादी के समय स्कूल जाने वाले लड़कों और लड़कियों की संख्या क्या थी और आज उनकी

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

संख्या क्या है। उनके पास बीकानेर से सम्बन्धित ये आंकड़े होंगे कि इस सम्बन्ध में कितने प्रतिशत वृद्धि हुई है।

शिक्षा पर पैसे लगते हैं।

वृद्धावस्था का पेंशन है। उस में पैसे लगते हैं। यह आसान है कहना कि फलां देश में पेंशन की व्यवस्था है, फलां देश में यह शिक्षा है। लेकिन उसके साथ साथ जरा सा अपना घर भी देखना चाहिए। एक उर्दू का शेर है उसका आधा हिस्सा मुझे याद नहीं है—देखा जो अपना घर अपना घर याद आया।

अमेरिका—

5 percent of the world population 40 per cent of the world income.

Soviet Union—8 per cent of the world population, 11 per cent of the world income.

East European countries Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria etc., 6 per cent of the world population and 6 per cent of the world income.

Western Europe—13 per cent of the world population, 23 per cent of the world income.

और हिन्दुस्तान तथा एशिया और अफ्रीका के देश—67 percent of the world population 15 per cent of the world income तो ऐसे देश में अगर पिछड़ापन न हो, बेकारी न हो, गरीबी न हो तो दूसरी चीज क्या होगी? इसलिए मैं माननीय सदस्य को बताना चाहता हूँ कि इच्छा की कमी नहीं है, उत्साह की कमी नहीं है। वह तो रोज रोज प्रगट हो रहा है हमारे कामों से, उनसे सहयोग की कमी जरूर होती है।

दूसरी बात—हमारे संविधान के अनुसार शिक्षा राज्य का विषय है। जहाँ मिस्टर मनोहरन नहीं हैं, लेकिन अगर हम संविधान में संशोधन कर शिक्षा जैसे विषय को भी राज्य से छीनते रहे तो हिन्दुस्तान के फेडरल रूप को वहाँ तक रख सकेंगे, इसमें शंका हो जायेगी। भू-सुधार राज्यों में नहीं हो रहा है। मैं बल कहते कहते रुक

गया कि इसको सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट बनाना चाहिए। आज डा. कर्णी सिंहजी कहते हैं कि शिक्षा को सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट बनाना चाहिए। यह मानना कि हम जहाँ बैठे हैं वहीं सारा काम हो रहा है और जहाँ सेंट्रल सबजेक्ट नहीं है वहाँ कुछ काम नहीं हो रहा है....

डा. कर्णी सिंह : यह मैंने नहीं कहा।

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : मैं यह कह रहा था कि आपके विधेयक को स्वीकार करना चाहेंगे तो इसके लिए विधान में संशोधन करना होगा और इसको निकालना होगा स्टेट लिस्ट में से। तो जो लोग और बढ़ाना चाहते हैं स्टेट लिस्ट को वह कभी इस को आसानी से नहीं कबूल करेंगे। मैं यह कह रहा हूँ।

वृद्धावस्था के पेंशन की बात है। माननीय सदस्य विदेश गए होंगे। वहाँ उन्हें देखने का मौका मिला होगा। विदेश में और अक्सर यूरोप के देशों में वृद्ध ग्राम नाम के ग्राम बन गए हैं। जितने दिन तक लोग काम करते हैं वह अपनी कमाई का थोड़ा सा हिस्सा जमा करते हैं। जब तक रिटायर होते हैं तब तक वह उस वृद्ध ग्राम में एक फ्लैट खरीदने लायक पैसा जमा कर लेते हैं। जिन्दगी के बाकी दिन वह वहाँ गुजारते हैं। मैंने भी देखा वह गांव, मुझे बहुत अच्छा नहीं लगा, केवल बूढ़े बूढ़े पुरुष और स्त्रियां वहाँ थीं। लेकिन यह वहाँ तो संभव हो सकता है इसलिए कि उनकी कमाई ऐसी है कि वह उसमें से जमा कर सकते हैं। लेकिन हमारे यहाँ आज कितने लोग ऐसे हैं कि जिनकी कमाई ऐसी है कि जिससे वह कुछ पैसा निरन्तर जमा कर सकते हैं जिससे कि उन्हें बुढ़ापे में एक मकान दस पन्द्रह साल जिन्दगी के बाकी दिन गुजारने के लिए मिल जाय? जो हमारे देश की औसत कमाई है मध्यम वर्ग की वह तो ऐसी नहीं है कि ऐसी व्यवस्था हो सके और इसका सारा बोझ राज्य पर पड़ जाय तो मैं नहीं समझता हूँ कि हमारे पास काफी इस काम

के लिए पैसे हो सकते हैं, चाहे यह उद्देश्य कितना ही अच्छा क्यों न हो ?

माननीय सदस्य ने इन सारे ही कामों में खर्च दस करोड़ बताया। यह गिनती मैं नहीं समझ पाता। सारे देश में फ्री कम्प्यूटरी एजुकेशन इंट्रोड्यूस करने का सवाल है, सारे देश में ओल्ड एज पेंशन इंट्रोड्यूस करने का सवाल है और खर्च केवल दस करोड़, मैं समझता हूँ कि 200 करोड़ भी इसके लिए कम है अगर 55-56 करोड़ पापुलेशन की बात सोचें। इसलिए यह जो आंकड़े हैं मुझे कुछ ऐसा मालूम होता है कि नीयत तो ज़रूर माननीय सदस्य की अच्छी होगी लेकिन नीयत अच्छी होने पर भी कभी कभी कुछ अपनी परिस्थिति का ज्ञान जब होता है तो उसमें कुछ खामी आ जाती है, इसलिए यह दस करोड़ रखे गए हैं।

मुझसे अभी कहा जा रहा है कि 900 करोड़ रुपया इस पर लगेगा, जिसकी कि माननीय सदस्य ने 10 करोड़ कहा है। हमारे देश में सिचाई चाहिये, हमारे देश में बिजली चाहिये, हमारे देश में मकान चाहिये, हमारे देश में रोजगार के मौके चाहिये, हमारे देश में सड़कें चाहिये, बंगला देश के शरणार्थियों के लिए रुपये चाहिये और हमारी सीमाओं की रक्षा भी होनी चाहिये और उसके साथ साथ इस काम के लिये 900 करोड़ रुपया चाहिये—ऐसी स्थिति में समाप्ति महोदय आप स्वयं देख सकते हैं कि इस योजना को पूरा करने में क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं।

मैं माननीय सदस्य को एक बात और बतलाना चाहता हूँ—श्री मोहन लाल मुवाड़िया को घन्यवाद है कि उनके कारण या उन की पार्टी के कारण माननीय सदस्य को अभी इस बात का तजुर्बा नहीं हुआ है। लेकिन मेरे सूत्रों में 1971 से लेकर आज तक 9 सरकारें बन चुकी हैं इस समय नवीं सरकार चल रही है। हमारे यहाँ भारत सरकार ने जो 30 हजार टीचिंग यूनिट्स दिये थे वे पाँच साल से रखे हुए हैं यानी नये स्कूल खोलने के यूनिट्स और इन 9 सरकारों ने पिछले पाँच सालों में 30 हजार यूनिट्स भी बांटने का काम नहीं किया।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि जहाँ इस तरह की पोलिटिकल इन-स्टेबिल्टी हो वहाँ भारत सरकार थोड़ा-बहुत रुपया देकर भी क्या मदद पहुँचा सकती है। इस लिये इन तमाम राजनीतिक, सामाजिक और आर्थिक परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए मैं समझता हूँ कि यह विधेयक हमारे काम का नहीं है। इसके भावों से इसके विचारों से इसके सिद्धान्तों से सहमत होते हुए भी मैं विनम्रतापूर्वक इसका विरोध करता हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Mr. Chairman, I respect the sentiments of the Mover of the Bill. I also agree with the principles enunciated in the Bill by the Mover. According to my view, this Government has totally failed to implement the principles enunciated in the Directive Principles of State Policy. It was envisaged by the founding fathers of the Constitution that article 45 and the principles underlying it would be implemented within ten years and compulsory primary education would be provided for all children below 14 years of age.

What is the position today obtainable in different States? Barring one or two States, no State has tried or made sincere efforts to implement the principle of the Directive Principles enunciated in both these articles, which my learned friend, Dr. Karni Singh, the Mover of the Bill, wants to make justiciable because, I know that he feels frustrated that by retaining these in the Directive Principles, the party in power is not prepared to implement those principles. Therefore, it is far better, according to his view, that these principles must be made justiciable. I, therefore, say that I entirely agree with him so far as the principles are concerned.

I need not mention that education, as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has put it, is an investment in man. How far this Government has put this investment in man, is the question of questions. I have not got the figures today but since I happen to deal with the problem of primary education, I know the position available in different States. It was envisaged, as I said in the beginning, by the founding fathers of the Constitution that this principle would be implemented within

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

ten years but to my great surprise and shock, when I go through the programme and the figures of some of the States, I find that some of the States will take more than 20 or 25 years or, even 30 or 35 years, to implement the programme of primary education, to implement the principle enunciated in the Directive Principles. Dr. Ambedkar was justified in saying that these Directive Principles are not pious platitudes and that they are the instruments of instruction given to the party in power. I, therefore, accuse the party that it has totally failed to implement the principles.

Take an illustration of some States like, U. P., Bihar, etc. They will take nearly 50 years at least to implement the Directive Principles. Therefore, the mover of the Bill thought it wise to make the Directive Principles justiciable. May I in all humbleness and humility ask the mover of the Bill, supposing we make the directive principles justiciable does he really think that the Government in power, the party in power, is in a position to implement these principles? Therefore, what is the use of just dreaming, thinking, of getting the moon when we cannot walk on the earth properly?

DR. KARNI SINGH : You don't honestly think it is within our powers to give free and compulsory education. I have great respect for you. I want to understand.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : I have the greatest respect for you. I know the position obtaining in different States.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (PATAN) : In Gujarat, there is compulsory education.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Unfortunately, I have not got the figures. Otherwise, I would have thrown these figures to representatives of different States. All the States cannot be measured with the same rod in so far as the implementation of the Directive Principles regarding primary education is concerned. From That point of view, and I know the practical difficulties, I do not know whether by translating these principles into justiciable principles, it will be possible for the country to implement them in the near future. राज्यों में

The States are doing their best. I may honestly tell you that the party in power is doing their best. But in spite of the efforts that have been directed to implement the principles regarding primary education, some of the States are not in a position.....

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : You have heard about Bihar that it has not utilised grants given to it.

SHRI R.D. BHANDARE : I am aware of the fact. Whatever amount is allocated for primary education is not utilised even for that purpose. I am aware of it. I do not want to reflect upon the States.

My quarrel is with the Planning Commission itself. In the Planning Commission, "education" as a subject is missing, if not in toto, to a greater extent. The Planning Commission has not given their necessary, wise, thought this problem that education is an investment in man. The policy is also varying from State to State. I do not agree with the hon. Member who spoke just now that education should not be made the Central subject. It should be made the concurrent subject. Then only, it will be the duty of the Centre in that event to play a more important part or rather plead with the Planning Commission for more allocation to education. But, as I was trying to tell Dr. Karni Singh, some of the States will take 25 years or more with the speed and with the necessary amount of allocation made for primary education to implement these principles.

It is an absolute necessity that every child of 14 years must be given education. In spite of the fact that we have, after Independence, tried to implement three Five-year Plans, the base of illiteracy is increasing. I hope the House will not be surprised to know that illiteracy is increasing in the country. We are trying to remove illiteracy. We find that the number of illiterates is increasing. I want to impress upon the Planning Commission and upon the Government that they should find more money for the subject of Education, and Primary Education, especially.

There are different factors which are responsible for the increasing illiteracy that we find; I am not enumerating those factors. But what I feel is that by making these principles justiciable the country will not be in

a better position, but there will be more litigation. If a person like me could go to the court and that I need not engage the services of advocate, I could put the Government in trouble. So, by going to the court and asking the Government to implement these Directive Principles, the problem will not be solved. Even Dr. Karni Singh may go to the court. I know he will not go to the court. He is not litigation-minded.

Any person would like the poor and the downtrodden and the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and our poor peasants and workers to get free education. Therefore, I am anxious about this. I want that this principle should be implemented. But if everybody goes to court what will happen? I am not the only person. There are thousands and thousands of other persons who may go to the court to enforce these Directive Principles and to force the Government. I wish to tell Dr. Karni Singh that by making the Principles justiciable the practical proposition will not be changed.

With these words, I request Dr. Karni Singh to withdraw his Bill. He has sufficiently focussed the attention of the Government and the general public to this problem. I will also prevail upon the Government, and if I am in a position, I can even pressurise the Government, that more allocation must be made for primary education, because, education is the birthright of every individual and every citizen. This must be made available to every citizen of the country. How can we afford the children to go without education?

17 hrs.

Yesterday we heard the Finance Minister telling us about the allocations made for Education. I know, we are in difficulty due to Swadheen Bangla problem which is there. Let us hope that the Swadheen Bangla and the refugees coming in, will be a temporary problem. But, still, with such baffling problems it is not possible for us, for our Government to implement the programmes immediately. That does not necessarily mean that I am not one who would not pressurise the Government for making more provision for education.

With these words, may I repeat my request? Since Dr. Karni Singh has sufficiently focussed the attention of the House and of the Government and the people of the country to this problem, I request that he may not press for the passing of this Bill.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I support the views and aspirations which have been expressed in the speeches on this Bill. If education is not propagated, if large number of people are illiterate, the country cannot advance. It has rightly been said that education is the birth-right of the human being.

If we are to eradicate illiteracy, how can it be done? Large number of people of our country are poor; large number are unemployed; people can not afford even proper food and they cannot bear the expenses of their children going to the schools for getting education. Therefore, it is high time that the Government comes forward to allow each and every children to receive free education. If our present Constitution stands in the way of giving free education. Government should come forward with a Bill to remove that difficulty and to introduce free and compulsory education throughout the country.

An argument has been put forward that if we had a Bill seeking to amend the Constitution for this purpose, then it might take away the federal structure of our States. I would submit that there is no question of its taking away the federal character of the States. Rather, we shall have to give more power to the States. In fact, there is a demand for giving more powers to the States. So, at least some sort of encouragement could be provided whereby each State would be encouraged to introduce free and compulsory education in their areas. But as the financial position of many States stands today, we find that most of our States may not be in a position to bear such a huge expenditure. Therefore, the States will have to be subsidised by the Centre, and the Centre should take the responsibility for having the scheme implemented.

If I were to refer to the educational facilities in the communist or socialist countries, it is quite likely that some hon. Member may feel allergic or may feel it a little inconvenient. But I would point out that in the Socialist countries like Russia, China and other places, education is absolutely free, and the parents do not have to bear any expenses in this regard.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Only the people are not free.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Everybody is free. After all, why should the capitalists be free? Without eliminating capitalists, you cannot build socialism. Without eliminating the big people and without eliminating the smugglers and others, you cannot improve the condition of the poorer classes. If you are to raise their standard of living, you have to put some restrictions on the capitalists.

So far as the present Bill is concerned, I also feel that free and compulsory education must be there. If you leave the common man to his fate, then I am afraid that even after a hundred years, the common man would not be in a position to give education to his children, and democracy would be a farce in our country with a large number of illiterate persons, and at that rate, we cannot think of the prosperity of the country at all. So, one of the most important things is to have the spread of education so that we have more enlightened people.

I also agree that there should be some old-age pension. Of course, at the present juncture, our country may not afford this fully; so, at least, there should be pensions given from Government to those old men who have none to support them in their old age.

I do not know whether under this Government that thing will come. However, we should make our endeavour. There should not be any difference of opinion in this respect. Therefore, I support the principles and aspirations enunciated in the Bill.

PROF. S.L. SAKSENA (Maharaj Ganj) : The House must thank Dr. Karni Singh for having brought forward this Bill. I have been surprised and amazed at the opposition which has come from some members of the Congress. I never expected it. It was the Congress Party, which sponsored this directive principle in the Constituent Assembly—I was a member of the Party at that time and took part in the deliberations of the Constituent Assembly—and we had put that clause in the directive principles. There was considerable discussion on it and everybody was agreed that within ten years we would be able to achieve the objective of bringing every child upto 14 years of age to school. But 21 years have elapsed since the Constitution was brought into force. Yet

we are sorry to find that not even 30 per cent of our children upto 14 years of age are at school today therefore, I am grateful to Dr. Karni Singh for bringing forward this Bill.

Some of my friends opposite have said that it is impracticable and this directive Principle could not be made justiciable. I ask the House how are we going to make it effective otherwise. Poor people whose children earn and supplement the family incomes and who cannot economically afford will never send their children to school. These poor people make use of the children for grazing cattle sheep and for doing some other profitable work. So unless we introduce an element of compulsion, that the children must go to school even if the family has to starve a bit, we will not be able to bring about universal primary education of children upto age of 14.

It has been said that universal primary education would take 50 or even 100 years to be brought about. I have been to China four times. The first time I went in 1952, three years after then new Government took over there. I was amazed to find that almost every adult, every child, was being educated there. They were able to do it within a period of 4 years.

How have they done it? They have a bigger population but they have done it by their determination, by giving top importance to education. We do not give education that importance in our system of planning. The Planning Commission has given it a low priority. You will never be prosperous and great unless you give top priority to education. Mahatma Gandhi realised it and he was trying to enforce his scheme of compulsory basic education to children upto 14 years so that our children could get education and also for it at the same time by the products of their handicrafts for he was also aware that it was a costly affair. I think Dr. Karni Singh has underestimated the cost, it will cost at least Rs. 1000 crores every year, I mean the cost of compulsory education of all children up to 14 years of age in the whole country. It is a very big sum. But it has to be found if we wish to become a great nation. I therefore think that unless some stern measures are taken, unless Dr. Karni Singh's Bill is passed and the Government is forced to implement, it

there will be no end to this problem of illiteracy and the Directive Principle will never be implemented. I therefore hope that the House will accept this Bill. Government is guilty that it has not still fulfilled the promise that has been made in the directive principles of the Constitution 21 years ago. Yesterday a big speech was made by the Finance Minister. But in it he did not give education the importance that was due to it. I hope now that the attention has been brought to be focussed on it by Dr. Karni Singh, Government will see to it that they implement this directive principle by enforcing the Bill brought forward by Dr. Karni Singh.

Socialism is our slogan. I have gone to almost all the socialist countries in the world several times and the most important thing that I have seen there is that their children are given the best education. As soon as a child is born, it has to be kept in a nursery up to 3 years of age and in a kindergarten up to seven years of age, then it is given free and compulsory general education, up to 16 years of age. All though the child is nursed and looked after in such a wonderful manner that you cannot imagine. The children of the poorest and the wealthiest are kept together in the nursery and the kindergarten during the hours of the day and they are given all the very best care, education and nourishment that they need. They are educated in nursery for 3 years from the beginning and in the kindergarten up to the age of seven. From then on up to 16 years they are given general education. After that the most brilliant among them are taken to the universities and the others go to workshops to learn various trades according to their aptitudes. China which was very poor and had at the same time a vast population has done this and I see no reason why we cannot do this. There must be determination. We must not be afraid of the difficulties. We must face them.

श्री चिन्मय मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : सम्भाषित महोदय मैं यह बिल लाने के लिए श्री वर्णी सिंह को धन्यवाद देता हूँ। लेकिन सर्व प्रथम मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि यह बजट सेशन चल रहा है। माननीय सदस्य चाहते हैं कि बच्चों के लिए फ्री कॉम्पलसरी एजुकेशन की व्यवस्था की जाये और जो बूढ़े या बीमार हैं उनको राहत दी

जाये। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि हमारे बच्चों को प्रोटीन का अच्छा खाना मिले इसके लिए मैंने पर टैक्स लगाया गया। लेकिन सब तरफ से उसका विरोध हुआ। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि वित्त मंत्री ने वह टैक्स हटा दिया।

सभी माननीय सदस्य इस सदन में कहते हैं कि यह होना चाहिए, वह होना चाहिए—हेतु हेतु मध्य भूतने। लेकिन इन सब कामों के लिए पैसा कहाँ से आये? जब सरकार कोई टैक्स लगाती है, तो उस समय सब तरफ से उसका विरोध होता है। अगर श्री कर्णी सिंह भी राणा प्रताप की तरह चढ़ाई पर सोने का वादा करते, वह देते कि सरकार उनके धन-दौलत और प्रिवीलेज को ले ले, ताकि सरकार फ्री एंड कॉम्पलसरी एजुकेशन जारी करे और बूढ़े, अपाहिज और अयोग्य लोगों को सहायता करे, अगर इस देश के धनी लोग सरकार को अपना खजाना आफर कर देते, तो इस देश में समाजवाद आ जाता और इस प्रकार की सब योजनाएँ भी कार्यान्वित हो सकती हैं।

मैंने श्री दशरथ देव को पहले भी इस सदन में देखा था। अब वह फिर चुन कर आये हैं।

सोशलिज्म का नाम तो गंध लेते हैं। लेकिन पैसा कहाँ से आए? सोशलिज्म का तो असली मतलब है कि हर आदमी अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार काम करे और न्यूनतम आवश्यकता के अनुसार ले। इसमें देखा जाय कि इस सदन में बितने आदमी हैं जो अपनी शक्ति के अनुसार काम करते हैं और अपनी न्यूनतम आवश्यकता के अनुसार लेते हैं तो साल में 6 महीने लोकसभा का बैठक होती है, ऐसे ही हम लोग भाषण देते हैं और काम की बात मेरे जानते शायद कुछ होती है। इस बिल के लिए मैं यह कहूँगा कि हमारे जितने भाई सेठ, राजा महाराजा और बड़े-बड़े पैसे वाले लोग हैं वही इन्होंने कहा कि भाई, इस तरह का टैक्स लगाओ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कहा था।

श्री बिभूति सिन्धु : देखिए, आपने जो कहा है वह आपने ऐसे दांत से कहा है कि बिल्ली अपने बच्चे को भी उसी दांत से उठाती है और चूहे को भी उसी दांत से पकड़ती है। अगर आप यह कहते, सबसे पहले आप ग्वालियर से आए हैं तो ग्वालियर की महारानी का जो इतना बड़ा महल है यूनिवर्सिटी के पास, वह महल बच्चों के फ्री कॉम्पलसरी एजुकेशन के लिए दे दिया जाये यह आप कहते, और सारे राजे महाराजे यह कहते कि उनका महल उनका खजाना इस काम के लिए ले लिया जाये तो आज हिन्दुस्तान का यह परिस्थिति नहीं होती। तो यह जो विशफुल थिंकिंग है इससे क्या फायदा? यह बिल लाने से क्या फायदा जब हम इसके लिए त्याग करने को तैयार नहीं हैं। वैसे यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है और एक राजा की तरफ से आया है। मैं चाहूंगा कि राजा साहब इसका नमूना पेश करें। हम बीनानेर गए थे, माननीय समाप्ति महोदय भी गए थे, हमने आपका महल देखा है, वह गोखले साहब को आप दे दें और जो आपका खजाना है, जवाहरात हैं पुराने वह दे दें तो फ्री एजुकेशन का इन्तजाम हो जाये और बूढ़ों और अनाहियों का इन्तजाम भी हो जाये और आपको हम लोग उसके लिये धन्यवाद देंगे। आपके पिताजी ने गंगा नहर एक बनायी तो उसके नाम पर कितनी दफा बोट लेकर जीत कर आ गए। अब यह एजुकेशन के लिए और बूढ़ों के लिए भी कर दें तो हम लोग आपको धन्यवाद देंगे। बिल की स्पिरिट का हम समर्थन करते हैं और मैं चाहूंगा कि सरकार जब इस तरह का टैक्स लगाए तो कहीं से भी इस का विरोध नहीं होना चाहिए। यही मुझे कहना है।

SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR (Hamirpur): Mr Chairman, Sir, it is always a pleasure to speak on education and more so when the intentions of the Mover of the Bill for the amendment of the Constitution are being appreciated on both sides of the House.

But there is a very interesting lacuna that I find in the discussion that has gone on so far.

Education is being equated with instruction. May I remind the Honorable Members that education comes from the Latin root *Educo* which means to draw, to draw out the best in man and the best in the child and develop his capacity to the maximum and the best. Unless we do that, we are not imparting any education; we are simply filling his mind with barren facts, and that is a useless waste of time, energy and resources.

When I go to visit some schools in my own State, and in other States of the country, I feel terribly upset to see that the children who study there, have nothing to learn. May I bring to your notice that there are schools where there are more than 100 students in a class? The education as defined by an eminent educationist as collision of one mind with another, that is hardly the education which we impart. There should be personal contact between the teacher and the taught, and here are our teachers like me, of course, who are still teaching, but who do not even know the names of the students because the number of students in a class is beyond a hundred, and the number of sections in a class is sometimes beyond seven or 10. What can we hope by way of educating the children if we impart such type of education? What greater misery than this would be fall to the country if we make such an education compulsory? Of course, education will be free, and I support the Bill in so far as it seeks to make education free. Here we talk of primary education, in the countries in the west and even in higher Social state of our own country, there are people who are giving their children preprimary education. There is a greater stress on preprimary education today-what is called nursery education-kindergarten system of education and all that. The word 'kind' is a German word meaning a child, and kindergarten would mean the garden of children. May I request the hon. Mover of the Bill to go to any school and see whether the school is a garden?

I would say, it is terribly becoming a place where mothers would send their children and be happy that the children spend some time here and come back. No body gains anything. Education is terribly becoming a farce. If we equate education with instruction, we are doing a disservice to the country and the society as a whole. We have to see that the children

develop the best capacities in them and learnt the best that is to be learnt in this world.

A great educationist defined education as all that remains after all that has been learnt in the school and college is forgotten. It means, real education is the totality of behaviour; it is the development of taste; and finally, it is the emergency of personality. In our schools, nothing of these three things happens. There is no personality development, no totality of behaviour. Then, what is the idea of amending the Constitution and making education compulsory?

Formerly my constituency was in the Punjab. The Punjab Government, under the leadership of Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon, of whom I was a bitter critic made education compulsory. In his great enthusiasm, he ordered that there should be single teacher schools. Can you imagine a greater fraud than this that there should be five classes to be taught by a single teacher? This is half-baked education. If a teacher has to teach all the subjects to all the students in all the five classes, how can the teacher be expected to do justice to his job? So, education became a farce and it became a hunting ground for some people who wanted more schools to be opened. More and more schools were opened and the standard went down.

The problem in our country is not that education should be compulsory, but to me, a person who is still teaching, the problem seems to be that education should be what education really is. It should be true to its definition of drawing out what is best in the child and developing it to the highest standard possible. I visited a private school run by a Christian Mission in Ludhiana. It was 1964, when the Olympic Hockey was won by us at Tokyo. I found a teacher pointing out to the children the Tokyo city in a map of Asia and telling them, "This is Tokyo. Here are our hockey players at the moment and we have won the match." I know there are schools in many States in India where no map is available. If we mean that the children of the rich should go to schools where education can be of a higher type, if we say that education should be compulsory for all with a vengeance, then what we are doing is, we are filling the children with vacuum. We are not giving them something healthy. If education is to be

a living experience, it has to be selective in approach. More stress should be laid not on primary but on pre-primary education.

Today, if education becomes compulsory, what the poor parents of the children do is, they bribe the shop inspectors and ask them to record the age of the child a little higher, so that they can be employed. I have visited several hotels in Punjab cities where children are employed. If compulsory education is upto 11th year, the age of the children would be entered as twelve and they are employed. So, we viciate the whole process.

I appreciate the sentiments behind the Bill and I appreciate the feelings of the members who have spoken in support of the Bill. But may I remind them that education means the drawing of the best in the man and if we are unable to do it, it would hardly meet the ends which we have in view if we make it compulsory. So, we should aim at real education. Every child should be given the best education that is available so that he gets a fine personality and he becomes an asset to the nation of which we are a part.

श्री भानसिंह भौरा (भटिंडा) : समाप्ति जी, मैं इस बिल के हक में खड़ा हुआ हूँ। यहाँ पर कुछ तकरीरें हुई हैं—इधर से भी उधर से भी। कुछ मेम्बर साहबान ने इसलिये इसको अपोज किया है कि इस बिल को डा० कर्णी सिंह ने पेश किया है। मेरी पार्टी और डा० कर्णी सिंह की पार्टी में, जैसा कि सभी लोग जानते हैं कि डिफरेंसेज है। लेकिन डा० कर्णी सिंह ने जो बिल यहाँ पर पेश किया, है उस पर किसकी डिफरेंस आफ ओपिनियन है यह पता नहीं चला। पाराशर साहब ने यहाँ एजुकेशन पर तबरीर की और कहा कि यह होना चाहिए। क्यों यह नहीं होता च हिए यह किसी ने नहीं कहा। कहा यह जाता है कि पैसा कहाँ से आये। पहले पैसा कहाँ से आता था? तब मंहाने हुए तब आप लोगों में जाकर क्या कह रहे थे? आपने कहा था कि हम समाजवाद लायेंगे तो समाजवाद लाने के लिए यह पहली पौड़ी है। अगर आप यह नहीं करते हैं तो फिर आपका समाजवाद कहाँ से

[श्री भानसिंह भौरा]

आयेगा ? आपने जाकर कहा था कि गरीबी हटाओ, हम समाजवाद लायेंगे। हम भी आपके साथ थे। हमने कहा था कि ठीक है लेकिन अब हो क्या रहा है ? ... (ध्यवसान) ...

सभापति महोदय : आप इसको जनरल डिस्कशन मत बनाइये। आप सीधे बिल पर हों आ जाइये।

श्री भानसिंह भौरा : इस पार्लियामेंट को जो काम 11 साल पहले करना चाहिए था, आर्टिकल 45 के मुताबिक वह हम आज करने जा रहे हैं। आज भी कुछ लोग कहते हैं कि नहीं होगा। मैं समझता हूं यह अच्छी बात है और अगर एजुकेशन कमलसरी हो जाये, बुढ़ापे की पेंशन मिल जाये और राइट टु वर्क भी इनमें आता है। हिन्दुस्तान में गरीबी हटाने की जो बात है उस सिलसिले में सोशलिज्म की तरफ आप एक कदम जरूर आगे बढ़ेंगे।

जहां तक कार्प्शन हटाने की बात है, मैं आपसे कहना चाहता हूं कि अगर यह बात हो जाये यानी अगर एका आदमी को यह पता हो कि मेरे बच्चे को फ्री एजुकेशन मिल जायेगी और उसको पता हो कि जब मैं बूढ़ा होऊंगा तो उस वक्त मेरे खाने के लिए रोटी मिल जायेगी तो यह जो कार्प्शन का मामला है वह भी हल हो जायेगा। और जब तक आप ये बातें नहीं करते हैं तब तक हर एक यही सोचता है कि मैं पैसा इकट्ठा करूंगा ताकि आगे चलकर के बुढ़ापे में वह काम आ सके। इस लिए ये जो बातें हैं—बुढ़ापे में पेंशन की और यह जो फ्री एजुकेशन आप करने जा रहे हैं यह समाजवाद की पहली पौढ़ है। अगर आप यह नहीं करते हैं तो इसका यहाँ मतलब होगा कि आप कहते तो कुछ हैं और करते कुछ हैं। मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जहां तक पैसा का सवाल है वह आ सकता है। डा. कर्णी सिंह इस बिल को लाये हैं और दस करोड़ तो डा. कर्णी सिंह आप ही दे देंगे।

डा. कर्णी सिंह : मैं किस तरह से दे दूंगा, यह भी तो फर्माइये।

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : सरकार प्रीवियस को खत्म करे, दस करोड़ अपने आप ही आ जायेगा : ... (ध्यवसान) ...

जब सरकार वह बिल यहां पर लायेगी तो उस वक्त मैं भी डा. साहब से कहूंगा कि आप भी इसका विरोध न कीजिए। इसलिए इस वक्त डा. साहब जो बिल लाये हैं वह बहुत अच्छा है और उस वक्त भी डा. साहब उस बिल का विरोध नहीं कर सकेंगे। हम उनसे कहेंगे कि उस वक्त तो आप यह कहते थे और अब आप क्या कहते हैं। इसलिए मैं गवर्नमेंट से अपील करूंगा कि यह बिल बहुत अच्छा है, इसको डा. साहब लाये हों या कोई दूसरा यह सवाल नहीं है, किसी की तरफ से आया हो इसको मान लेना चाहिए। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इसको सपोर्ट करता हूं और उम्मीद करता हूं कि सरकार इसको मान लेगी।

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA (Tumkur) : Mr. Cahirman, Sir, I want to say:....

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will continue his speech when this subject is again taken up. Now we will take up the Half an Hour discussion.

17.30 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION RE-SLOW PROGRESS OF ELECTRIFICATION IN WEST BENGAL- BIHAR AND ORISSA.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Daschowdhury. He will take only ten minutes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : Why do you impose the time limitation?

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह: (मुजफ्फरपुर) सभापति जी, कितना समय हम लोगों को मिलेगा

सभापति महोदय: सब को समय नहीं मिलेगा। 10 मिनट माननीय सदस्य बोलेंगे जिन्होंने इस चर्चा को उठाया है, फिर उसका जवाब मंत्री जी देंगे। उससे बाद सवाल पूछे जा सकते हैं।

SHRI P. GANGADEB (Angul): Orissa also should be given some time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): I am the only person to ask questions today. I may be given the time of four questions.

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : I think, from each of the States one speaker may be allowed. I will reply next time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No; according to the Rules only those who have given their names can be called to put questions.

DR. K.L. RAO : He represents only Bengal. There must be someone from Bihar and Orissa also because this is a discussion about all the States.

MR. CHAIRMAN I am bound by the Rules.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I do not think there is any hard and fast rule. You can easily allow one or two speakers.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may start.

SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY : This is a very important subject and I fear very much whether I will be able to speak out what I want to say within this time limitation of ten minutes, as you have said.

Very often we discuss in this House about the slow progress of electricity and it is more so in the eastern region of India. Here is a specific question that was asked on the last 25th May as to what are the reasons for the slow progress of electricity in three States of India—Bihar, Orissa and West Bengal. The

only reply that was advanced by this hon. Minister is that these State Governments have not taken so much of care to improve the position of electricity in the respective States.

Certain figures were given. The number of electrified villages and towns in 1968-69 in the case of West Bengal were villages 260 and towns 2; in 1969-70 villages 186, towns nil; in 1970-71 villages 345, towns nil and the footnote is there that three towns remain to be electrified; in the case of Bihar, villages 661 in 1968-69, 797 in 1969-70 and 742 in 1970-71 and the electrification of towns in all those three years nil; in Orissa, in 1968-69 62 villages, in 1969-70 129 villages and in 1970-71 311 villages and towns nil. This is the position.

Even in these days, when we have spent a lot of amount of money since the beginning of the First Five-Year Plan and we are just in the middle of the Fourth Five-Year Plan, some of the town areas are not electrified, what to talk of the villages. In Orissa for the last three years no towns were electrified. In West Bengal in the last five years, as stated by the hon. Minister the other day, only two towns were electrified in 1968-69; thereafter nothing happened. Till today towns or area having a concentration of population of 10,000 or more have not yet been electrified.

It is true, in some State Governments they are doing the best to electrify not only the towns but also the villages, we have been told. To be short on this point, in West Bengal there are 38,446 villages; out of this a little less than 2,600 villages were electrified, giving a figure, in terms of percentage, a little above 6 per cent. But in respect of Kerala and some other States it is about 45 per cent. And the average all India figure is about 19 per cent of the villages in India have been electrified.

The Central Government seems to be very much keen on laying the emphasis on the point that the State Governments are not coming up, stating clearly that these are the States' sectors. But probably the hon. Minister has forgotten, while he states that these are the States' sectors, that electricity comes under the Concurrent List also. Taking into account the huge deficiency in food articles and a lot of money that we have to spend on important of food-grains, I would ask the hon. Minister: Was it not proper on his part at least to see that

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

those State Governments which are not coming up properly to electrify villages, the rural areas, at least to augment the energisation of pumps in the agricultural sector? It ought to have been the responsibility of the hon. Minister to push them up and, if necessary to give them some more finances.

Under the scheme of Rural Electrification Corporation, five big schemes have already been cleared up and they are proposed to be financed by the Centre. These are not within the States' sector. Those States concerned are, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Mysore and Uttar Pradesh. These are the States where a large number of villages have been electrified.

I would like to give you some of the figures in regard to the number of pumps electrified upto the first three Plans. In West Bengal, the number of pumps electrified is 437. As regards Orissa, no figures have been given as they are not available. In Bihar, the number of pumps electrified is 10,660, whereas in the case of Maharashtra it is 44,978 pumps; Tamil Nadu, 2,56,594; Mysore—42,371; Gujarat—17,155 and, even then, these States have been provided with additional finances to the extent of hundreds of crores of rupees to have more and more of rural electrification. But the States which had the minimum number of pumps electrified upto the first three Plans, say, for example, West Bengal where 437 pumps were electrified as compared to Tamil Nadu where 2,56,594 pumps were electrified, have not been given any additional Special finances.

I appreciate the work of all those State Governments. But, no doubt, I cannot appreciate the work of the Union Minister in respect of sanctioning additional finances to those States under certain schemes. We appreciate the work of those States which have advanced so much. But what about the States which are lagging behind like anything and which are regarded as the darkest regions in the whole of India. For these three States, West Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, no special schemes have been sanctioned for more power generation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may try to conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: It is not yet 10 minutes. You have been kind enough to allow me 10 minutes. If you go on ringing the bell like this, it disturbs me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Then, you will not get the reply from the hon. Minister. We will adjourn at 6 O' Clock sharp.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: It is a very important discussion.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: I must make my observations.

DR. K.L. RAO: I surrender 5 minutes' time to him. He must champion the cause for these three States.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU: You cannot get away like that. We want to hear you.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: This is one aspect of the matter. It is not only the ills of West Bengal today, not only the ills of Calcutta today, that confront the Union Government so much, I must say, for all these reasons, if not for one of the reasons, it is the Central Government's glaring apathy to West Bengal that gives rise to law and order problem in day and in day out.

I will now refer to certain statistics. I would like to bring it to your kind notice that even in the Fourth Five-year Plan for West Bengal, only Rs. 10 crores have been earmarked under 'Rural Electrification Schemes'. For Tamilnadu it is Rs. 41 crores. For UP, it is Rs. 61 crores. For Mysore, it is Rs. 15 crores. For Maharashtra it is 25 crores and so on.

What about Orissa? For Orissa, it is 6.75 crores or something. It is less than Rs. 7 crores.

If it is the duty of the Union Government to see that the backward regions should come up to the level of the advanced regions, and that what we spend on the import of foodgrains should be minimised, is it not equally the duty of the Union Government, to see that the darkest areas get adequate light and adequate financial aid.

It is not only the case of West Bengal. There are various backward regions and in

every State there are certain under-developed areas. In West Bengal there are such backward and under-developed regions. For the benefit of the people of North Bengal to remove the darkness from the entire region, certain special financial aid should be made. Even when the State Government authorities had received certain sanctions from the special fund at the Centre, we have found that the amount has not been spent. This is known to all that North Bengal is the most backward region in that State. Side by side, we find that North Bihar also is backward, and no schemes have been taken up there also, either from the side of the Government of Bihar or from the side of the Government of West Bengal. Very recently, the State Government of West Bengal received an amount of more than Rs. 300 lakhs for three schemes. These schemes have been spilled over in the five districts of West Bengal, namely Hooghly, Midnapore, 24-Parganas, Birbhum and Bankura, completely ignoring legitimate claims of the five districts of North Bengal. These five districts are giving more than one-third of the total agricultural income generated in the State of West Bengal, although the population of these five districts of North Bengal in relation to that in West Bengal is only one-seventh.

What I would like to point out is that the economic viability is there in North Bengal district. If rural electrification schemes are made successful in North Bengal, then these five districts of North Bengal can feed the whole of West Bengal simply with the help of energised pumps in Agriculture sector.

We have been told that in West Bengal certain special schemes have been taken up to energise the pumps for the agricultural sector and for giving irrigational facilities. But so far we find that no particular steps have been taken.

It is well known that electricity is one of the basic constituents of the basic infrastructure of development. It is not enough to have merely physical capital; it is not enough to invest merely Rs. 100 crores or so for the development of these backward regions until and unless we have this basic infrastructure of development, of which electricity is one, for backward areas what is the good of investing the money? And where is the scope for

further investment? Therefore, a proper condition and climate be created for best utilisation of both physical and human capital, if backward regions are to be developed.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. member should conclude now. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : I have not yet finished.

MR. CHAIRMAN : His finishing is not my business. I have called Shri Jyotirmoy Basu already. He should conclude now.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : Kindly give me five more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I am sorry. He should conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : Kindly give him two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have already given him five minutes from the hon. Minister's time.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY : The hon. Minister has said a number of times that certain schemes are going to be commissioned to augment electrical energy in North Bengal. I have been making regular correspondence with the hon. Minister for a long time on this matter, and I have raised this issue also on the floor of this House on many occasions. I have here with me the letter written by Dr. K. L. Rao on the 18th February, 1970, from which I would like to quote just one line, which reads thus :

"In the meantime, the State authorities are also examining the feasibilities and economies of transporting coal from the existing coalfields of West Bengal and for the proposed thermal station near Siliguri. As soon as the feasibility report is received from the State authorities, we shall take further action thereon."

I would only like to remind this hon. Minister of the promise that he had made in this letter, that as soon as the feasibility report is received, he would take further action. I would like to know whether he has already taken further action.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member should conclude now.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY would like to know whether he has considered the position.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing that the hon. Member says hereafter will go on record. I have called Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu already.

The hon. Member was given ten minutes to start with, but he has already taken 17 minutes and still he is not satisfied. It is a very awkward position for the Chair. to go on persuading him to finish.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHARY **

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The advancement of a country is known by the quantity of protein that the country consumes and also the growth of electricity. Electricity is the source of generation of basic wealth, a thing that has never been detected by the planners of this country. It gives us power for irrigation, and power for the small, cottage and all types of industries. Yet, during the last 23 years, we are in a miserable state of affairs as far as electricity is concerned.

Government have been attaching very little importance to this Ministry. I am sorry to say that the Minister in charge has not even been given a Cabinet rank although Dr. K. L. Rao very much deserves that. There are backward States like the States of Assam, Orissa, Bihar and West Bengal. This year's budget for power and irrigation, as Shri Chavan very proudly recited yesterday, does not exceed Rs. 10 crores. But for police, they require money; during the last 15 years, from Rs. 1,1/2 crores, it has come up to Rs. 82 crores. There is no dearth of money for that.

West Bengal has about 7.7 per cent of villages electrified. In Assam, the figure is a wonderful 2.5 per cent; in Orissa, it is 2.5 per cent and in Bihar it is 10.4 per cent. We are very happy that some states have gone forward, states like Haryana and Tamil Nadu. But what about those backward States which have lagged so far behind in this respect.

**Not recorded.

Is it not the duty of the Central Government to bring them up to the national standard ? No, they have not done it.

Because of the monopolist-industry-oriented attitude of the Government of India, the allocation in the Fourth Plan for rural electrification has suffered. Rural electrification has been totally and deliberately neglected. It is a multiple employment generating source. As a member of the expert committee on unemployment, I know it; we are thrashing this point (*Interruption*). DR. Rao need not carry coal to Newcastle. I know the characteristics of his Government.

What are they doing now. The Rural Electricity Board has drawn up a project report costing Rs. 1½ crores. But the Rural Electrification Corporation is engaged in the exercise of egg first or chicken first. They say there are no tube-wells. Who will put the tube-wells ? A subsoil water survey has been conducted by the GSI and they say the possibilities are very great. May I humbly request Dr. Rao to do whatever he can to find the finance for this.

There is subsidy given to industry in respect of electricity. But as far as the rural areas are concerned, agriculture cannot compete with the masters, the big monopolists and so there is no subsidy.

I would tell DR. RAO : get money somehow, beg, borrow or steal. There are plenty of sources from which you can get money. Fourteen major banks have been nationalised; insurance has been nationalised. Bonds and loans can be got through. There is PL-480. Let him tell us here and now what he is prepared to do for rural electrification in the backward states of Assam, Orissa, West Bengal and Bihar.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Minister.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : Shri G. P. Yadav from our party had sent his chit.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri P. Gangadeb and Shri P. K. Deo had also sent intimations

for participating in the discussion, but their letters were not received before the commencement of the sitting and as such, the notices are time-barred.

SHRI R. V. BADE : On a point of order. It is not mentioned that it was time-barred.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have said it.
The Minister of irrigation and power.

Dr. K. L. RAO : I thank hon. members for bringing out a very important subject which really deserves very great consideration. I wish there were more discussion on this subject.

Rural electrification started in India as a national policy in 1961. At that time, we had less than 2 lakh pumping sets, and less than 25,00 villages were electrified. In the last ten years, we have made a very good effort. Nearly 16 lakh wells have been electrified and 1,05,000 villages have been electrified. The tempo has gone up. We are installing pumping sets at the rate 3, 1/2 lakhs a year; as for villages covered, it is at the rate of 17,000 a year.

The only regrettable feature is that there is some unbalanced development. Nearly 9 states have got less than 18.8 per cent. of rural electrification which is the average of electrification in the country. These states have half the country's population. So there are 9 states which are below average. It is regrettable that West Bengal, Orissa and Bihar, three states which have very vital resources including water should be lagging behind in this respect. This point does not need arguing or explaining. Orissa has got only 2.7 per cent of the villages electrified. It is so bad. While in Tamil Nadu for every 30 acres we have got a pumping set, in Orissa for every 30,000 acres, there is a pumping set.

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Bihar and West Bengal ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have got very little time.

As I said, there is no need to argue that it is necessary to step up the effort considerably in these 9 states, specially the three States

I mentioned which have very vital resources, which have got plenty of water resources available for electrification both in villages and for energising pumping sets.

The only snag is that of funds. Shri Chowdhury was not correct when he said that we have given so much more money in the Plan for Tamil Nadu but not for Bengal and so on. I submitted once before that money is not allocated by the Centre. Block grants or block loans are granted to each State depending upon a certain formula and from that the State allots the money. In that respect I am sorry that West Bengal has been attaching the least importance to rural electrification; they have not done anything at all. It is really a sad thing. Money is not given by the Centre. Separately for rural electrification. Tamil Nadu has understood the value of rural electrification. They have done a very huge amount of electrification; still they attach great importance and they allot substantially more funds. The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up with the Government of India as the financing organisation and we are trying to help as much as possible.....
(Interruptions)

Gadasila in Orissa was not an electrified village. We held there a meeting in last October. It was a very good meeting and some Members of Parliament and some Members of the State Assembly were also there. The result of that meeting was that Gadasila was electrified. At that meeting we found that electrification in Orissa was not picking up because there were no transmission lines. We decided there that we shall give funds from the Corporation even for transmission lines, though it is not generally the case.

One unfortunate thing is that the States come up to us very slowly and they do not come in the proper way. I have sent specially officers to get these schemes prepared. I can assure the hon. Members that so far as the Rural Electrification Corporation is concerned I shall make the best use of that to allot extra funds for these three States and try to help as much as possible, and even go out of the way in the matter of transmission lines.....(Interruptions) We can come in provided schemes are prepared by the

[Dr. K.L. Rao]

States. I think we shall be able to assist them appreciably in the next three years by giving loans up to Rs. 20 crores from the Rural Finance Corporation.

As regards the cooperatives, hon. Members said that cooperatives have been set up in some States. The American Rural Electric cooperative people came here at our invitation and they said that would assist the cooperatives by technical advice and finance. We approached the States. None of the States, except 5 or 6, and Madhya Pradesh was one of them offered to take up the cooperatives; most of the States said that they did not want it as they thought that it was something unnecessary. We also did not know very well about them. When these cooperative were set up they had an organised way of dealing with electrification in a large number of villages, bigger units. That way it will be helpful. I propose to persuade the Rural Electrification Corporation to assist in setting up the cooperatives in all the three States. We shall launch a massive attack on the problem.

One other thing remains. Pumping sets can be put up only if there are wells and there is some agricultural activity. I shall write to the Agricultural Ministry. But I would also request the hon. Members from those States to pursue with the State authorities. They must say that there are so many wells in that area which need to be electrified.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You must give electricity to those areas which have got sub-soil water.

DR. K. L. RAO : If you want me to help, there should be some schemes from the States. They should say that there are so many wells. If there are thousand wells they must say that they would irrigate about 10,000 acres if electrification is provided and we shall try to do that.

But to ask me to do those things, will mean a lot of delay. So, anyway, what I want to submit is that I have been thinking of this problem ever since notice was given to (me, as to how I can help in a positive way. *Interruption*).

18 hrs.

MR. CHAIRMAN No questions now. There is no time.

DR. K. L. RAO : One aid will be, to establish the co-operatives; the other is to request the RWC. That, I have already done. That is to give extra assistance. Thirdly, I shall request the Ministry of Agriculture to find out for me the areas where, if we give electricity, they will dig up the wells. Fourthly—and this is the most important thing—I am going to set up one separate cell in the Central water and power Commission for looking after these three States and accelerate the progress of rural electrification.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU *rose*—

MR. CHAIRMAN He has got no time. It is finished.

DR. K.L. RAO : There is one other aspect, which I would submit, and that is, one difficulty is there especially in respect of North Bihar and North Bengal; there is no power there. It is not only the transmission lines as in other cases, but power. In Orissa, there is power; there are no transmission lines. But in North Bihar and North Bengal, there is the question of power generation. There is very little power generation there. Therefore, what we are trying to do is this. In North Bihar, power is utterly small. There are only 18 mw of power, effective power, whereas the requirement is at least twice at the moment. I think there is a lot of demand; the demand is much more than that. What we have been trying to do as a short term measure is, we are trying to bring in four units of 1,1/2 mw each from other areas and try to set up the units. That is a small thing; and then we are trying to connect Barauni with Dalkola. The line is ready except for the crossing of Mahananda. I think in the course of the next two months, we shall be able to do that. It is only a low voltage 33 kv line. More than that, we have sanctioned 132 kv line from Barauni to Sitiguri, and also from Alipur Duar to Bongaigaon in Assam. These lines have been sanctioned. The question is one of implementation. There, the hon. Members must go on trying to persuade them. They have been sanctioned.

AN HON. MEMBER What about North Bihar ?

In regard to North Bihar, the problem is the same. There is very little power there, especially when there is a huge population, and when there are first-class under-ground water resources. But there is no power. We are trying to set up a thermal station; in fact it is already provided for in the Fourth Plan. It is not as if it is a new one. But the difficulty has been, where to locate it; in Muzaffarpur or Samastipur.

DR. K. L. RAO : Muzaffarpur seems to be better because it should be as distant as possible from Barauni.

I have been waiting for the railway people to see whether they will extend the line or indicate any other direction, because when you rehandle the coal, the cost goes up. But I told my officers to have it at Samastipur though it is not a very satisfactory thing, because it is nearer Barauni. It should be really further off. I have waited nearly one year for that process. But nothing has happened. So, I will try to decide whether we shall go in for Samastipur itself. So, we shall try to push up that project.

I again thank the hon. Members for raising a discussion on this very important subject. I only appeal to them to follow it up with sustained interest and try to get as much assistance as possible.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, June 14, 1971/Jyais-
tha 24, 1893 (SAKA)*

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Monday, June 14, 1971/Jyaistha 24, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Use of Plastic Cornea for Blinds

*451. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plastic cornea has been found useful to the blind and tests carried out in the country;

(b) the approximate cost of each cornea; and

(c) the progress achieved in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (c). In view of the small number of cases studied so far it would be difficult to conclude regarding the usefulness of plastic cornea to the blind.

(b) The cost of plastic cornea produced in India varies from Rs. 250/- to Rs. 500/-.

SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: May I know the names of the institutions where these operations have been performed?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: One is Rajendra Medical College and Hospital, Patiala and the other is the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for Ophthalmic Sciences in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences.

SHRI N. K. SINHA: I think there were some legislations in States enabling donation of human cornea by living persons. May I know its progress in various States?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: So far as human cornea is concerned, we have no exact figures with us. Plastic corneas are being produced at the Dr. Rajendra Prasad Centre for ophthalmic Sciences.

MR. SPEAKER: Why should he go out of the scope of the question? The question is only about plastic cornea. We can save time for other members to ask their questions later on.

Setting up of Housing Corporation for Operating Revolving Fund

+
* 452. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether no progress has so far been made by the Housing Corporation set up a year ago to operate the proposed Rs. 200 crore revolving fund;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to drop the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The Corporation has started functioning with its own duly constituted Board of Directors and from its own office. Out of about 120 housing projects involving a total investment of over Rs. 500 crores received, 5 projects involving an investment of about Rs. 62 crores have so far been tentatively approved subject to certain conditions being fulfilled by the State Governments/Housing Boards concerned.

(b) The aim of the Corporation is to raise and utilise a corpus of Rs. 200 crores as a revolving fund; this amount was to be raised through governmental allocations, mobilisa-

tion of private savings, long term borrowings from public financing institutions and also assistance from international agencies. Negotiations for loan assistance from Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India and nationalised banks are under way. As these negotiations have not yet been completed, the Corporation has not been able to sanction loans to finance any schemes.

(c) No, Sir.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Which are the States where there will be centrally sponsored projects and what will be the initial capital investment?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as the submission of schemes is concerned, it is a reasonably long list starting with Andhra, Gujarat etc. About 15 States have submitted 129 schemes involving over Rs. 500 crores.

SHRI P. GANGADEB: Since I am interested in Orissa, may I know if the financial and technical directors have visited Orissa and selected sites and, if so, which are they? If not, what are the reasons therefor?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Orissa have submitted four schemes and they are under examination. No final conclusions have been reached. So far as physical visits are concerned, I am not in a position to confirm at this stage whether any experts are going there or not.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: May I know the rate of interest charged by the Housing Corporation on the loans?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: The interest varies depending on the social content of the scheme. For instance, out of the five schemes tentatively approved, there is a scheme in Bombay where the rate of interest is $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and another with $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Those schemes which have more social content in the sense of providing housing for slum clearance and for people who are living in adverse housing situation the rate of interest will be lower.

मलेरिया उन्मूलन योजना की असफलता

* 453. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देश में मलेरिया फिर से फैल रहा है और इसका उन्मूलन करने हेतु सरकार द्वारा किए गए सभी उपाय असफल रहे हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Do not arise.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मन्त्री जी ने मलेरिया उन्मूलन अभियान की विफलता के सम्बन्ध में क्या पब्लिक एकाउन्ट्स कमेटी की 101वीं रिपोर्ट देखी है जिसमें सरकारी अधिकारियों ने कमेटी के सामने यह स्वीकार किया था कि मलेरिया का प्रकोप फिर से हो रहा है और सरकार उसको रोकने में सफल नहीं हो पा रही है। मुझे ताज्जुब है जिन मन्त्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया है, उनको स्थिति के बारे में जानकारी है या नहीं है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कौन से साल की ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पिछले साल की रिपोर्ट है।

निर्माण और आवास तथा स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री (श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित) : जो प्रश्न था वह इतने व्यापक शब्दों में किया गया था कि 'न' के सिवाय कोई दूसरा उत्तर उसका सम्भव नहीं था। माननीय सदस्य देखें प्रश्न क्या था। Whether malaria is again spreading in the country and all the measures taken by government to eradicate it have failed. It is not spreading all over. What has happened is this. These measures were started in 1952. In 1958 a crash programme was undertaken and within a few years, by 1965 malaria was virtually eliminated, though not completely because total elimination is not possible of any disease. From 75 million cases the number came down to 0.15 million. Even last year the number is less than half a million. But from 1969-70 the incidence has increased and this is causing anxiety. Adequate measures are being taken.

श्री छटल बिहारो बाजपेयी : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा है कि मेरा प्रश्न बड़ा व्यापक है। क्या वह परमात्मा जैसा व्यापक था कि उसका नेति नेति में ही उत्तर देना होगा, नहीं में ही उत्तर देना होगा ? यह तो मैंने उनके प्रश्न का जवाब दिया है, अब मैं प्रश्न पूछता हूँ। जो मंत्रालय के एडीशनल सेक्रेटरी पी० ए० सी० के सामने आए और जिन का बयान छपा हुआ है और जो जनता की सम्पत्ति है, उसका एक अंश मैं मंत्री महोदय के ध्यान में लाना चाहता हूँ :

“There were certain administrative weaknesses in the States. Recently our team visited three or four States. They have been experiencing difficulties about staff, transport, supply and other things. Lastly, there has been difficulties about the behaviour of mosquitos themselves”

मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसका क्या इलाज किया गया है। समय पर दवाइयाँ नहीं मिलती हैं, दवाइयों के लिये गाड़ियाँ नहीं हैं, स्टाफ नहीं है। चौथे प्लान में आउटले तो बढ़ा दिया गया है लेकिन राज्य सरकारें उसको ठीक तरह से खर्च कर सकें, इसका मंत्रालय ने क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : मुख्यतः चार राज्यों में यह प्रश्न उठा है। जिन राज्यों में ज्यादा स्थिति बिगड़ी है और स्थिति अधिक शोचनीय हुई है वे हैं राजस्थान, गुजरात, महाराष्ट्र और मध्यप्रदेश। माननीय सदस्य जानते ही हैं कि हम कोई एहकाम निकाल कर काम नहीं करते हैं और न कर सकते हैं। उनसे यह बात उठाई गई है। सेंट्रल स्प्रांसर्ड स्कीम्स ली जाएंगी। वित्तीय सहायता सम्पूर्ण केन्द्र अपने ऊपर उठाएगा। कोई कारण नहीं है कि ये जो राज्य हैं, इसको न करें, इसके बारे में व्यवस्था न करें। इन राज्यों में जो एक कंसालिडेशन और मेंटेनेंस स्टेज थी उस पर से हटकर अटैक स्टेज में आ गए हैं जो 1958 में थी। मुझे तनिक सन्देह नहीं है कि जो राज्य हैं वे भी बहुत चिन्तित हैं और इसमें वे पूरा सहयोग देंगे।

श्री अचल सिंह : दिल्ली भारत की राजधानी है। उसमें भी मच्छर काफी बढ़ रहे हैं और बहुत मुश्किल पैदा कर रहे हैं। इसके लिए आपने क्या किया है ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : जहाँ तक दिल्ली का सम्बन्ध है परिस्थिति में प्रतिकूल बिधा में परिवर्तन हुआ है। लेकिन हमने 1971-72 के लिए वित्त की व्यवस्था की है। सीधा भी हम प्रबन्ध कर रहे हैं।

श्री अमर नाथ चावला : क्या यह हकीकत है कि 1965 से लेकर 1969 तक दिल्ली में एक भी केस मलेरिया का नहीं हुआ था ? उसके बाद सैनिटरी कंडिशन डिटेरियोरेट होने की वजह से ये केसिस होने शुरू हो गए हैं, क्या यह सही है ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : रूरल एरियाज में कुछ तो जरूर सैनिटरी कंडिशन इसके लिए जिम्मेदार हैं। मुख्यतया इस तरह की बात है कि जो स्प्रेइंग बगैरह की व्यवस्था है वह पर्याप्त नहीं है। कहीं कहीं जिन गांवों के लोगों ने पुल बगैरह बना लिए हैं वहाँ पर मच्छरों की बढ़ती हुई संख्या के कारण यह कठिनाई उत्पन्न हुई है।

श्री प्रबोध चन्द्र : क्या मन्त्री महोदय के नोटिस में ऐसी शिकायत आई है कि जो बहुत सा रुपया मलेरिया के इरेडिकेशन के लिए इयर-मार्क था, या लोकेलेटीज में स्प्रे करने के लिए दिया गया था, वह दिल्ली और कई दूसरे राज्यों में खर्च नहीं किया गया और दूसरे कामों में लगा दिया गया ?

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : जी नहीं।

DR. RANEN SEN: It was reported in Calcutta newspapers that antimalaria campaign that was started in Calcutta has failed due to the immunisation of mosquitos against DDT. May I know whether any research has been done in this regard?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is a fact that constant use of DDT has immunised a certain residual portion of mosquitos and

that leads to malaria. But it is not such a material factor that the disease cannot be attacked and controlled.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाह : अभी प्रश्न के उत्तर में मन्त्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मच्छरों के व्यवहार में परिवर्तन हो गया है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मच्छर बदल गये हैं या सरकार में परिवर्तन होने के कारण मच्छरों के व्यवहार में परिवर्तन हो गया है।

श्री उमा शंकर दीक्षित : माननीय सदस्य यह बात तो पब्लिक एकाउण्ट्स कमेटी के सदस्यों से पूछें, जिन्हें यह बात बताई गई थी।

Sino-Indian Relations on Bangla Desh Issue

* 456. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during West Pakistani onslaught in Bangla Desh. Chinese attitude towards India was extremely bad; and

(b) if so, whether India protested against this sort of unfriendly attitude?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Chinese attitude, during West Pakistan's brutal attack on East Bengal, remained hostile to India.

(b) There was no point in protesting to China on such questions. Protest has a meaning when it is likely to affect the attitude of that country. However, our views on the situation in East Bengal were conveyed to the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is surprising that the hon. Minister says protests have no meaning. But we are having diplomatic relations with China. It is known to us that four divisions of army which the Yahya Government has deployed in East Bengal is equipped with modern and sophisticated weapons supplied by the Government of China. It is surprising that instead of supporting the liberation army, they are supporting the military rule and military dictatorship in Pakistan. When the Prime Minister wrote a letter to all the

heads of countries, may I know whether this letter was also sent to China and, if so, what is the reaction of China thereto?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is not only surprising but shocking that instead of supporting the liberation movement, China should go and support the military regime in Pakistan which is suppressing the freedom movement in Bangla Desh. But this is a fact of life. We all know that they are supporting the Yahya regime and they are supplying sophisticated arms to them. As regards the letter, as far as my information goes, no letter was sent to China. But our views were conveyed to the Chinese Government both in Peking as well as here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: After this genocide in Bangla Desh, may I know whether it is a fact that instead of helping the liberation movement, to bully the Government of India for helping the people of Bangla Desh in the matter of rehabilitation, there is a concentration of Chinese forces on our borders, specially on our eastern border, and, if so, whether the Government of India have taken adequate steps to meet that challenge if it comes?

SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH: It is a fact that China is supporting the Yahya regime against the liberation movement of the Bangla Desh and they have gone so far to say that, if there is an aggression against Pakistan by India, China will go to the help of Pakistan. As regards concentration of forces, etc., that is something about which the Government of India is well aware and our Defence Ministry takes note of it. They are fully prepared to meet any eventuality.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पीकिंग स्थित हमारे प्रतिनिधि जब राष्ट्रपति माओ-त्से-तुंग से मिले थे, तो माओ-त्से-तुंग कुछ मुसकराये थे, जिसके आधार पर भारत सरकार ने समझा था कि कम्युनिस्ट चीन का रुख भारत के प्रति नर्म पड़ रहा है। लेकिन अब बंगला देश के बारे में कम्युनिस्ट चीन की नीति को देखते हुए भारत सरकार का दृष्टिकोण क्या है—क्या भारत के प्रति कम्युनिस्ट चीन का रुख वही है, या उसमें कुछ परिवर्तन हो रहा है ?

श्री सुरेन्द्रपाल सिंह : जब हमारे सी० डी०

ए० की माओ-त्से-तुंग से बात हुई थी और माओ-त्से-तुंग मुसकराये थे, वह बड़ी पुरानी बात है। उस वक्त हमें कुछ ऐसी आशा हुई थी कि शायद चीन की नीति में परिवर्तन आया है, लेकिन उसके बाद बहुत-सी बातें हुई हैं और हो रही हैं, जिन से मालूम होता है कि उसकी नीति में परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है।

Capitation Fee for Admission to Private Medical Colleges

* 458. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the practice of collecting capitation fee for administration to Private Medical Colleges is still continuing;

(b) if so, the prevailing rates of capitation fee in private Medical Colleges;

(c) whether Government intend to put a stop to this practice; and

(d) if so, what steps are being taken in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The prevailing rates of capitation fee in private Medical Colleges according to information available are given in a Statement laid on the Table of the Sabha. This list does not include the new Medical Colleges recently opened in Bihar, information in respect of which has been called for and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha on receipt.

(c) and (d). With a view to putting a stop to the practice of charging of capitation fee by the private Medical Colleges, the Government of India has been considering the economics of the proposition of taking over of these colleges by the State or Central Government or of providing financial support to them for covering the gap created by the loss of capitation fee.

STATEMENT

<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Name of Colleges</i>	<i>Rate of Capitation Fee</i>
1. ANDHRA PRADESH	KAKATIYA MEDICAL COLLEGE, WARRANGAL	(i) Rs. 6,000 per student for admission to the first year integrated course; and (ii) Rs. 7,000 per student for admission to the second year integrated course.
—do—	RANGARAYA MEDICAL COLLEGE, KAKINADA	Rs. 10,000 per student.
2. BIHAR	MEDICAL COLLEGE JAMSHEDPUR	Rs. 5,500 per student (donation)
3. MAHARASHTRA	MEDICAL COLLEGE, SHOLAPUR	Rs. 7,000 per student.
4. MYSORE	MEDICAL COLLEGE, GULBARGA	Rs. 5,000 per student.
—do—	MEDICAL COLLEGE, BELGAUM	Rs. 5,000 per student with a reservation fee of Rs. 2,000.
—do—	KASTURBA MEDICAL COLLEGE, MANIPAL	Rs. 6,000 per student.
—do—	MEDICAL COLLEGE, DAVENGANE	Rs. 5,000 per student belonging to Mysore and Rs. 7,000 from others.
—do—	ST. JOHN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE, BANGALORE	No capitation fee is charged.
5. TAMIL NADU	CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, VELLORE	No capitation fee is charged.
6. PUNJAB	CHRISTIAN MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUDHIANA	No capitation fee is charged.
—do—	DAYANAND MEDICAL COLLEGE, LUDHIANA.	No capitation fee is charged.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: It is a scandalous thing which is happening throughout India in these private colleges which are getting capitation fee. The incident occurred in connection with the Pataliputra medical college in Patna, is only one example. This college has about 400 students in its rolls. . .

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask a question.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: So many foreign students are involved. This matter tarnishes the good image of India. Considering all these circumstances and the issues involved in this regard, will the Government constitute a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the matter? Will the Government consider that?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I think the question has been examined and the decision has been like this that Government will not encourage this sort of mushroom growth of colleges and all attempts are being made through State Governments to discourage the growth of such sorts of colleges.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Like this Pataliputra college, if some colleges are going to be closed down by the management, will the Government direct the State Government to take over the management of the college thus closed down? 3 years back the Kerala Government took over the management of a particular college. So, my question is: Will the Government consider this?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: One such college in Kerala and another in West Bengal had been taken over. If the circumstances are found to be otherwise suitable we will consider that.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: It has been said that the matter had always been under consideration of the Government. As has been stated in the reply, they did not even get the information from the Medical College in Pataliputra. I would like to know why the Government is hesitating to appoint a Parliamentary Committee or any Committee under Public Inquiries Act to go into the scandals and bring out appropriate solution to this problem. I would like to know categorically whether Government are intending to appoint a Committee to investigate and go into the matter and put forward proposals for remedial action.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): The question has been studied twice, and up till now, the position is that unless Government are in a position to make up the gap in the State from the Centre, it will become almost an unlimited commitment. No final decision has been taken on the matter, I do not think that it would be desirable straightway to stop these colleges; although there is some damage in standards, these colleges are performing a useful service. We do not feel that a parliamentary committee should be appointed at this stage.

SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR: Is it a fact that Government are aware that this practice has been going on for many years and are we to understand that Government have failed to find out any solution?

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister has replied to it already.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: As far as private medical colleges are concerned, Mysore has got three private medical colleges. The organisers of the medical colleges have been swindling money like anything and they are charging more than Rs. 25,000. . . .

MR. SPEAKER: I shall have to get the introduction deleted, so that the hon. Member may come to the question direct.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The capitation fee is of the order of Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000 depending upon the market. The organisers of the Gulbarga medical college have made nearly a crore of rupees and so also in the case of the Davangere and Belgaum medical colleges. May I know whether Government would raid the houses of the organisers of these three medical colleges so that they can confiscate the huge money that they have received from the students? It is becoming impossible at this rate to send students belonging to poor families to medical colleges, so far as Mysore State is concerned. Since Mysore is now under President's rule, may I know whether it is a fact that Members of Parliament from Mysore are demanding that Government should take over these medical colleges and are also asking for financial assistance from the Central Government in the alternative, and if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: We do not have this latest information which the hon. Member has just given about the rate of the capitation fee having gone up to Rs. 25,000 or Rs. 30,000. The information available with the Ministry is that in no case is it more than Rs. 10,000. We have taken note of the information given by the hon. Member and we shall certainly inquire into the matter and take whatever remedial measures are possible.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I know whether it is a fact or not that a deputation of the students of the Pataliputra Medical College had called on the hon. Minister and made a representation to him, and arising out of that, whether in view of the fact that the college has got Rs. 60 lakhs in the bank out of the collections made from the students including foreign students, Government would tell us here and now whether they are going to take over this medical college so that the students are not obliged to remain frustrated and dejected?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: The deputation to which the hon. Member refers did meet me, and I had promised to go into the matter, and after contacting the people concerned to find a solution. In fact, I wanted to find a solution, but afterwards some boys came and told me that the Government of Bihar had already taken over the college, and, therefore, there was no such problem any more. Therefore, I gave up the matter. Therefore, there is no question now. If any question arises, I shall certainly take personal interest in the matter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: This is also a Rs. 60 lakhs question.

DR. MELKOTE: Is it not a fact that in the past Government had held out assurances several times on the floor of this House that they would not allow the capitation fees to be taken and that no more mushroom colleges of this type would be allowed to come up? Is it not a fact that many more such colleges have come up and many such colleges have been collecting such funds even now?

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: It is a matter of legislative measure which the hon. Member is suggesting, we can consider it on our own or on the basis of the strength of feelings expressed in this House. But I am

not aware of any such decision and no further opening of such colleges would be allowed. There is no such law under which such a provision can be implemented.

So far as the States are concerned, most of these colleges are functioning precisely because the State universities affiliate these colleges. It is, therefore, primarily a matter for the States to consider and the Centre cannot just ride roughshod over the opinions, views and policies of the State Governments.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: There are newspaper reports which indicate that after this unholy episode of the Pataliputra Medical College, a new medical college has sprung up in Patna, with which have been associated some names of public importance. I find even the name of our hon. Speaker mentioned as a patron. How can we allow such colleges to come up based merely on donations? Will Government look into this and stop such malpractices?

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: The Speaker's name should not be dragged into this.

SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT: I have already explained Government's policy.

डी० आई० जेड क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली में बहुमंजिले भवनों का निर्माण

* 459. श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि डी० आई० जेड क्षेत्र, नई दिल्ली, में टाइप चार के आठ मंजिला क्वार्टरों के निर्माण में कितना समय लगने की सम्भावना है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): 94 Type IV quarters (8 storeyed) now under construction in the DIZ area are expected to be completed by 1972.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री बतायेंगे कि नयी दिल्ली में बनने वाले क्वार्टरों की निर्धारित अवधि क्या थी और उसमें देरी होने का क्या कारण है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : देरी कोई ज्यादा

तो नहीं हुई, थोड़ी-सी हुई है क्योंकि स्टील की सप्लाई में मुश्किल आ रही थी।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री बतायेंगे कि ये क्वार्टर बनने के बाद जनता को किराये पर दिये जाने वाले हैं या सरकारी कर्मचारियों को दिये जायेंगे ? ये क्वार्टर किस उद्देश्य से बनाये गए हैं ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : गवर्नमेन्ट एम्प्लॉय को दिये जायेंगे।

श्री सोहन लाल : क्या आवास मंत्री बतायेंगे कि चार-पांच साल से शादी खामपुर में चार मंजिले क्वार्टर बनने के बाद खाली पड़े हुए हैं उसका क्या कारण है ? अभी तक वे खाली क्यों पड़े हुए हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस सवाल को किसी और वक्त पूछ लें। यह सवाल तो बनने वालों के बार में है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: No, these quarters which I think the hon. member is referring to, do not belong to Government.

बिड़ला भवन को महात्मा गांधी स्मारक का रूप देना

* 461. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :** क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिड़ला भवन को महात्मा गांधी स्मारक का रूप देने के लिये वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में कोई राशि नियत की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कितना व्यय होगा ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Rs. 35 lakhs have been provided for expenditure in the financial year 1971-72 for acquiring Birla Bhawan for its conversion into a Memorial to Mahatma Gandhi. The proceedings for

acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act are being taken by the Delhi Administration. At this stage, the amount that will actually be spent cannot be indicated.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : मैं आपके द्वारा मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब बिड़ला जी ने कह दिया कि हम बिड़ला भवन देने के लिए तैयार हैं तो उसको अपने कब्जे में लेने के रास्ते में सरकार को कौन सी दिक्कत सामने आ रही है ? अभी तक सरकार ने उसको लिया क्यों नहीं है ?

श्री आई० के० गुजराल : इस हाउस में दो एक दफा पहले बात हुई थी और आनरेबिल मेम्बर को याद होगा कि बिड़ला जी ने जो आफ़र भेजा था उसमें कुछ शर्तें थीं और उन शर्तों के ऊपर लेना मुश्किल था। इसलिए यह ठीक समझा गया कि उसको एक्वायर कर लिया जाये।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने कहा कि उन्होंने कुछ शर्तें रखी थीं तो क्या मंत्री महोदय उन शर्तों को बतायेंगे ताकि सदन को जानकारी हो सके ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इसके बनने में कितना समय लग जायेगा—क्या इसका कुछ अन्दाज़ है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हाउस में काफी डिस्कस हो चुका है। . . . (व्यवधान) . . .

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Dealing with the second question of my hon. friend first, I cannot indicate just now the time that will be taken to complete the memorial for two reasons. One is that the acquisition is not yet complete, and the second is that we will then work out the details as to what is to be done there as a memorial.

So far as the first question is concerned, the hon. Member will recall that this was discussed in this House some time ago. First there was difficulty about fixing of price. Second, there was a demand for giving of alternative land. All these things were discussed from time to time and before this House was re-constitu-

ted, it was decided that it was better to acquire it under the Land Acquisition Act:

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know whether it is a fact that these acquisition proceedings which are going on are being delayed because Government has not made up its mind for the compensation to be paid for such acquisition. What is the amount of compensation and what are the reasons for paying compensation for this particular House.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: I can assure him that Government's mind has not only been made up, but it is being implemented in the sense that we have already moved for the acquisition of the site; the Delhi Administration has been asked to move the Acquisition Collector to fix the prices, so that the land can be acquired. Also, in the Budget, an amount for acquisition has been provided. What will be paid ultimately depends upon the acquisition proceedings and what the collector fixes.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: May I know whether any negotiations are going on with regard to the compensation to be paid to Birlas, or whether the compensation is going to be determined in the court only?

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: No negotiations are going on. The price will be determined by the Land Acquisition Collector.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Government wait till legislation on urban property ceiling is brought, so that the Government and the nation may be benefited?

MR. SPEAKER: It is a suggestion for action.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: There is an authorisation in favour of Shri K. Halder for question No. 468.

MR. SPEAKER: We shall consider it after all the questions.

Shortage of Crude for Barauni Refinery

* 473. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Barauni Refinery would face shortage of crude after some time; and
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The Barauni Refinery receives approximately 2 million tonnes of crude from the Assam fields. The production of the Assam fields will begin to decline after about 5 years. Consequently, the supplies to Barauni would also correspondingly reduce. However, a scheme has been approved for processing of imported crude in the Barauni Refinery. This scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1973 and envisages certain modifications to the Refinery Plant. In the first instance, imported crude will be supplied to the 3rd million tonne unit. If and when the available supplies of Assam crude for Barauni Refinery decreases, the shortfall will have to be made up by locating other sources of crude.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: What is the amount of investment that would be required for modification in Barauni Refinery?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I am sorry at the moment I do not have the amount that will be required for the modifications. The cost of upgradation of oil pipeline as estimated in 1967-68 was about Rs. 6 crores.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: If there are going to be imports for meeting the requirements of Barauni what would be their order, year to year, if there is shortage from Assam?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: As a matter of fact I have pointed out that for the extra one million tonne capacity which exists in Barauni, one million tonne will have to be imported. When we start the excess one million tonne after completing the modifications that we are proposing, we shall be in a position to use the Rustom crude and also the Raksh crude that will come in. Supplies from Naharkotia and Moran would start declining from 1976; in 1975 it would be 2.20 million tonnes from Naharkotia and 0.41 from Moran; from 1967 onwards they will go on declining gradually from 1.84 to 1.08 million tonnes from Naharkotia and to 0.21 instead of 0.41 from Moran. To that extent imports will have to increase.

DR. MELKOTE: Did not the Government expect this shortage and have they planned for the future properly?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: It is known that there will be shortage. At the moment our

crude production is 6.5 million tonnes and we hope to reach about 8.5 million tonnes by the year 1973-74. By that time our refining capacity would be to the tune of 26-27 million tonnes and to that extent there would be shortfall. All possible efforts are being made by the ONGC onshore and offshore to locate new sources of crude.

श्री अमल सिंह: मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ कि बरौनी रिफाइनरी लास पर काम कर रही है या प्राफिट पर काम कर रही है? अगर प्राफिट पर काम कर रही है तो कितना प्राफिट हो रहा है?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: सवाल तो कुछ और ही है। यह सवाल इससे उठता नहीं है।

SHRI P. C. SETHI: I shall inform the Member later on.

Integrated Cancer Centre in Eastern Zone at Calcutta

*476. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU:** Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

whether the recommendations of Cancer Committee set up by Government in 1965 and as approved by Planning Commission on the 13th April, 1971 with regard to the setting up of an integrated cancer centre in the Eastern Zone at Calcutta under one autonomous body with representatives from Government and various bodies including those of Deshbandhu Memorial Trust and Chittaranjan Cancer Hospital have since been implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): The details for setting up of Regional Cancer Research Centres including the Centre in the Eastern Zone at Calcutta are being worked out.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Cancer has been considered to be a real evil to human society today, but the hon. Minister has made it such a short business. I am taken by great surprise really. Now, may I know whether it is a fact that cancer research is being severely hampered due to the lack of clinical facilities attached to the research institutes and, if so, the details thereof?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: We cannot claim that all the clinical facilities have been offered. All these recommendations of the Committee which had gone into the details of the working of the different regional centres are being studied and the grant of advance by way of further financial assistance is being considered.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it a fact that although there is great demand and great necessity for doing full research in cancer and other like diseases, is it a fact that the Health Ministry had a surplus of funds during the last allocation to the tune of Rs. 1½ crores and, if so, what is the reason for keeping this amount unspent?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Sir, I do not know exactly the amount that has remained unspent on that head. But before we advance money, we should see if the schemes are workable and the schemes are notionally approved by the concerned authorities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Is it a fact that the money has remained unspent after allocation? That is the question.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: I said that about the exact amount I could not answer.

DR. MELKOTE: When did the Ministry formulate this and why has it taken such a long time to implement it?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The Committee's report has been received only recently. So, we have to consult the Planning Commission and some other bodies before we implement it, and we are expediting the matter as early as possible in the circumstances.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: May I know whether it is a fact that the decision has been taken by the Ministry concerned that the same eastern zone cancer research institute will be set up at Calcutta and, if so, whether it is going to be set up at the Chittaranjan Cancer Centre and, if so, whether it is a fact that there has been a lot of complaint about the working of the Chittaranjan cancer hospital, about its management, about corruption, dereliction of duties on the part of doctors and other staff etc., and whether the Government will enquire into the mismanagement of the Chittaranjan cancer hospital?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: Yes, Sir. The proposed centre will be set up at the Chittaranjan National Cancer Centre, it is also true that some complaints have been received at the Government level and also reported in the local press. We are going into those complaints.

Arrest of Air Force Officer at Gauhati for Passing Secret News to Pakistan

* 480. **SHRI R. V. BADE:**
SHRI SUBODH HANSDA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Air Force Officer posted at Borjhar Airport at Gauhati has been arrested on the charge of passing the secret news to Pakistan;

(b) how long he was indulging in this act of anti-national activities; and

(c) whether any enquiry has been made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c). A Corporal of the Indian Air Force posted at Borjhar airport at Gauhati has been arrested under the Official Secrets Act, for being in possession of classified service papers and documents.**

The matter is still under investigation.

SHRI R. V. BADE: May I know when the man was arrested, when you got the information and how long the investigation is pending?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: This corporal has been serving with the Air Force since March, 1968. We started suspecting him because he was seen in such suspicious circumstances. His house was searched on 11th March, 1971. He was placed under suspension and arrested. We have been interrogating him and trying to find out some material evidence, so that we can proceed against him in a proper manner.

SHRI R. V. BADE: Who are the other officers who were in contact with this man and who gave him the information?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: There are two officers who have been suspended because of misappropriation of public funds. They were also in Gauhati airport. A court of enquiry was appointed and they held that these officers should be charged for embezzlement of Government funds. Both are under suspension since 21st December 1970 and disciplinary proceedings are in progress.

SHRI R. V. BADE: I asked about the officers who gave this information to this man.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I have already said that there were allegations against this corporal that he has taken some classified document,** but we have not yet given up the matter. We are still investigating it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: The corporal has been arrested under the Official Secrets Act. The minister said that he had some classified information. Who gave him the classified information?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: He was working in the air force station at Borjhar airport. We had some suspicion. Then his house was searched. Certain classified documents were recovered from his house. After that, we have set up this enquiry which is still in progress. How he came into the possession of the classified documents, etc. are under enquiry. The enquiry is not yet completed. There was an allegation that there might be some complicity of this particular officer with Pakistani espionage.** We are trying to find out further facts. We are going deeper into it so that we can conclusively establish the facts.

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA: Just now the Minister said that the charges have not been substantiated and the enquiry is still proceeding. Will not his remark ** affect the further course of the enquiry?

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: It is not likely because I have not said that the enquiry has been completed.** By further enquiry, it may be substantiated.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: If the inquiry is continuing, why should the hon. Minister say that. **

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair. vide col 23.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the hon. Minister be able to tell us how many officers and non-commissioned officers have been tackled on suspicion or specific charges of doing spying or passing over classified documents during the last one year?

MR. SPEAKER: This is not relevant.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I asked whether he will be able to tell us.

MR. SPEAKER: Even if he is able to, that is not relevant here.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I would like to know from the hon. Minister if this is a departmental inquiry or court of inquiry, as they say in the Army Act, and whether this matter was not at all referred to either the Central Intelligence or the Military Intelligence, to probe further deep into the matter; if so, the reason thereof.

MR. SPEAKER: The Minister may avoid reference to any matter which may affect the result of the inquiry.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: We have pressed into service all such agencies that we have to effectively find out and reach the root of the matter as to how such a junior officer as this came into such a position that he could reach such classified material. We are going into the matter and we hope that we shall be able to reach some conclusion soon.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA: I want to know whether the statement just now made by the Minister ** will prejudice the course of the inquiry against him.

SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA: I do not think it will** We are continuing with the inquiry.

MR. SPEAKER: Portions in the Minister's reply which may affect the further course of enquiry, stand expunged.

Re. Q. 468

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER: Sir, Shri Robin Sen has authorised me to put question No. 468.

Expunged as ordered by the Chair,

Study on Liver Cancer

* 469. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA:**
SHRI DHARAMRAO
AFZALPURKAR:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to conduct study on liver cancer based on Russian Model;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the progress made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I know whether the Government has made any attempt to explore the possibility of taking the Russian method of curing liver cancer in this country; if so, what is the reaction?

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The scheme is under way in the All India Institute of Medical Sciences to produce liver cancer in monkeys by introducing Benzene Biethyl nitrosamine. Preliminaries have been worked out and it is too early to say something definite about it.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: May I know whether the Government has made any attempt to collect information about the development of liver cancer in this country; if so, what is the brief outline?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): The question concerns liver cancer based on Russian model. We have said, according to the best of our information, there is no such model. No information has been available.

MR. SPEAKER: He wants it on the Mysore model.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: This Government should adopt that model.

Expansion of Koyali Refinery in Gujarat

*470. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert committee appointed by Government has recommended expansion of the Koyali Refinery in Gujarat; .

(b) if so, what are their main recommendations; and

(c) whether Government have accepted those recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The expert committee has not yet submitted its report.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA: How much time will be taken for the submission of the report?

SHRI P. C. SETHI: We are trying our best to have this report as soon as possible. We have also submitted this matter to be studied by a foreign expert. The picture of crude supply has also changed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Sir, one day's allowance should be deducted of those Members who are absent.

MR. SPEAKER: No; I think, more allowance should be given for absence to complete the list.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Sir, I want to make a submission. Shri Robin Sen has authorised Shri Krishna Chandra Halder to put question No. 468 on his behalf. According to the Rules, may I request you to be kind enough to allow him?

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, he can ask it.

Eradication of Eye Disease Amongst Students in Delhi

*468. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (on behalf of SHRI ROBIN SEN):

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 75 per cent of the students in Delhi, particularly students of

Delhi University, are being affected by eye disease;

(b) if so, the reason for the failure of Health Services in eradicating the disease; and

(c) the steps taken by Government with regard to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) A survey was conducted in 1970 by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. According to this, a large percentage of students suffered from trachoma and other diseases.

(b) and (c). All those who needed medical attendance were given treatment.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER: I want to know the reasons for this disease.

SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA: The exact causes of this disease have not yet been decided but some congenital and other local influences are underlying this disease and these are being studied.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is not on account of the deficiency of vitamin A, that is, milk and other things.

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): That is so; that is one of the important causes.

MR. SPEAKER: Question Hour is over.

SHRIMATI JEYALAKSHMI: Sir. . .

MR. SPEAKER: You have got up after I said, the Question Hour is over.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: She is a lady Member.

AN HON. MEMBER: Be chivalrous.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: It is her maiden question.

MR. SPEAKER: That will be setting a bad precedent. I am sorry. I very much wanted to oblige you. I cannot do it now.

SHRI PILOO MODY: The rule has got the better of chivalry.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Shortage of Qualified Doctors and Nurses in RMY Hospitals

* 454. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the MINISTER OF DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of qualified doctors and nurses in the army hospitals particularly in the border areas;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) what steps are being taken to recruit and post adequate number of doctors and nurses in the military hospitals as also to provide modern equipment of surgery particularly in hospitals in the border areas?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) There is an overall shortage of doctors in the Army Medical Corps and Nursing Service. There is no shortage in Dental Corps. But all hospitals including those in the border areas are adequately staffed.

(b) The shortage is mainly due to poor response from civilian doctors and nurses because of hazards of military service.

(c) Wide publicity is being given to opportunities for employment/career in Military Medical and Nursing Services through press, radio and periodical visits to Medical Colleges.

Military hospitals, including those located in border areas, are provided with modern and sophisticated equipment for investigation and treatment. The question of improving them is under continuous examination in the light of advances made in the field of medical sciences.

Allotment of Agricultural Land to Members of Armed forces

* 455. SHRI MANI RAM GODARA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether promises were made during the Chinese aggression and Indo-Pak conflict for allotment of agricultural lands to the members of the Armed Forces;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government up to now;

(c) the number of servicemen, Ex-service-

men and their dependents who have been allotted lands and the total area so far allotted, State-wise; and

(d) the future programme of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) and (b). In 1963, all State Governments/Administrations were requested to extend special concessions, including settlement of agricultural land, to ex-servicemen and, specially, to the dependants of Service personnel who were killed in action, and to ex-servicemen. Almost all State Governments/Administrations amended their land settlement procedures and rules and made allotments of land to ex-servicemen, individually or co-operative societies of ex-servicemen.

(c) Since settlement of land is made by State Governments under their respective land revenue laws/rules through their local offices, up-to-date information regarding total area of land settled, is not available. The collection of such statistics from the various States within a reasonable period of time is not feasible.

(d) The matter is pursued with the State Governments/Administrations, so that maximum benefits accrue to the ex-servicemen.

Strike by Workers of Indian Oil Corporation in Cochin

* 457. SHRI B. N. REDDY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the strike launched by the workers of Indian Oil Corporation in Cochin area, Kerala State on the 17th May, in support of their demands;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to redress their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The two main demands of the striking workers are:

(i) upgradation of status of Cochin town

for purposes of getting an increase in City Compensatory and House Rent Allowances; and

- (ii) Cancellation of transfer of certain workers from Ernakulam to other depots in Kerala.

(c) The Indian Oil Corporation are looking into these demands.

Plan for the Family Consulting Units in the Universities

* 460. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have chalked out any plan for the family consulting units in the Universities to advise the youth on family life and education;

(b) whether Government have considered the suggestion of Dr. Fonseca, Director, Council of Family Planning on sex education; and

(c) if so, the main suggestions made and action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The suggestions of Dr. Fonseca of the Indian Social Institute, which have just been received, will be given due consideration.

C. G. H. S. for Pensioners and their Families

* 463. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred Question No. 1098 on the 2nd March, 1970 and state the progress made in the Plan to extend the Health Schemes to the pensioners and their families throughout India through C. G. H. S.?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): The Central Government Health Scheme has been introduced so far only in Delhi, Bombay and Allahabad. In these three places medical facilities under the scheme are available to Central Government pensioners also. The scheme can be introduced only in

cities where there is a substantial concentration of Central Government employees.

It is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide medical care to their pensioners.

Shortage of Medicines in Rural Areas

* 464. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI N. K. SANGHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of medicines in the rural areas due to reduction in commission under the Drugs Act and the retailers are finding it unremunerative to stock more stocks of medicines; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to mitigate the difficulties of the rural people and to ensure a steady flow of medicines in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir. It is not correct that there is acute shortage of medicines generally in the rural areas due to reduction in trade commission under the Drugs (Prices Control) Order. However, shortages of certain brands of medicines have been reported from certain areas. These shortages are attributable to cause other than reduction in the trade commission.

(b) Steps taken to remove shortages are:

- (i) import of additional quantities of bulk drugs through the State Trading Corporation.
- (ii) Expansion of indigenous capacity for bulk drugs.
- (iii) Encouraging manufacturers to step up production of medicines reported to be in short supply.

Some improvement has taken place during the last month with the arrival of bulk drugs being imported by the State Trading Corporation and further improvement in the situation is expected to take place in the next two to three months.

Pilferage and Sale of Military Ammunition and Small Arms

*465. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether he is aware that Military Ammunition and small arms are pilfered and sold in the market;

(b) the estimated loss annually incurred by the Department by such activities; and

(c) the steps taken so far to prevent such activities?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) to (c). Some cases of pilferage and sale of arms and ammunition from Defence establishments have come to the notice of Government. Necessary action has been taken to recover them, and to punish the persons responsible. A number of security measures have also been initiated to prevent recurrence of such thefts.

Requirement of Vijayanta Tank Plates

*466. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of India are in a position to make available all the requirements of Vijayanta tank plates from the Hindustan Steel;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the efforts which Government are making to meet the requirements in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Requirements of armour plates for Vijayanta tanks are being met by Hindustan Steel Ltd., to the extent of 65%. The remainder are being imported for lack of capacity in Hindustan Steel Ltd.

(c) An expert committee representing both users and producers has been appointed recently by Government to examine ways and means to step up production at Hindustan Steel Ltd. to meet the full requirements of Heavy Vehicles Factory.

Central Government Building Lying Vacant Near Raipur

*467. MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a building constructed by the Government of India near Raipur at a cost of over Rs. 12 lakhs is lying vacant for about two and a half years;

(b) if so, the purpose for which the said building was constructed; and

(c) the reasons for not putting the said building to any use?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of a Fertilizer Factory at Paradeep

*471. SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK: SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fertilizer Corporation of India have since submitted the Report regarding setting up a Fertilizer Factory at Paradeep in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the nature of their main recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Grants to Voluntary Organisations wishing to set up Hospitals in Rural Areas

*472. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give grants to voluntary organisations wishing to set up hospitals particularly in rural areas;

(b) if so, whether the proposal has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof and the

response received from the voluntary organisations and charitable institutions to the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) to (c). A scheme for giving grants to voluntary organisations setting up hospitals in/for rural areas is under consideration in consultation with the State Governments. The grant-in-aid is proposed to be given on 1/3 basis viz. 1/3 each will be shared by the Central Government and the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administration and the balance 1/3 will be met by the Grantee institution.

The State Governments and the Union Territory Administration have been requested to give their broad acceptance to the proposal. On receipt of the replies from the State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations the scheme will be finalised.

Revision of Agreement with National Iranian Oil Company for supply of Darius Crude to Madras Refinery

***474. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN:
SHRI RAJA KULKARNI:**

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Iran had not agreed to the revision of the price formula in the Agreement with them for supply of Darius crude for Madras Refinery;

(b) whether the price of Darius crude is already higher than the price of crude imported by the three private sector oil refineries in India;

(c) the steps Government have taken to bring down the price of Darius Crude; and

(d) whether India will unilaterally withdraw from the agreement and make use of its share of Rostam crude for the Madras Refinery?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The contract is not with Iran as such, but with the National Iranian Oil Company and the Pan American International Oil Company (an affiliate of Amoco). The Sellers had in April 1970, when a delegation from India visited Iran, refused to revise the price formula. More recently, however, they have agreed to discuss the subject again, and to do so with a view to finding a satisfactory solution.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). As the matter is to be discussed with the Sellers as indicated under (a) it is not desirable at this juncture to indicate possibilities of a hypothetical nature. Government is hopeful that a mutually satisfactory solution may be found.

Selection of Candidates for Short Service Commissions and Regular Commissions by Allahabad Selection Board

***475. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of selected candidates for Short Service Commission is lowest in the Allahabad Selection Board Centre for the last four years, whereas previously 60 per cent to 75 per cent candidates were selected from this centre which has now been selecting only 5 per cent to 10 per cent of the candidates; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the percentage of selected candidates for regular commission in the Army is the lowest at Allahabad Selection Board Centre in comparison to other Centres; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) The percentage of selection at Allahabad Centre during the last four years, has been nearly the same as at other Centres. Figures of selection at Allahabad for period earlier to 1967, are not readily available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

U. K. refusal to stop Aid to Pakistan

***477. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of United Kingdom has refused to stop aid to Pakistan in response to India's Prime Minister's appeal to bring pressure on Pakistan for a political settlement in East Bengal; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The British Secretary of State for Foreign

and Commonwealth Affairs has stated in the House of Commons on the 8th of this month that while development schemes already under way in Pakistan are not being stopped, no new aid is being supplied to the Government of Pakistan. He has also stated that all the members of the Aid Pakistan Consortium have made it clear to the Pakistan Government that there must be a proper political framework within which aid can be injected into Pakistan. The British Government have also impressed on the President of Pakistan the need for a political settlement which can give the refugees from East Bengal the confidence to return to their homes.

Decentralisation of Central Government Offices in Delhi

* 479. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the high pressure on land in the Capital, Government propose to embark upon a programme of decentralisation of the Central Government offices; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): (a) and (b). It has been the avowed policy of the Government, for the following reasons, to shift such of the Central Government offices out of Delhi as could function from other places without detriment to their administrative efficiency:—

- (i) The possibility of further construction of office and residential accommodation in Delhi is extremely limited having regard to the excessive pressure on land and the various civic services due to the steady large scale increase in population.
- (ii) To relieve congestion both in the matter of office and residential accommodation.
- (iii) To make provision for the possible expansion activities of Ministries/Departments such as Defence, External Affairs, Home, etc. which should necessarily on strategic and

other considerations be retained in Delhi.

Some success has been achieved. Further steps that should be taken with a view to achieving better results in deconcentration of offices outside the Capital are under examination by the Government.

Preparations by Pakistan to Launch a Major Operation across Cease fire Line in Kashmir

* 302. SHRI H. M. PATEL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the Press report appearing in the *Hindustan Times* of 2nd February, 1971 regarding the statement made by the President of Pakistan-occupied Kashmir that preparations to launch a major operation across the ceasefire line are under way in the area and calling for unconventional warfare including guerilla action in intensifying the war of liberation in Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) and (b). Government have seen the Press report referred to. Government are aware of the training being imparted to Pakistani personnel in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir in guerilla tactics. The developments across the cease-fire line in J. & K. continue to be watched and taken into account in our defence plans.

Special Allowances for Doctors of C. H. S. Working in Difficult Areas

2003. SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state what special allowance has been sanctioned for doctors belonging to Central Health Service posted to difficult stations lacking urban facilities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): A special medical allowance @ Rs. 150/- p.m. has been sanctioned for C. H. S. doctors who are posted to such difficult stations as are categorised as category 'D' stations by the Government of India.

राजस्थान और मध्य प्रदेश के प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन केन्द्रों के लिए संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि से सहायता

2004. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में उन प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों की संख्या कितनी है जो परिवार नियोजन केन्द्र के रूप में काम करते हैं;

(ख) इन केन्द्रों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि से कितनी सहायता प्राप्त हुई है तथा गत तीन वर्षों में इन्हें किस प्रकार की सहायता दी गई है; और

(ग) क्या ऐसे सभी केन्द्रों को संयुक्त राष्ट्र अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय बाल आपात निधि की ओर से प्राप्त हुई जीप गाड़ियां दी गई हैं ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री ए० के० किष्कू) : (क) मुख्य ग्राम परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र प्रत्येक प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र का एक अंग होते हैं। इन राज्यों में निम्नलिखित केन्द्र कार्य कर रहे हैं :—

राज्य	स्थापित किए गए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र	ग्राम परिवार कल्याण नियोजन केन्द्र
मध्य प्रदेश	446	441
राजस्थान	232	232

(ख) प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र के लिए उपकरण, जन स्वास्थ्य परिचारिका महिला स्वास्थ्य बीक्षिका, किट, मिडवाइफ किट, रेफी-जिरेटर, माईक्रोस्कोप, मोजन एवं औषध अनुपूरक सेट, गाड़ियों आदि के रूप में यूनिसेफ सहायता, पूर्ण अथवा आंशिक, उन प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्रों को दी जाती है जो विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन/यूनीसेफ तथा भारत सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित कतिपय कसौटी पर पूरे उतरते हैं। वर्ष

1968, 1969 और 1970 के दौरान निम्न-लिखित केन्द्र को यूनिसेफ सहायता प्राप्त हुई है :—

राज्य	पूर्ण सहायता	आंशिक सहायता
मध्य प्रदेश	85	12
राजस्थान	20	16

प्राप्त हुई सहायता का मूल्य निकाला जा रहा है।

(ग) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान केवल 100 प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य केन्द्र (84 मध्य प्रदेश में और 16 राजस्थान में) यूनिसेफ गाड़ियों की सप्लाई के योग्य हुए हैं।

Allowance to Air Force Officers

2005. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state: the rates of (1) qualification allowance, (2) special disturbance allowance, (3) field service benefits, (4) travelling and daily allowance, and (5) allowances for a married accommodation, furniture electricity and water given to (1) officers, and (2) other ranks in the Air Force?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): A statement is laid on the table of the House [Placed in Library. See No. LT—408/71].

Denial of Grade III Posts of Stenographers to Steno-Typists of Armed Forces Headquarters

2006. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Steno-typists of the Armed Forces Headquarters have been denied Grade III posts of Stenographers to enable them to come at par with the Central Secretariat Stenographers; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) and (b). The question of introduction of Grade III posts of Stenographers in the Armed Forces Headquarters Stenographers' Service is under consideration of Government.

Appeal of Indians in United States to Prime Minister Regarding Recognition to Bangla Desh Government

2007. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indians living in U. S. had appealed the Prime Minister to recognise the Government of Bangla Desh; and

(b) whether they also criticised our diplomatic mission in U. S. for its ineffective work in connection with the development in Bangla Desh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). A group of nine Indians claiming to represent Indian organisations in New York handed over a memorandum to our Permanent Representative in New York which contained an appeal for the recognition of Bangla Desh and alleged, amongst other things, that our diplomacy had not done enough to arouse the conscience of the world on the atrocities committed by the Government of Pakistan in East Bengal. It was explained to them that the question of recognition was under constant review by the Government of India. Countries took a stand on the East Bengal situation in the light of their own interests. It was not fair to blame Indian diplomacy merely because others might not have been as forthright as India. India continues to try to remove any misconceptions they might have about the East Bengal situation.

Steps taken to Exercise Checks at Airports

2008. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to check at the airport all diplomatic bags and also to carry out personal body search of all diplomats;

(b) if so, the reasons for taking such action;

(c) the further steps Government have taken to exercise check at the airport without causing inconvenience to the passengers; and

(d) the result thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Although diplomatic bags are exempt from search but diplomats, like all others, are subject to personal search.

(b) These steps have been taken in order to ensure the safety of passengers and aircraft, following the recent hijacking of an Indian Airlines Fokkar Friendship aircraft to Pakistan on 30th January, 1971 and its subsequent blowing up.

(c) and (d). All possible security measures are being taken to strengthen security arrangements at our airports without causing inconvenience to passengers. The result are considered satisfactory.

Eye-Disease Epidemic in Madras

2009. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a highly infectious eye-disease described as anjictiontis has affected a large number of people in Madras and suburbs;

(b) whether the disease is rapidly spreading out as an epidemic;

(c) if so, the cause of the disease; and

(d) the steps taken to fight the disease?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Yes, an eye disease known as Conjunctivitis has affected a large section of the people in Madras and its suburbs.

(c) It is suspected that the disease is due to a virus infection.

(d) It is for the State Health authorities to take adequate measure to combat this disease. The State Administrative Medical Officers have been advised to take the following line of prophylaxis and treatment as a community measure:—

I. Prophylaxis: Sulphacitamide drops 10%

II. Treatment 1. Tetracycline ointment
(Local) OR

2. Chloramphenicol ointment
OR

3. Soframycin ointment
OR

4. Contralene Cream

III. At a later stage:

Oral Treatment

(especially for

severe cases): 1. Sulpha tablets long acting B.D.

Plan to improve Hospitals run by the Centre

2010. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM:
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANAPALLI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any plan to improve hospitals run by the Centre; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). A Working Group has been constituted to study the working of two Central Government Hospitals and two Centrally aided Institutions, namely:—

1. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.
2. Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.
3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
4. Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.

The report of the Committee has not yet been finalised.

Constitutional Amendment on Acquisition of Lands for Slum Improvement

2011. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE:
Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Tamil Nadu Government has urged the Centre to bring forward a Constitutional Amendment to provide for speedy acquisition of lands for slum improvement; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Manufacture of Marine Diesel Engine at Ranchi

2012. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's first marine diesel engine is likely to be manufactured at Ranchi; and

(b) if so, the total production and the date by which the marine diesel engine is likely to come in the market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The marine Diesel Engine Project, Ranchi, which has recently gone into production, will be manufacturing about 10 medium powered G. V. type engines during 1971-72. The first engine is expected to be completed by July 1971. At full production, the rated annual capacity of the Plant for various types of engines is 6 Nos. of high-powered engines, 60 Nos. of medium-powered engines and 100 Nos. of low-powered engines.

संवर कृषा बांध के लिए केन्द्रीय सहायता

2013. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय: क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने प्रस्तावित बांध के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से वित्तीय सहायता मांगी है ताकि मध्यप्रदेश में मुरैना जिले के करहाल आदिमजाति क्षेत्र में पेय जल की सप्लाई की जा सके;

(ख) क्या इस क्षेत्र में लोगों को ग्रीष्म काल में कई मील की दूरी से पेय जल लाना पड़ता है;

(ग) उक्त क्षेत्र में पेय जल की सप्लाई के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(घ) उक्त बांध के लिये राज्य सरकार को कितनी वित्तीय सहायता दी जायेगी और कब तक दी जायेगी ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) :
(क) से (घ). सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

Crash Programme for Development of Potential Growth Towns

2014. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether an expert in Town and Country Planning had proposed a crash programme of developing 300 potential growth towns in the country in an effort to eradicate the problems of poverty, unemployment and housing shortage; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof and the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes. A memorandum containing such a proposal is said to have been submitted to the Expert Committee on Unemployment set up by the Ministry of Labour and Rehabilitation, by an official of the Delhi Development Authority.

(b) The proposals in the memorandum are:—

- (1) A programme should be launched to develop 300 potential growth towns in rich but undeveloped areas in the country-side.
- (2) A rural development corporation, with an initial capital of Rs. 50 crores, should be set up to help in setting up small scale industries.

The suggestions in all such memoranda will first have to be considered by the Expert Committee on Unemployment to whom they are addressed; it is only thereafter that the question of Government's reaction to them would arise.

1971 as Nutrition Year

2015. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have urged the United Nations to declare 1971 as Nutrition Year;

(b) the broad features of this declaration; and

(c) the names of other countries who have agreed to this proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Scarcity of Drinking Water in Royalseema Andhra Pradesh

2016. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Royalseema area of Andhra Pradesh has been indentified as the scarcity area;

(b) whether the Central Government sanctioned either grants or loans outside the Plan to take up schemes in this area;

(c) whether there is still acute scarcity of drinking water supply in Royalseema area; and

(d) whether any special allocation of funds has been made to provide necessary equipment, such as rigs etc. to provide drinking water supply in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as received.

Expenditure Incurred in Bringing Dr. Dharma Teja to India

2017. SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by Government in bringing Dr. Dharma Teja to India?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): An amount of Rs. 6,70,000 has so far been incurred on the extradition of Dr. Dharma Teja to

India. Bills towards fees of solicitors and counsels amounting to Rs. 2,98,400/- are pending for payment with the High Commission of India, London.

Development of Chandigarh Territory

2018. SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the rural areas of Chandigarh Union Territory little improvement has been visible in matter of sanitation and health, construction of water drains and approach roads and in the matter of rural housing;

(b) whether the contrast between the urban and the rural areas in the matter of development is rapidly growing; and

(c) whether Government are accelerating the plans of rural development ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Lack of Drinking water facilities for Taxi Drivers in Delhi

2019. SHRIMATI MUKUL BANERJEE: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the taxi drivers in Delhi are facing lot of difficulty for want of drinking water facilities and minimum civic amenities; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken or propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The exact position is being ascertained and the required information will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Import of Kerosene Oil from Soviet Union

2020. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import Kerosene Oil from Soviet Union;

(b) if so, the total quantity of Kerosene to be imported; and

(c) whether this will help to bring down the price prevailing in the country?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The estimated imports for 1971 are 4,25,000 tonnes.

(c) The prices fixed by the Government for deliveries ex-Oil Companies' storage points are determined on the basis of the recommendations made by the Oil Pricing Committee. These are common for imported as well as indigenously produced oil products. The retail selling prices of kerosene are fixed by the local state officials under the Essential Commodities Act, after taking into consideration the handling and transportation costs, sales tax, octroi and other such expenses.

Compensation to Immigrants from Burma and Pakistan

2021. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of immigrants from Burma and Pakistan who have been given compensation in lieu of their property left behind during the last two years; and *

(b) the number of cases pending regarding their compensation and the time likely to be taken for finalising such claims?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). No compensation has been given to refugees coming from Pakistan during the last two years as no compensation is payable to them. There are, therefore, no pending cases. The settlement of the assets of the repatriates from Burma is under discussion with the Government of Burma through diplomatic channels.

Seminar on Market Town and Spatial Development

2022. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a seminar on 'Market Towns and spatial development' was organised by the National Council of Applied Economic Research in the month of April, 1971;

(b) if so, whether it was stated in the seminar that if the benefits of industrial and agricultural developments are to reach a large section of the population, the country should have seven times the present number of market towns;

(c) the main recommendations of the seminar;

(d) Government's reaction thereto and the steps taken to implement the recommendations of the seminar in the interest of the large section of population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes.

(b) A statement to this effect is contained in one of the papers submitted for consideration in the Seminar.

(c) The Seminar considered three aspects of the subject, namely, (i) the role of market centres in the development process, (ii) towns as levers of industrial spread—role of industrial estates, and (iii) criteria for the selection of new and existing towns for purpose of development. The broad conclusions drawn on these aspects emphasise the need for systematic empirical research into the development of market towns, the need for development of industrial towns keeping in view the resource capacity in the regions in which they are located, the need to make market towns as viable selfsustaining units, and the need for ensuring adequate accessible resource endowments for industrial towns.

(d) The recommendations of the Seminar will be taken into account by the Government in framing their policies and programmes on the subject.

India's Plea to U. K. Re. Rhodesia

2023. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of U. K. has refused to accept the plea of India to compel the racist Government of Rhodesia to come to the correct path; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Government of India are of the view that the United Kingdom, as the administering power, has the ultimate responsibility for ensuring majority rule in Rhodesia, and that she should take effective measures, including the use of force, to bring down the illegal regime.

The U. K. Government's present stand is that they are seeking to ascertain through the talks which they have initiated with the illegal regime, whether a realistic basis exists for a negotiated settlement.

The Government of India have reiterated their view along with many other States at the Lusaka Summit Meeting, September 1970, at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference held at Singapore in January 1971 and at the United Nations in December 1970.

Report on Hijacking of Indian Plane to International Civil Aviation Organisation

2024. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan had submitted a report of its Committee on Hijacking of Indian plane to Lahore to the International Civil Aviation Organisation;

(b) if so, whether Government have seen the report; and

(c) whether Government have also submitted its case to that organisation?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to our information, a summary of the conclusions of the report has been submitted to the Organisation by Pakistan. It will be recalled that Pakistan had also issued to the Press an Official statement on the conclusion of the report.

(b) The Government has only seen the official statement mentioned above. We asked for the report from the Government of Pakistan but it has not yet been given to us.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Demands of Goa Shipyard Workers' Union

2025. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any charter of demands had been submitted to the management of Goa Shipyard by the Goa Shipyard Workers' Union with regard to their grievances;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to meet these demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Union has submitted a Charter of Demands on 8th May, 1971.

(b) The demands pertain to (i) the conversion of casual workers into temporary cadre and of temporary workers into permanent cadre; (ii) revision of the Dearness Allowance pattern; and (iii) grant of City Compensatory Allowance.

(c) The matter has been considered by the Management of the Goa Shipyard Ltd. The position is that a Memorandum of Settlement relating to the basic pay and allowances of the workmen was entered into by the Management with the Goa Shipyard Workers' Union on 8th September, 1969. This contains a stipulation that the settlement will remain in force upto 31st August, 1972 and will continue to remain in force even thereafter, unless terminated by either party according to law. The settlement further provides that during the period it remains in force, the workmen and the Workers' Union would not arise any dispute in connection with any of the points agreed to in the settlement. In view of these stipulations, the question of revision of Dearness Allowance or grant of City Compensatory Allowance does not arise. It may be added that City Compensatory Allowance is at present not admissible even to Government employees in Goa.

As regards conversion of casual workmen into temporary cadre and of temporary workmen into permanent cadre, this depends on various factors such as volume of work in the Company, vacancies, and length of service of the workmen, etc. When these factors warrant

such conversion, it is done in consultation with the workers' Union. Some temporary workmen were accordingly made permanent in March, 1971.

Demand by Goa Shipyard Workers for City Compensatory Allowance

2026. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the demand of the Goa Shipyard Workers for grant of city Compensatory Allowance; and

(b) if so, what decision has been taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The Management has considered the demand relating to the grant of City Compensatory Allowance. The position is that a Memorandum of Settlement relating to the basic pay and allowance of the workmen was entered into by the Management of the Yard with the Goa Shipyard Workers' Union on 8th September, 1969, which provides that the settlement would remain in force upto 31st August, 1972, and even thereafter unless terminated by either party according to law. It further provides that during the period it remains in force, the workmen and the Workers' Union would not raise any dispute in connection with any of the points agreed to in the settlement. In view of this provision in the Settlement, the question of grant of City Compensatory Allowance to the workmen of Goa Shipyard Ltd. does not arise. Moreover, City Compensatory Allowance is at present not admissible even to Government employees in Goa.

P. M. S Meeting with Opposition Leaders Regarding Sending of Delegations Abroad for Mobilisation of Public Opinion in Favour of Bangla Desh

2027. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD:
SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister held a meeting with the Opposition leaders in May,

and a decision was taken at that meeting to send a delegation abroad to mobilise public opinion with regard to affairs of Bangla Desh; and

(b) if so, the time by which the delegation will be sent abroad?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir; on the 7th and the 25th May, 1971. However, no decision was taken to send a delegation abroad. The Minister of External Affairs mentioned that the sending of Parliamentary delegations abroad was under consideration and, if any decision was taken, the Opposition leaders would be consulted about including members of their Parties.

(b) Does not arise.

Allotment of Type IV Government Accommodation in Delhi

2028. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Central Government employees who are entitled to type IV accommodation but who have been allotted type II accommodation in the Capital; and

(b) how many of them have already put in more than 15 years of service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Officers entitled to Type-IV accommodation are not normally allotted Type-II accommodation. Evidently, the Hon'ble Member wants to know the number of persons eligible for allotment of Type-IV accommodation but in occupation of Type-II accommodation. The number of such persons is 1,201 in the Capital.

(b) 743 out of 1201.

Coal-Based Fertilizer Plants at Talcher and Ramagundam

2029. DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY:
SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Coal-based fertiliser plants

at Talcher and Ramagundam have been approved by Government; and

(b) if so, the inter se priority allotted to these plants?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both the projects are being implemented simultaneously.

North Korean Trawlers with Arms Captured by Indian Navy in Ceylonese Waters

2030. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI SAMAR GUHA:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-papers report in which it has been stated that Indian Navy Patrol boats captured two North Korean trawlers with weapons in the Ceylonese waters;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The report was totally incorrect.

(c) Does not arise.

External Affairs Office in Calcutta

2031. SHRI P. GANGADEB:
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR:
SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are considering a proposal to open a branch of External affairs Ministry's Office at Calcutta (Pakistan Desk); and

(b) if so, the main reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) A branch office of the Ministry of External Affairs has been opened at Calcutta.

(b) To coordinate relief work for the evacuees from East Bengal who have entered various border States and also to maintain public relations with foreign visitors.

Shortage of Accommodation in Girl's Hostels in Delhi

2032. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA:
SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to shortage of accommodation in Girls' Hostels in Delhi, a number of employees in various offices residing out of Delhi are facing difficulties;

(b) if so, the number of Girls' Hostels and system of their managements;

(c) whether Government have received complaints regarding the arrangements in these hostels; and

(d) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) This Ministry is not aware as to whether a number of girls employees are residing outside Delhi for want of accommodation in girls hostels.

(b) There is only one Hostel for girls at Curzon Road consisting of 168 seats (136 rooms). This Hostel is managed by the Directorate of Estates. Allotment is made on the basis of waiting list maintained separately for Government servants and others. There is no Central Messing arrangement in the Hostel. The services are, however, provided by the Government.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) In view of 'c' above, this does not arise.

Jobs to Senior Military Officers After Retirement

2033. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether in accordance with the present service rules, many of the senior military officers retire from service at young age;

(b) whether those officers are provided with alternative jobs commensurate with their

ability and qualifications in defence establishments like ordnance factories to utilise their brain and experience properly and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government are considering any measures to check this brain-drain and evolving some scheme; and

(d) whether these young officers after retirement will be offered suitable employment opportunity on priority basis?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) to (d). Military officers of the rank of Colonel and above in the Army, and of equivalent ranks in the other two Services, retire from service on completing their full tenure between the ages of 50 to 60. Such of these officers as require—re-employment and register themselves with the Director General Resettlement, are sponsored for civil posts for which they are considered suitable, including such posts in Defence Establishments.

Permission for Purchase of Private properties Against House Building Loans

2034. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether at present, Government servants can either get loan for the construction of a house or purchase, against loans, houses constructed by Government/Local Semi-Government bodies but they are not allowed to purchase private properties against such loans;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the question of relaxing the relevant rules, thereby permitting Government servants to purchase private properties against loans sanctioned by the Ministry is under consideration?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) At present Government servants can get loans from the Government for the purpose of construction of a house including purchase of land from private parties, Government/Semi-Government bodies/Cooperative Societies. But loans are not admissible for purchase of houses/ready-built flats from private parties.

(b) The reasons for not granting advances

for purchase of ready-built houses from private parties are—

- (i) the grant of advances in such cases do not increase the national stock of houses in the country;
- (ii) it is difficult to assess the residual value of old houses;
- (iii) it is difficult to ensure that the old houses are kept in constant repair, to serve as good security; and
- (iv) the advances for purchase of old houses, if given, are liable to be abused.

(c) The Rules have already been relaxed to the extent that Government servants can obtain loans for purchase of ready built houses from Government/Semi-Government Organisation/State Government/Improvement Trusts/Registered Cooperative Societies. No further relaxation is under consideration.

Shortage of Residential Accommodation in Delhi

2035. SHRI R. S. PANDEY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of residential accommodation in Delhi and it is very difficult for the lower and middle income group persons to get the accommodation on reasonable rent; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to mitigate their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). As in other major cities of the country on account of the fast growth of population, there is considerable shortage of houses in Delhi and the rents at which houses are available are beyond the reach of many persons belonging to the lower income group.

The Government have taken a number of steps over the past several years to relieve the shortage of housing in the country including Delhi. Some of the measures adopted in Delhi are indicated below:

- (1) Implementation of the following six social housing schemes which aim at ameliorating the housing conditions of

persons belonging to the low and middle income groups etc.

- (i) Integrated Subsidised Housing Scheme for Industrial Workers and Economically Weaker Sections of Community;
- (ii) Low Income Group Housing Scheme;
- (iii) Slum Clearance/Improvement Scheme;
- (iv) Village Housing Projects Scheme;
- (v) Jhuggi & Jhopri Removal Scheme in Delhi; and
- (vi) Middle Income Group Housing Scheme.

According to progress reports received from the Union Territory Administration, so far, about 27,300 tenements/houses have been constructed under these scheme in addition to about 3,700 plots of 80 square yards and 46,000 camping sites of 25 square yards developed. All these schemes are being continued during the Fourth Plan period.

- (2) The Delhi Development Authority was set up in 1957 with a revolving fund of Rs. 5 crores to accelerate the development and sale of land for residential plots. Subsequently, L.I.C. loan of Rs. 1 crore annually is being advanced to the Authority for this purpose since 1967-68. Since its establishment in 1957, the Delhi Development Authority has played a major role in providing developed land for housing. It has also built 5,600 flats so far and has taken up construction of another 9,680 flats. The Authority propose to undertake construction of about 24,600 houses in their next phase.
- (3) A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was contributed last year towards the share capital of the Delhi Cooperative Housing Finance Society in order to help promote the growth of housing cooperatives in the Union Territory.
- (4) A few legislative measures have also been taken to safeguard the interests of tenants and to give incentives to house-builders, e.g. introduction of rent control laws, income tax concessions to employers in respect of houses built for certain categories of their employees and income-tax rebat

on annual values of newly-built houses with a modest rental (upto a prescribed limit).

Development of Imphal and Other Towns in Manipur

2036. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of Imphal Town and other small towns in Manipur is being pursued according to an approved Master Plan; and

(b) if so, when such Master Plan was approved and what is the machinery for implementation thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). A master plan for Greater Imphal has been prepared. Town planning schemes are being prepared within the framework of the master plan.

A master plan for Jiribam has also been drawn up and work on the preparation of a plan for Churachandpur has already been initiated.

Implementation of the various recommendations of the master plans will be done by the various departments of the Government of Manipur.

Quota of M. B. B. S. Seats in Medical College Manipur

2037. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed the quota of M. B. B. S. seats in Medical Colleges for Manipur in the ensuing session; and

(b) if so, the number of such seats college-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The Government of India have not fixed the quota of M. B. B. S. seats in Medical Colleges for Manipur in the ensuing session. A request has been received

from the Manipur Administration regarding allotment of 50 seats in M. B. B. S. and 15 seats in Pre-Medical course. Allotment of seats for Manipur and other Union Territories/States will be finalised shortly.

Representative Mission of SihaNouk Government in Delhi

2038. SHRI B. K. MODAK: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from the Provisional Government of Cambodia headed by Prince Sihanouk to set up a representative mission in Delhi; and

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of India have received a suggestion that an Information Bureau of the Government headed by Prince Sihanouk might be set up in India.

(b) The matter is under examination.

Conversion of D. C. into A. C. DIZ Area, New Delhi

2039. SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH: SHRI R. C. VIKAL:

Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the New Delhi Municipal Committee have asked the residents of such Government quarters located in D.I.Z. area where A.C. electric current has not been provided, to get converted D. C. electric current into A.C. electric current by August 1971, failing which they will have to pay higher rates for D. C. current with effect from the 1st September 1971;

(b) whether the responsibility of converting electric current in these quarters is that of the C.P.W.D. and that two years ago the said department had given an assurance to the N.D.M.C. that it would arrange immediate conversion of electric current in these quarters;

(c) the reasons for not converting the electric current so far; and

(d) the propriety of imposing additional financial burden on the residents of the said quarters when the C.P.W.D. have failed to fulfil their assurance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The New Delhi Municipal Committee have informed by general notification that the D.C. tariff would be enhanced with effect from 1st September, 1971.

(b) The responsibility of conversion from D.C. to A.C. in the said quarters is jointly of the C.P.W.D. and the New Delhi Municipal Committee. The internal wiring is to be done by the C. P. W. D. and the A. C. connections in the quarters are to be arranged by the New Delhi Municipal Committee. It was agreed in March 1969 to undertake conversion from D. C. to A. C. in such of the quarters in the DIZ area as were not likely to be demolished under the re-development plan with in a period of two years.

(c) and (d). There are 1255 affected quarters. Out of these, conversion work has been undertaken in 975 quarters. In 695 quarters, the work has been completed and in the remaining 280 quarters it will be completed soon. This leaves a further 280 quarters in which it is proposed to undertake the work of conversion shortly.

Permission to Form Union by Employees of 3-Field Ordnance Depot, Jammu and Kashmir

2041. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civilian employees working in 3-Field Ordnance Depot, Jammu and Kashmir, are not allowed to form an union;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether there is any elected Works Committee in this Depot; and

(d) if not, how the workers are ventilating their grievances?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) and (b). Trade union rights have been restricted in the case of sensitive Army Units like those engaged in maintenance of lines of communication/supply of stores to Army Units engaged in forward areas and on borders. Accordingly employees working in 3-Field Ordnance Depot, Jammu and Kashmir, are not allowed to form an Union.

(c) and (d). No Works Committee exists

in the Unit. There is, however, a Welfare Committee through which the workers can ventilate their grievances.

Multi-Purpose Mobile Training-Cum Service Hospitals

2042. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to have multi-purpose Mobile training-cum-service hospitals to provide comprehensive health and medical care to the rural population;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) The mobile hospitals will provide comprehensive health and medical care including specialist and family planning services to the hitherto neglected rural population.

A 50-bed Mobile Training-cum service Hospital which will be in tents and will be fully equipped and provided with necessary vehicles will be attached to a suitable medical college in each State. Adequate accommodation will be provided in tents for all the staff members, students and interns. A teacher from each of the departments of medicine, surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology and, preventive and social medicine will stay in the mobile hospital with 10 to 15 final year medical students, 5 to 6 post-graduates and 10 to 12 final year nursing students for a month, by turn, and impart clinical training daily. They will visit the homes of the villagers along with the medical, nursing and para medical personnel of the primary health centre and the personnel employed in our national programmes, such as malaria eradication, smallpox eradication, nutrition and family planning etc.

The training and service programme in the mobile hospital and in the homes of the villagers will be closely supervised by the respective teachers.

(c) At present the Government of India have sanctioned 22 such mobile hospitals. Out of

these five mobile hospitals will be in the purely Central Sector and the non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.1 lakhs and the recurring expenditure of Rs. 2.4 lakhs per annum per mobile hospital will be borne by the Centre. Seventeen Chittaranjan Mobile Hospitals have been allotted one to each State which has at least one medical college. The non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3.1 lakhs for each Chittaranjan Mobile Hospital will be borne by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the recurring expenditure will be borne by the State Government concerned. At present four mobile Hospitals in the Central Sector and eight Chittaranjan Mobile Hospitals are functioning.

Replacement of Sea Hawk Maritime Jets by Harrier Jump Jets

2043. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to buy Hawker-Siddeley made Harrier Jump jets for replacing the Sea Hawk Maritime jets now in operation on the Vikrant Aircraft carrier;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the price to be paid for these jets?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) to (c). It will not be in public interest to disclose this information.

O.N.G.C. without Full Time Chairman

2044. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Oil and Natural Gas Commission had been functioning since September, 1970 without a full time Chairman; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) and (b). The post of Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Commission fell vacant on September, 8, 1970 with the end of the tenure of Shri L.J. Johnson. The officer, appointed on a substantive basis to succeed Shri Johnson, did not however join the post. Government are, therefore, considering other proposals for filling this post on a substantive basis.

In the mean time, as an *ad interim* arrangement, Shri B. S. Negi, Member (Exploration), Oil and Natural Gas Commission has been officiating as Chairman, Oil and Natural Gas Commission, with effect from September 8, 1970.

West Bengal Vaccine Institutes

2045. SHRI DINESH JOARDER: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to wind up the West Bengal Vaccine Institute on the ground that it is not a modern vaccine-producing centre;

(b) the steps taken to modernise this very ancient vaccine-producing Centre;

(c) whether there was a scheme to establish freeze dried vaccination Centre in Calcutta as well; and

(d) if so, the progress with regard to this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The West Bengal Vaccine Institute is controlled and run by the State Government. Hence the question of its winding up is a matter for that Government to decide.

At the time of the formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan, it was proposed to augment the production capacity in the four existing institutes at Patwadangar (UP), Belgaum (Mysore), Hyderabad (Ahdhra Pradesh) and Guindy (Tamil Nadu) so as to meet the entire requirement of Freeze-Dried Small Pox vaccine in the country and it was not envisaged to set up any additional vaccine production unit. In this context, the proposal of the State Government of West Bengal for the manufacture of Freeze-Dried Smallpox Vaccine could not be agreed to.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to establish any freeze-dried vaccine centre in Calcutta.

Recruitment Rules for Senior Physiotherapists

2046. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer

to the reply given to part (c) of unstarred Question No. 5298 on the 6th April, 1970 regarding the recruitment rules for Senior Physiotherapists and state:

(a) whether the examination of the various issue raised therein has since been made; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) It has been decided not to amend the existing rules.

कोरबा में कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्र के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा

2047. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने तलचेर और रामगुडम के कोयले पर आधारित उर्वरक संयंत्रों के लिये विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था की है और कोरबा संयंत्र के लिये नहीं की है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) और (ख). सरकार ने सर्वप्रथम तालचेर एवं रामगुडम प्रायोजनाओं को कार्यान्वित करने तथा उक्त प्रायोजनाओं के लिए आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा की व्यवस्था होने के पश्चात कोरबा प्रायोजना के प्रमाजीकरण को निर्धारित करने का निर्णय किया है। अब तक इन दो प्रायोजनाओं (तालचेर एवं रामगुडम) के लिए आवश्यक विदेशी मुद्रा पर्याप्त मात्रा में उपलब्ध हो चुकी है और कोरबा प्रायोजना के प्रमाजीकरण के प्रश्न को शीघ्र ही अपनाएं जाने का प्रस्ताव है।

Minimum Pension to Central Government Employees Including Defence Services Personnel

2048. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI; SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have accepted the concept of minimum pension of Rs. 40 p.m. for all Central Government employees including the Defence Services personnel;

(b) whether these orders are not applicable to the Defence Service personnel who were retrenched after putting in 7-10 years service, kept as reservists and laid down their lives during the Chinese aggression in 1962 and conflict with Pakistan in 1965; and

(c) if so, the reasons for excluding this category of personnel from the purview of the Government orders regarding minimum pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Yes Sir except in the case of Reservists. This is mainly because the Reservist's pension is based partly on colour service & partly on Reserve Service during which time the Reservists are free to undertake civil employment or pursue other vocation.

(b) and (c). Families of Defence Services personnel (including those recalled from Reserve) who were killed in action during the Chinese Aggression in 1962 and Conflict with Pakistan in 1965 are entitled to pensionary awards at specially enhanced rates, the minimum of which is more than Rs. 40/- per month.

Committee for Township of Sindri Fertilizer Factory

2049. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Township of Sindri Fertilizer is maintained by any Committee;

(b) if so, whether the committee is an elected body; and

(c) the functions of the committee?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Yes, Sir. The township is administered by the Notified Area Committee, Sindri.

(b) The Committee is not an elected body; its members are nominated by the Local Self Government Department of the Government of Bihar.

(c) The functions of the Committee include sanitation and public health measures, family planning, dairy and poultry farming, milk supply, maintenance of markets and slaughter house, running of primary schools, etc.

British Navy Carrier in Indian Ocean

2050. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the movements of British Navy Carrier "Albion" across the Indian Ocean particularly the coastal areas of India and Ceylon;

(b) whether Government have lodged any protest to the British Government against this interference; and

(c) if so, the nature of protest?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) According to the information available with Government, the British Naval Carrier 'Albion' paid a routine visit to Bombay.

(b) and (c). Foreign naval vessels, in accordance with the principle of the freedom of the high seas, can ply in the Indian and other Oceans. The question of a protest does not, therefore, arise.

Report of Feed-stock Committee of Fertilizer Projects

2051. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state whether Hydro-electric power is cheaper than the Nuclear power for use as feed-stock in fertilizer projects as per the report of the Feed-stock Committee of Fertilizer Project set up by his Ministry a few years ago?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): Yes, Sir. The Feedstock Committee on Fertilizer Projects did come to the conclusion that hydro-electric power is cheaper than nuclear power for use as feedstock in fertilizer projects.

Allowances to Trainees of Air Force

2052. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the outfit allowances and other allowances paid to (i) a cadet undergoing training as an officer, and (ii) an other rank undergoing training in a training unit in the Army, Navy and Air Force; and

(b) the reasons for wide gap between the two categories of trainees in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of 'Ear Bank'

2053. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether recently the ear-drum of a patient has been successfully replaced in Delhi;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of forming "Ear Bank" on the basis of 'Eye Banks'; and

(c) if so, when a decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The ear-drum of a patient has been replaced in the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, but it is too early to say what is going to be the state of hearing of the patient.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration of Government.

(c) Does not arise.

Construction of Government Quarters at Safdarjung Airport, New Delhi

2054. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the operation of air craft from Safdarjung Air Port, New Delhi has been suspended from the 1st May, 1971;

(b) whether Government have considered the desirability of using the whole area for construction of Government quarters for low and middle income groups; and

(c) if so, when the work on the project is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No, Sir, only passenger operation with DC-3 and other bigger aircrafts has been transferred from Safdarjung airport to Palam with effect from 1st May, 1971.

(b) and (c). These questions do not arise at present.

Night Shelters to the Pavement Dwellers in Big Cities

2055. SHRI N. K. SANGHI: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made regarding average dwelling space available per head in the Metropolitan cities like Madras, Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta;

(b) the number of pavement dwellers in the above cities according to the recent census; and

(c) whether Government propose to provide night shelters to the pavement dwellers in these cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) No direct assessment has been made. However, indicative information in regard to housing conditions in terms of occupancy per house is available in the Census reports.

(b) The data collected during the 1971 Census is being analysed by the Census authorities.

(c) The Slum Clearance / Improvement Scheme introduced by the Ministry of Works and Housing in 1956 already provides for the construction of Night Shelters for the benefit of pavement dwellers, by the State Governments, Union Territories and local bodies.

Building of Submarines and Sophisticated Frigates in India

2056. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA:
SHRI P. GANGADEB:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government are working to build up submarines and sophisticated frigates in India itself;

(b) if so, to what extent;

(c) whether any foreign help will be sought in this regard; and

(d) if so, the name of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It will not be in public interest to disclose details in this regard.

Foreign Naval Bases in India Ocean

2057. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Asian Countries have spoken against the setting up of Russia's Naval Base in Indian Ocean;

(b) the names of those countries which have set up their Naval Bases in Indian Ocean; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The majority of the littoral States of the Indian Ocean are agreed that no outside powers should set up bases in the Indian Ocean area. The Government of India are not aware of and naval base set up by the USSR in the Indian Ocean.

(b) According to the information available with Government the Governments of the U. K., USA and France have naval bases in the Indian Ocean area.

(c) Since 1965 the Government of India has repeatedly deplored the UK and US Governments decision to set up a base in spite of our valid objections. We have also brought the Lusaka Declaration on this subject to the notice of the Governments of USA, USSR and UK.

Representation from Workers of HAL Koraput, Division Sonabeda, Orissa

2058. SHRI D. K. PANDA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the workers of HAL Koraput Division, Sunabeda, Orissa gave a representation to the

Central Government in March, 1971 listing their grievances and demands;

(b) whether some MLAs of Orissa have also written to the Minister of Defence Production in April, 1971 in this regard requesting for appointment of an Enquiry Commission to probe into the charges levelled by the workers against the Management;

(c) whether due to the inaction of the Government in regard to the above, the workers have since started agitation and hunger strike to get their grievances redressed;

(d) if so, what is the present situation there in this regard; and

(e) what steps Government have taken or proposed to take to mitigate the grievances of the workers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). The Government has been keeping a watch on the situation. It is a fact that a relay hunger strike has been going on in Koraput Division since January, 1971. The individuals participating in the hunger strike are ex-Causal employees of the Division who are backed by the ex-President of the Employees' Association. The hunger strike is not supported by the workers of the Division or by the Hindustan Aeronautics Employees Association, which is the recognized Union. The situation in the Division is normal and the relationship between the Management and the recognised Union in the Division continues to be cordial.

Cases of Mass Anaemia in Districts of Kerala

2059. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that almost the entire population over a thousand living in the island of PAMPURUTH, Cannanore district, Kerala, is suffering from acute anaemia and other diseases connected with it;

(b) if so, whether the Centre has investigated about the case; and

(c) the steps Government intend to take

to save the people of the island from these diseases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha when received.

Views of North Vietnam Regarding Freedom Struggle in East Bengal

2060. SHRI SAMAR GUHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of North Vietnam made any statement either in support or in opposition of the freedom struggle in East Bengal;

(b) if not, whether Government drew the attention of the Government of North Vietnam to support the freedom struggle of East Bengal; and

(c) if so, the reaction of North Vietnam thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of India are not aware of any such statement issued by the Government of Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

(b) and (c). The question of East Bengal has been discussed with the D. R. V. N. Government as with a number of other Governments through normal diplomatic channels. It is not customary to divulge such discussions.

Complaint Against Administration of Sainik School, Purulia in West Bengal

2061. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any complaints have been received regarding the administration of the Sainik School, Purulia, West Bengal;

(b) whether such complaints have been investigated and, if so, the findings thereof;

(c) whether only about 20 per cent of the boys passing out from this School have joined the National Defence Academy; and

(d) whether the school has failed to achieve the purpose of meeting the regional imbalance in the officer cadre of the Armed Forces?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Yes, Sir. A complaint was received in November, 1970.

(b) On investigation it was found that the allegations were not correct.

(c) No Sir, nearly 36% of the boys passing out of the school have joined the National Defence Academy.

(d) No Sir, Since 1965 when the boys started joining the National Defence Academy from the School out of 98 boys who passed out of the school 35 boys had gained entry into the Academy. The results of the school compare favourable with other Sainik Schools in the country.

Chinese and Pakistani Naval Presence in Indian Ocean

2062. **SHRI P. K. DEO:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether there has been growing Chinese and Pakistani naval presence in the Indian Ocean?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): There is no indication of any recent increase in the presence of Chinese Naval Ships in the Indian Ocean. Pakistan has been increasing its naval strength and, consequently, the presence of Pakistani Naval Ships in the Indian Ocean has increased.

China Blaming India for Failure of Trade Talks with Nepal

2063. **SHRI P. K. DEO:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that China has been exploiting the failure of the Indo-Nepal trade talks by highlighting this in the NCNA and Radio Peking broadcasts particularly in Nepal since the beginning of the current year blaming India for the failure of the talks; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Suitable measures are taken from time to time to counteract such anti-Indian propaganda in Nepal and to make known the true facts to the Nepalese public.

Clashes Between Mizo Rebels and Indian Security Forces

2064. **SHRI RAJDEO SINGH:**
SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of severe clashes have taken place between Mizo rebels and the Indian Security Forces during 1969-70;

(b) if so, the number of soldiers and other officers killed; and

(c) the steps Government have proposed to check the entry of Mizo hostiles into India and to save the lives and property of that area?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Sixtyone encounters took place between the Security Forces and the underground Mizos during two years 1969 and 1970.

(b) 15 Security Forces personnel, including two Army officers, were killed.

(c) Necessary steps have been taken to check the ingress of rebel Mizos into India, and to give adequate protection to the lives and property in Mizo district and adjoining areas.

Indian Oil Petrol Pumps to be opened in Fourth Plan Period

2065. **SHRI S. C. SAMANTA:** Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Oil petrol pumps working all over India or which have started working by the 31st October, 1970;

(b) the number of petrol pumps likely to be opened in the current Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the facilities given by the Indian Oil Corporation to a person who opts for working on Indian Oil petrol pump and how do these facilities compare with other companies?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) 2,813.

(b) Approximately 2,000.

(c) For Corporation-controlled retail outlets, known as 'A' class outlets, Indian Oil Corporation leases and develops land and puts up all facilities including pumps, tanks, sales-room, emblem sign and service station equipment (where applicable). For dealer-controlled sites, known as 'B' class outlets, Corporation's investment is limited to the provision of pumps, tanks and emblem signs only. The Corporation has also a hire-purchase policy for service station equipment. Where justified, suitable subsidy is given to selected dealers for modernising their outlets. The facilities presently given by Indian Oil Corporation are broadly similar to those given by the other oil companies.

Complaints from Medical Institutions of Mysore. regarding Private Institutions

2066. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received some complaints from the Medical Institutions of Mysore State regarding Private running Institutions; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) Yes.

(b) Complaints in respect of two private Medical Institutions in Mysore State have been received. One is from the students of the Medical College, Gulbarga, and the other is from the non-teaching staff of the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal.

Regarding the Gulbarga Medical College, the complaint is that the management is charging high College fees in addition to Capitation fee. As regards the Kasturba Medical College, Manipal, the complaint relates to inadequacy of pay and allowances of the non-teaching staff.

Both these complaints have been forwarded to the Government of Mysore for appropriate action. Since they are private Institutions, the Government of India can hardly intervene in the matter.

Incentive Scheme in Sindri Fertiliser Factory

2067. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any incentive scheme in Sindri Fertilizer Factory;

(b) if so, the main features thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government for the implementation of the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) to (c). The information is being collected from the Fertilizer Corporation of India and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

घरेलू गैस के मूल्य में कमी होना

2068. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तीन महीने पूर्व सरकार ने घरेलू गैस के मूल्य में प्रति सिलिण्डर 3 रुपये कम करने का निर्णय किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त निर्णय को लागू नहीं करने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या गैस के उत्पादक अथवा सप्लायर गैस के सिलिण्डरों के मूल्य में वृद्धि करने की अनुमति के लिये सरकार पर दबाव डाल रहे हैं; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उन गैस-उत्पादकों और सप्लायरों के विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की है जिन्होंने सरकार के पिछले निर्णय को लागू नहीं किया है और जनता के हित और गैस संयंत्रों के परिवर्तित प्रयोग को दृष्टि में रखते हुए गैस के सिलिण्डरों के मूल्य घटाने के लिये सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) तेल-मूल्य-समिति जिसने उत्पादों के मूल्य-निर्धारण की जांच की थी, ने सिफारिश की कि सारे भारत में प्राइवेट तेल कम्पनियों तथा भारतीय तेल निगम के तरल

पेट्रोलियम गैस के विक्रय मूल्यों को क्रमशः प्रति सिलेण्डर 3.00 रुपये एवं 2.14 रुपये तक कम किया जाए।

(ख) मामला अभी सरकार के विचाराधीन है।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

दिल्ली में मकान मालिकों के पास झुग्गी-झोंपड़ी प्लाट

2069. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या निर्माण और आवास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली के झुग्गी झोंपड़ी निवासियों की सम्पत्ति का मूल्यांकन किया गया था और पता चला था कि उनमें से 50-55 हजार लोग ऐसे थे जिन्होंने अपने मकान किराये पर दे रखे थे और जिनकी हजारों रुपये मासिक आय है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इन समाज विरोधी तत्वों के विरुद्ध कोई कठोर कार्यवाही करने का सरकार का विचार है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है ?

निर्माण और आवास मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री आई० के० गुजराल) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) और (ग) . प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

‘परिवार नियोजन’ सम्बन्धी गोष्ठी

2070. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इन्स्टीट्यूट आफ पब्लिक एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन, दिल्ली ने “परिवार नियोजन प्रशासन और नीति” पर एक त्रि-दिवसीय गोष्ठी की दिल्ली में आयोजन किया था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किन विषयों पर चर्चा

हुई और उन पर क्या निर्णय किये गये; और

(ग) इसके परिणामस्वरूप परिवार नियोजन कार्यक्रम के बारे में क्या नए तरीके अपनाये जायेंगे ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) और (ग). परिवार नियोजन प्रशासन और नीति सम्बन्धी विभिन्न पक्षों पर विचार किया गया। इस गोष्ठी की रिपोर्ट अभी प्राप्त नहीं हुई है तथा इसकी सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर उन पर विचार किया जाएगा।

Allotment of Land to House Building Societies in Delhi

2071. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4535 on the 31st August, 1970 regarding house building scheme and state:

(a) the reasons for not bringing to the notice of all the members of the Gujranwala House Building Society the carving out of plots of 225, 200 and 175 yards;

(b) what procedure was adopted for the allotment of plots of 225/200/175 square yards; and

(c) why the distinction of senior or junior members was allowed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The members who were eligible for 300 square yards plots could not be offered plots of 225, 200 and 175 square yards as those plots were allotted to the eligible members in those categories according to their seniority.

(b) The plots of 225/200/175 square yards were allotted to the eligible members for those categories according to their seniority through draw of lots.

(c) There is a provision in the approved bye-laws of the society according to which plots were to be allotted on the basis of the seniority of the members in the respective categories.

Allotment of Additional Land to Gujranwala House Building Cooperative Society, Delhi

2072. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the additional land which was to be allotted to the Gujranwala House Building Co-operative Society, Delhi has been given possession to the society; and

(b) if so, when the possession was given and when it is to be developed and allotted to members of the Society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The case regarding allotment of additional land to the Society is still under consideration of the Delhi Administration.

(b) Does not arise.

Committee on Working of Centrally-run Hospitals

2073. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee set up to suggest measures to improve the working of Centrally-run hospitals has submitted its report; and

(b) if so, its personnel, terms of reference and its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The Working Group constituted in the end of April, 1971 to study the working of the following two Central Government Hospitals and two Centrally aided Institutions has not yet submitted its report:—

1. Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.
2. Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.
3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
4. Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh.

(b) A statement giving the details of its personnel and terms of reference is attached.

The Committee is expected to submit its report in about a month's time.

STATEMENT

Members of the Working Group

1. Shri P. L. Varma, Honorary Consultant—Chairman for Engineering Works, PGIMER, Chandigarh.
2. Joint Secretary (U), Department of Health.
3. Financial Adviser (Health).
4. Director General of Health Services or his nominee.
5. Medical Superintendent, Safdarjang Hospital, New Delhi.
6. Medical Superintendent, Willingdon Hospital, New Delhi.
7. Director, PGIMER, Chandigarh.
8. Director, All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi.
9. Chief Engineer (Electrical, C.P.W.D.).
10. Shri J. C. Mehta (Engineer, PGIMER, Chandigarh)—Member-Secretary.

Terms of References of the Working Group

- (1) To examine the existing position and consider the scope and extent of the hospital administration and engineering services in the future and recommend suitable change therein and also the training facilities to be provided.
- (2) To examine the existing financial norms and recommend suitable changes, including delegation of powers to lower levels for ensuring expeditious action.
- (3) The report should cover both immediate and long term measures separately.

हिन्दन हवाई अड्डे (गाज़ियाबाद) के सिविलियन कर्मचारियों के सामान्य भविष्य निधि सम्बन्धी विवरण

2074. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हिन्दन हवाई अड्डे (गाज़ियाबाद) पर कार्य करने वाले सिविलियन कर्मचारियों को सामान्य भविष्य निधि के विवरण हर वर्ष नियमित रूप से नहीं दिये जाते;

(ख) इनमें से ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनको अन्य एककों से वहां पर स्थानांतरित किया गया है और जिनको सामान्य भविष्य निधि के विवरण नहीं भेजे गये हैं जिनमें पिछली शेष राशि का उल्लेख होता है;

(ग) सामान्य भविष्य निधि के लेखों को अद्यतन रखने के लिये सरकार का क्या कार्य-वाही करने का विचार है ;

(घ) क्या उसमें से कुछ ऐसे कर्मचारी भी हैं जिनको सामान्य भविष्य निधि में उनको अन्तिम बकाया राशि नहीं बताई गई है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं, और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) सामान्य भविष्य निधि के वार्षिक विवरण सम्बन्धित यूनिटों को नियमित रूप से प्रति वर्ष अंश दाता को देने के लिये भेजे जाते हैं ।

(ख) हिन्डन हवाई अड्डे पर अन्य यूनिटों से स्थानान्तरित हुए 26 व्यक्तियों के ऐसे मामले हैं जिन्हें उनके भविष्य निधि के विवरण नहीं दिए गए हैं, उनके पहले के यूनिटों के आने की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है ।

(ग) जे० सी० डी० ए० (फंडस) की संख्या शक्ति अभी हाल में बढ़ाई गई है । फंडस के लेखों का संगणकीकरण करने का एक कार्यक्रम प्रारम्भ किया गया है जिससे फंड के लेखा को शीघ्रता से दिया जा सके तथा उसे अद्यतन रखा जा सके ।

(घ) और (ङ). लेखा का वार्षिक विवरण आदि शेष दर्शाता है जो कि पूर्व वर्ष का अन्त शेष होता है । किसी भी कर्मचारी ने अपने अन्तिम बकाया राशि में जो सामान्य भविष्य निधि का लेखा उसने प्राप्त किया था उसमें त्रुटि की शिकायत नहीं की थी ।

Corporation for Off-shore Oil Exploration

2075. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to set up a Corporation for off-shore oil exploration; and

(b) how the new Corporation is likely to help off-shore drilling?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) Not at present.

(b) Does not arise.

Geneva Conference on Indo-China

2076. SHRI P. K. DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was a proposal to reconvene the Geneva Conference on Indo-China to consider the latest developments in Laos;

(b) whether the proposal was rejected by the Soviet Union; and

(c) the reaction of Government of India in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) The Government of Laos had informed the Government of India that they have suggested to the Co-Chairman of the Geneva Conference the reconvening of the conference for taking into account the recent events in Laos.

(b) The two Co-Chairmen have not yet contacted the Government of India in the matter.

(c) Does not arise.

Allocation of Funds for construction of Family Planning Centres in U.P.

2077. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state the total amount granted by Government for the construction of Family Planning Centres in U. P. during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): An amount of Rs. 100.00 lakhs has been tentatively allocated to the Government of U.P. for the construction of buildings

under Family Planning Programme during 1971-72.

Delegation to World Capitals and to U. N. in support of Bangla Desh by Gandhian Organisations

2078. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Gandhian Organisations in India propose to send a delegation to the U. N. and various world capitals to enlist their support to the cause of Bangla Desh; and

(b) if so, whether Government have been approached by them in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) Shri Jayprakash Narayan of the Gandhi Peace Foundation left India on 16th May, 1971 for a number of world capitals and cities, including New York, and is expected to return towards the end of June. It is likely that he will meet U.N. personalities and organisations in New York.

(b) Yes, Sir, in order to secure the usual help and courtesies from our missions abroad as are given to visiting Indian dignitaries.

Shortage of Vaidyas in Rural Areas

2079. SHRI G. C. DIXIT: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ayurvedic dispensaries in the country and whether there is a shortage of Vaidyas in rural areas in the country; and

(b) if so, the specific steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

मध्य प्रदेश में तेल की खोज

2080. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न सर्वेक्षण रिपोर्टों के आधार पर कई विशेषज्ञों ने अपनी राय व्यक्त की है कि मध्य प्रदेश में तेल की सम्भावनाओं की खोज की जानी चाहिए;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने कौन सी योजनाएं आरम्भ की है;

(ग) जहां तेल की खोज आरम्भ की गई है वहां उसके क्या प्रारम्भिक परिणाम निकले हैं; और

(घ) अन्य सम्भावित क्षेत्रों में तेल का पता लगाने के लिये कौन सी योजनाएँ आरम्भ करने का विचार हैं ?

पेट्रोलियम और रसायन मंत्री (श्री पी० सी० सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

(घ) अन्य ऐसे प्रदेशों जिन्हें कि सम्पन्न समझा जाता है, के लिए अनवेषण कार्य से सम्बन्धित उपायों के अन्तर्गत भूगर्भीय गुस्त्वा-कर्ष, चुम्बकीय एवं भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण सम्मिलित हैं । जहां कहीं पूर्वोक्त किसी भी सर्वेक्षण के परिणामों से अनुकूल संरचनात्मक अवस्थाओं के विद्यमान होने के संकेत मिलते हैं वहां अन्वेषणात्मक व्यघन कार्य अपनाए जायेंगे ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सैनिक स्कूल खोलना

2081. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित: क्या रक्षा मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार को मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से उस राज्य में सैनिक स्कूल खोलने के लिये कोई अम्यावेदन मिला है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की गई है; और

(ग) चालू वर्ष में ऐसे कितने स्कूल खोलने का सरकार का विचार है ?

रक्षा मंत्री (श्री जगजीवन राम) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश में रेवा के स्थान पर पहले से ही

एक सैनिक स्कूल, जुलाई, 1962 से स्थापित है। मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से उस राज्य में एक अतिरिक्त सैनिक स्कूल स्थापित करने के हेतु कोई प्रतिवेदन प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

**Supernumery Translators Working in
"Sainik Samachar" Published by
Ministry of Defence**

2082. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to refer to the reply given to unstarred question No. 5083 on the 2nd September, 1970 regarding Supernumerary translators working in "Sainik Samachar" published by Ministry of Defence and state:

(a) the future prospects of the Supernumerary translators who are at present employed in *SAINIK SAMACHAR*; and

(b) whether any schemes have been drawn to improve their lot?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Under existing rules supernumerary translators are to waste out in their present appointments;

(b) Possibilities of improving the lot of supernumerary translators are under consideration of Government.

**Indian Representatives sent to Foreign
Countries to explain Stand on
Bangla Desh Issue**

2083. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA:
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government sent the Foreign Secretary to Iran in order to explain India's stand *vis-a-vis* the Bangla Desh Issue;

(b) whether such Indian representatives had also been sent to other countries in Middle East and Europe; and

(c) if so, the outcome of such visits and whether any of the Muslim countries have come to appreciate India's stand and have

assured assistance to the freedom fighters of Bangla Desh?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SURENDRA PAL SINGH): (a) and (b). The Foreign Secretary visited Iran where there was a mutual exchange of views on political, economic and cultural relations, as well as on the question of Bangla Desh. Representatives have also gone to other countries.

(c) As a result of these visits, and of other steps taken by Government, Government have reason to believe that there is a better appreciation of India's stand and of the developments in East Bengal in the capitals of the world. Some Islamic countries like the UAR and Iran have announced relief in the shape of medicines for the refugees from East Bengal.

**Allotment of Quarrying (Sand) in Delhi to
M/s Niamtullah and Paramjeet Singh**

2084. SHRI ACHAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that only M/s Niamtullah and Paramjeet Singh have been allotted quarrying (sand) in Delhi for the last 12 years without auction;

(b) if so, the reasons for such allotment;

(c) whether there are 4 points of quarrying sand in Delhi; and

(d) if so, how many out of 4 points are open?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The rights of quarrying were auctioned by the Gram Panchayat of Madanpur Khadar on 26th May, 1965. M/s. Paramjeet Singh Niamtullah being the highest bidder were given lease for five years at an annual lease money of Rs. 34,200/-.

(c) and (d). Till 1967, there were four points but now there are only three. Quarrying is, however, being done only at one of these three points.

Decline in Loop Insertion in the Country

2085. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Lippis loop is taking great leap backward in India and the number of loop insertions have gone down; and

(b) whether the rising cost of sterilisation has now gone up from Rs. 120/- to Rs. 170/-?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) It is a fact that there was a decline in the number of IUCD insertions. The trend of decline has since been controlled as will be seen from the following details:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of IUCD insertions</i>
1965-66	812,713
1966-67	909,726
1967-68	668,979
1968-69	478,731
1969-70	458,726
1970-71	458,185(incomplete)

(b) Government is not aware how the figures of Rs. 120/- and Rs. 170/- per sterilisation have been arrived at. However, on the basis of figures of expenditure for 1968-69 and 1969-70, the average cost of sterilisation works out to Rs. 125.08 for 1968-69 and Rs. 176.03 for 1969-70.

Heavy Work-Load on Staff of G.B. Hospital Agartala due to Influx of Wounded People from Bangla Desh

2086. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of wounded people from Bangla Desh are sent to G. B. Hospital, Agartala;

(b) the stress on staff and scavengers has increased; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to relieve the heavy work load due to inadequacy of present staff working there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). Yes.

(c) A Team of 12 Surgeons and Anaesthetists was deputed to Tripura to meet the reported shortage of Surgeons there. The Team cleared eq work-load during their 15 days stay at

Agartala and returned to Delhi in three batches on 6th/7th/8th June, 1971, leaving behind 3 specialists viz. 1 Orthopaedic Surgeon and 2 Anaesthetists, for following up the cases under treatment. The requirements of other staff are being met locally.

Lay-out Plan of the Dera Ismail Khan House Building Society, Delhi

2087. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the lay-out plan of the Dera Ismail Khan House Building Society, Delhi has been recently approved by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, (i) the number of residential/commercial plots and their sizes; (ii) the number of residential/commercial plots in free-hold/lease-hold areas; and (iii) the criteria for allotment of free-hold and lease-hold residential/commercial plots amongst the members of the society;

(c) whether all the members of the Society will be accommodated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps proposed to be taken to meet the balance requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) In the layout plan provision has been made for 626 residential plots. Of these 285 plots are of the size of 133.30 square yards and 341 plots are of the size of 268.2 square yards. No provision for commercial plots has been made in the layout plan. An area of 0.32 acre has, however, been provided for convenient shopping.

(b) (ii) In the layout plan prepared by the Society, there is no such information.

(b) (iii), (c) and (d). It is for the Society to evolve equitable principles acceptable to its membership, for the distribution of the available land among its members. The society has carved out 626 residential plots against its membership of 1080 and has requested Delhi Administration for allotment of additional land.

Development of Land allotted to Dera Ismail Khan House Building Society by D.D.A.

2088. SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the policy of the Delhi Development Authority for undertaking the work of development of land allotted to the co-operative house building societies in Delhi;

(b) whether the Dera Ismail Khan House Building Society, Delhi has approached the Delhi Development Authority for undertaking the work of development of the land allotted to the society; and

(c) whether Government have fixed or propose to fix target dates by which the Society must develop the land, and hand over the plots to the share-holders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) The Delhi Development Authority does not undertake the work of development of land allotted to Co-operative House Building Societies in Delhi;

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is not feasible for Government to fix target dates for completing the development work and handing over the plots to the share-holders of the Society.

Head Injury Cases dealt with by Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi

2089. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of head injury cases dealt with by the Safdarjung Hospital at Delhi in 1968, 1969 and 1970;

(b) how many of them proved fatal; and

(c) whether the hospital is fully and properly equipped to diagnose and treat such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) All the basic facilities with regard to diagnosis and treatment of such cases are

available. However, efforts are being made to improve these facilities further.

Statement

Statement showing the number of head injury cases dealt with by the Safdarjung Hospital, Delhi.

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of head injury cases dealt with</i>	<i>No. of fatal cases.</i>	<i>percentage of deals to the injury cases.</i>
1968	787	83	10.54
1969	779	82	10.53
1970	791	90	11.3

Effect of Curd on Health

2090. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been found out by foreign scientists that consumption of curd is injurious to the health of both man and animal;

(b) whether any research has been made into this aspect in India; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) The Government have no information.

(b) and (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Period of stay of an Army Officer in peace Area

2091. SHRI FETESINGHRAO GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the maximum period for which an Army Service Officer can stay on a particular post in peace area under the rules;

(b) the number and names of the senior officers in National Defence College, Delhi in whose case the period of overstay has exceeded 7 years; and

(c) the reasons for relaxing the rules in their favour to the detriment of the Junior Staff?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) The normal tenure for an Army Officer in a peace area is between 2 to 3 years. In certain cases, however, it may be necessary to keep an officer in a peace area for a longer period due to the exigencies of the service such as technical/specialised knowledge in a particular assignment.

(b) and (c). Col. Pyara Lal is the only Officer who has been with the National Defence College for over 7 years. Col. Pyara Lal retired on 18.8.1966 but has been re-employed because of his specialised knowledge and experience.

Indane Gas Distributors in Jaipur Division of Rajasthan and Tirhut Division of Bihar

2092. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indane Gas distributors in the Jaipur Division of Rajasthan and Tirhut Division of Bihar;

(b) whether applications were invited for distributorship and selected for any place in these two divisions during the last two years; if so, the list of names recommended and selected for specific places; and

(c) whether Indane agency is going to be established at Darbhanga also, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): (a) The number of Indane distributors in the Jaipur Division of Rajasthan and Tirhut Division of Bihar are three and one respectively.

(b) No applications were invited for distributorship for Jaipur Division during the last 2 years. Applications were, however, invited for appointment of Distributor at Muzaffarpur (Bihar) from amongst unemployed Engineers/Graduates. As none of the applicants was found suitable, this distributorship has been earmarked for exservicemen.

(c) Indane is shortly going to be introduced in Darbhanga where appointment of a Distributor has already been finalised.

Water Supply in New Moti Nagar New Delhi

2093. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply

given to Unstarred Question No. 10112 on the 18th May, 1970 regarding Water Supply in New Moti Nagar, New Delhi and state:

(a) whether the work of providing booster pumps has since been completed; and

(b) if so, whether it has resulted in any increase in the water supply in comparison with the previous years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

नई दिल्ली, आदर्श नेत्र अस्पताल के लेखों की लेखापरीक्षा

2094. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मन्त्री नई दिल्ली स्थित आदर्श नेत्र अस्पताल के लेखों की लेखापरीक्षा के सम्बन्ध में 6 अप्रैल 1970 के अतारंकित प्रश्न संख्या 5284 के उत्तर के सम्बन्ध में यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने उपर्युक्त प्रश्न के उत्तर में उल्लिखित लेखापरीक्षा आपत्तियों पर गम्भीरता से विचार किया है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने लेखापरीक्षा प्रतिवेदन की प्राप्ति के बाद क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

स्वास्थ्य और परिवार नियोजन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० चट्टोपाध्याय): (क) और (ख). दिल्ली प्रशासन से अनुरोध किया गया है कि वह इन मुद्दों पर सूचना उपलब्ध करे। सूचना जैसे ही प्राप्त होगी, समापन पर रख दी जायेगी।

Funds for Construction of Municipal Market at Battala Bazar, Agartala

2095. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Tripura have asked for a sum for construction of Municipal

Market at Battala Bazar, Agartala;

(b) if so, the amount asked for; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Demands of Govind Ballav Hospital Employees, Agartala

2096. SHRI BIRAN DUTTA: Will the Minister for HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the ill conditions in which the employees of Govind Ballav Hospital of Agartala, Tripura are working;

(b) whether the Nurses Union has given a memorandum to the Tripura Government; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to meet their demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

Master Plan for Family Planning Services in Rural Areas

2097. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Rs. 31 crores Master Plan had been drawn for the provision of Health and Family Planning services in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI A. K. KISKU): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha shortly.

Candidates for Commissions in Defence Forces Possessing Engineering Qualifications

2098. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the total number of candidates for Commissions in the Defence Forces possessing engineering qualifications (Degrees and Diplomas) and the number of selected candidates from all the centres for the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): A total of 19,245 persons with a Degree in engineering, offered themselves as candidates for Commissions in the Army, Navy and the Air Force, during 1968, 1969 and 1970, and 1,140 candidates out of them were selected. Statistics in respect of diploma holders are not maintained.

Selection Centre for Commissions in Defence Forces, Meerut Cantt.

2099. SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state whether Meerut Cantt. was one of the Selection Centres for Commission in the Defence Forces which has been closed now; if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): There was a Selection Centre at Meerut. It has not been closed but shifted to Roorkee for administrative reasons.

Allocation of Funds for Subsidised Plantation Labour Housing Scheme in Tamil Nadu

2100. SHRI J. M. GOWDER: Will the Minister of WORKS AND HOUSING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allotted to Tamil Nadu under Subsidised Plantation Labour Housing Scheme in the Fourth Plan;

(b) the amount allotted to the other States;

(c) whether the amount allotted to Tamil Nadu is inadequate; and

(d) the steps taken to make available adequate funds to Tamil Nadu for this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). The Fourth Plan provision for the Subsidised Housing Scheme for Plantation Workers, which is ₹ 7.75

plemented by the Governments of Assam, Kerala, Mysore, Tamil Nadu, and West Bengal and the Union Territory Government of Tripura, is Rs. 2.00 crores. Allocations are made to the State Governments on a year to year basis, having regard to the requirements of houses to be built in the different States for plantation workers, the utilisation capacity of the States, etc.

The Government of Tamil Nadu asked for an allocation of Rs. 50,000/- only for the year 1970-71, which was made available to them.

The allocations made to, and drawn by the other States during 1970-71 are as under:—

	<i>(Rupees in Lakhs)</i>	
	<i>Central Assistance Allocated</i>	<i>Drawn</i>
1. Assam	30.30	30.30
2. Kerala	Not	Required
3. Mysore	5.00	5.00
4. West Bengal	6.00	6.00
5. Tripura (Union Territory)	0.20	0.20
Total	41.50	41.50

भारतीय विदेश सेवा में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लोगों का प्रतिनिधित्व

2101. श्री चन्द्रपाल शैलानी: क्या विदेश मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) भारतीय राजदूतों, उच्चायुक्तों, परामर्शदाताओं, प्रथम सचिवों और महावाणिज्य-दूतों की श्रेणीवार संख्या कितनी है;

(ख) उनमें से कितने प्रतिशत व्यक्ति अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के हैं; और

(ग) क्या उक्त प्रतिनिधित्व संतोषजनक है ?

विदेश मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सुरेन्द्र-पाल सिंह) (क):

राजदूत	53
हाई कमिश्नर	15
परामर्शदाता	22
प्रथम सचिव	140
प्रधान कौंसल	15

(ख):

श्रेणी	प्रतिशत	
	अनु. सूचित जाति	अनु. सूचित जनजाति
राजदूत	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
हाई कमिश्नर	6.67	कुछ नहीं
परामर्शदाता	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
प्रथम सचिव	3.57	2.86
प्रधान कौंसल	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं

(ग) प्रतिनिधित्व असंतोषजनक नहीं है, किन्तु हमें उम्मीद है कि भविष्य में इन पदों पर अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित कबीलों के व्यक्तियों का प्रतिनिधित्व और बढ़ेगा।

Himachal Regiment in the Indian Army

2102. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision to start the Himachal Regiment has been taken on the representation of the Himachal Pradesh Government; and

(b) is so, when such a regiment will be started?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIVAN RAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Various-Types of Pensions to Service-men

2103. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of various types of pensions available to Servicemen; and

(b) whether there are any special pensions for kinsmen of soldiers or officers killed in action?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-409/71*].

(b) Yes Sir. Families/dependants of Service officers/personnel, who are killed in action are granted pensionary awards at specially enhanced rates. Details are given in the Booklet entitled: 'Armed Forces personnel and Civilians in Defence establishment book on service conditions 1970,' a copy of which was furnished to the Parliament Library along with the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence for the year 1969-70.

Present Pay-Scales of Jawans and Officers of Army

2104. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the particulars of the pay of officers and jawans (including junior Commissioned Officers) as at present and extra allowances to which these are entitled at various places *e.g.* on active duty, on the border, on the mountains etc;

(b) When their pay scales were last revised; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal for revising them in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) Details regarding the pay and allowances of Army officers and jawans are given in pages 10 to 31 of the pamphlet "Armed Forces Personnel and Civilians in Defence Establishment—Book on Service Conditions, 1970," copies of which were circulated, along with the Annual Report of the Ministry of Defence, to all Members of Parliament during the Budget Session last year. A statement indicating the modifications there-to is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-410/71*].

(b)(1) 1st September 1965 in respect of officers of the rank of Major General and above;

(2) 1st July 1969 in respect of officers of the rank of Colonel and Brigadier of the general cadre;

(3) 1st April 1960 in respect of all other Army officers; and

(4) 1st July 1959 in respect of Army personnel below officer rank.

(c) Yes, Sir. Government have already appointed a Pay Commission, whose terms of reference include a review of the structure of emoluments of personnel belonging to the Armed Forces.

Allotment of Land to Ex-Service-men in Andhra Pradesh

2105. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India have sanctioned the cultivable lands in dismantled aerodrome at Taplepalligundam (Andhra Pradesh to the ex-Service (defence) Peoples Farming Society;

(b) if so, the extent of the land leased out to the Society and the terms and conditions thereof;

(c) whether some portion of the land leased out to the Ex-military peoples farming society has been occupied unauthorisedly by some big farmers and Shri Eli Anjanegulu Municipal Chairman of Taplepalligundam;

(d) whether members of the farming society put in a complaint and requested the Government to vacate the occupants who are in possession unauthorisedly; and

(e) if so, how long they are in possession of the said lands and the action taken to vacate them?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): (a) to (e). On 6-11-67 the Government of India sanctioned the leasing, initially for a period of 2 years, to the Ex-Servicemen Cooperative Society, Tadepalligudam, the entire area of the Tadepalligudam, airfield measuring 681.35 acres, including 91.875 acres occupied by runways etc. A number of people had encroached upon the land long before the lease was executed. The encroachers included 17 Municipal Councillors and Chairman of the Municipal Council, Tadepalligudam.

The lease was as per normal terms and subject to the following further conditions:—

(a) The lessee will pay 'Fair rent' for the entire site including encroachment

portions. The Fair rent will be worked out by the Military Estate Officer.

- (b) The responsibility for removal of encroachments on the land will rest with the lessee and no rebate of rent or compensation will be allowed to him on this account except that no lease rent will be payable by him for the first year of lease in respect of portions of land which are under illegal possession of encroachers.

In October, 1968 the Ex-servicemen Co-operative Collective Farming Society represented that it was unable to evict the encroachers and hence could not make use of the land. All efforts made by the Society to secure the assistance of the State Administration to remove the encroachers proved to be of no avail. The Society, therefore, requested the Government of India to undertake to evict the encroachers, if necessary, at the expense of the Society. The Military Estates Officer reported that as the encroachers were very influential it would be difficult to evict them. It was however decided that the Military Estates Officer should proceed to evict the encroachers under the Public Premises (Eviction of Unauthorised Occupants) Act, 1958. Necessary instructions were issued to the Military Estates Officer in May, 1969. At the same time the Government of Andhra Pradesh were requested to instruct the district authorities to render every possible assistance to the Military Estates Officer in the matter of evicting the encroachers.

It has, not been possible to evict the encroachers since a number of them filed writ petitions in the High Court of Andhra Pradesh against the eviction action. The matter is therefore subjudice.

Development of Engine for H. F. 24 Supersonic Aircraft

2106. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an engine for the H. F.-24 supersonic aircraft has since been developed, if so, the particulars thereof;

(b) if not, by when the said engine is likely to be developed;

(c) the total amount so far spent on this project;

(d) the name of the collaborating country and whether the competence of the collaborating country was reckoned before embarking upon this project; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the failure of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b). The HF-24 aircraft is at present powered by Orpheus 703 engines which are manufactured under licence. In order to boost its power a reheat system for the engine has been developed at the Gas Turbine Research Establishment, but a decision has yet to be taken regarding the introduction of HF-24 aircraft with this engine.

(c) It will not be in the public interest to disclose this information.

(d) No foreign collaboration is involved in this project.

(e) Does not arise.

Production of Indian Planes of Supersonic Speed

2107. DR. KARNI SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the main features of the plans for designing and producing Indian planes of supersonic speed and modern fighting capability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE (DEFENCE PRODUCTION) IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI VIDYA CHARAN SHUKLA): The Hindustan Aeronautics Limited has been undertaking studies for the design of advanced aircraft for meeting the future requirements of the I. A. F. It will not be in the public interest to give any further information.

Proposal for Expansion of Hospital in Rural Areas of Tripura

2108. SHRI BIREN DUTTA: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received from Government of Tripura for expansion of Hospitals in rural areas; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED NON-PROCUREMENT OF FARMERS' ENTIRE PRODUCE AT PRICE FIXED BY GOVERNMENT

MR. SPEAKER: We now take up the Call Attention Notice.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): We have given notice. . .

MR. SPEAKER: You should know the procedure.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: The Punjab Assembly has been dissolved. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The Punjab Assembly question cannot make me depart from the procedure. After the Call Attention notice. Shri A. P. Sharma.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar): I call the attention of the Minister of Agriculture to the following matter of urgent importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

The reported non-procurement of farmers' entire produce at the price fixed by Government, non-lifting of entire procured produce and non-payment of sale price thereof to farmers in Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Haryana, Punjab and other States.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): Cultivators generally keep a portion of their produce for their own needs like consumption, seed, etc. Further, a cultivator is not compelled to sell his produce to the Government. If he can get a price higher than the procurement price announced by Government, he is free to sell it in the open market. Even at the procurement price, he is not obliged to sell to Government, but can sell to the trade if he so chooses to do. The commitment of Government is to purchase all grain falling within the prescribed speci-

fications offered by the cultivators at the procurement price. The question of procuring the farmers' entire produce does not, therefore, arise. The Food Corporation of India and other procuring agencies have been vigorously purchasing the foodgrains offered by the farmers falling within the prescribed specifications at the procurement prices announced by Government. During the current Rabi season, upto about 8th June 3.3 million tonnes of wheat have been purchased as against 1.8 and 1.75 million tonnes for the corresponding periods of 1970-71 and 1969-70 respectively. The procurement made so far is already higher than the total procurement made during the last year. Such massive procurement would show that, by and large, Government are fulfilling their commitment of offering price support to the producer at the level of procurement prices announced by Government.

As the House is aware, unseasonal rains during the months of April and May have caused damage to wheat lying on the threshing floor. In order to give relief to the producers, Government have relaxed the specifications for procurement of wheat and the procuring agencies are purchasing rain damaged wheat falling within the relaxed specifications.

Since the market arrivals this year have been almost double that of last year and the procurement also has been 1.4 million tonnes higher, this has posed problems with regard to storage and movement. The problem of movement has been further accentuated because of the difficulties of moving the grain in to the Eastern region where conditions are difficult because of unprecedented influx of refugees etc. However, every effort is being made to step up movement by rail to the maximum extent possible. Maximum possible movement is also resorted to by road. Storage capacity in the procuring States is also being augmented by accelerating construction works and hiring godowns to the maximum extent possible to store the balance of the grain.

Arrangements have also been made for prompt payment of full procurement price corresponding to the quality of the grain procured. By and large, there have been no complaints except in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Under the marketing system in Uttar Pradesh, there are two sets of agents, the Kacha Arhatias purchasing directly from the farmers and the Pucca Arhatias representing the wholesale

agencies purchasing from the Kacha Arhatias. The presence of two sets of middlemen at times gives rise to malpractices. The Food Corporation of India and the State Government have tightened the administrative arrangements to eliminate such malpractices to the maximum possible extent. These include greater involvement of co-operatives in procurement and enlarging the scope of direct purchases from the producers. As a long term measure the State Government has also been requested to take in hand measures to improve the marketing system in the State.

The massive procurement operations to provide support to the farmers are continuing. The Government is keeping a continuous watch on the problems of procurement, handling and movement and no effort is spared in ensuring that the farmers get the full benefit of the announced procurement prices.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: Is it not a fact that in many places adequate number of agents have not been appointed by the Government and wherever procurement is made, the farmers are not paid in time and they have to face lot of difficulties in getting their payments?

Is it also not a fact that although the procurement price has been fixed at Rs. 76 per quintal, the farmers are not getting that, but are getting less than that amount which is a fixed rate, and the difference is being shared by the middlemen?

May I be assured by the Government that these difficulties will be removed and that the farmers will get the full payment in time?

Also I would like to know as to what is the machinery which has been set up for this purpose, to see that the farmers are not harassed?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: There is some truth in the complaints from U.P. But, the bulk of the procurement is from Punjab and Haryana. For instance, as I said, total procurement up to the 8th June this year was 3.3 million tonnes. Out of that, practically 26 lakh tonnes were from Punjab and Haryana. As I said, in UP there are two sets of middlemen, kacha arhatias and pucca arhatias. Therefore, Government feels that it would be the best thing to have direct system of purchase from the farmers. We have already started this on trial basis to have direct purchase from

the farmers in cooperation with the State Governments. The grain marketing structure will have to be amended so that the malpractices are eliminated and to overcome the present-day difficulties, we have suggested the setting up of popular committees at the mandi levels and we have given adequate power to the district magistrates. If any dispute arises, the decision of the District Magistrate is to be considered final. We are trying to have the local involvement also. But, there is some truth that there are some complaints of malpractices.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA: What is the machinery set up for looking into the complaints?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: Popular Committees are being set up at the Mandi levels. They are being involved.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे हार्दिक दुःख है कि जिस किसान के नाम से सारे संसार की आंखें खुलती हैं उसकी तरफ से केन्द्रीय सरकार आंखें मूंदे हुए हैं। जो वक्तव्य मंत्री महोदय ने दिया वह बहुत ही निराशा पूर्ण है। मंत्री महोदय स्वयं मेरे जिले में गये थे और वहां की स्थिति को देखा था। लेकिन जिन शिकायतों को उन्होंने स्वयम् अनुभव किया और पाया उनको भी यहां पर तत्सलीम नहीं किया। मैं कल ही दौरे से आया हूं। अनेक गांव ऐसे हैं सहारनपुर और मुजफ्फरनगर जिलों में जहां कोई भाव ही मुकर्रर नहीं हुए और कोई भी खरीददारी किसान से नहीं हो रही है।

दूसरी शिकायत मुझको यह मिली है कि 76 रु० का जो सरकारी भाव है उसका फर्जी पर्चा देकर किसान से खरीद हो रही है। कच्चे आड़तिया इंसपेक्टर और गल्ले के वसूली के एजेंट मिलकर कहीं कहीं 76 के बजाय 69 रु० और कभी कभी 65 रु० तक दे रहे हैं। मुझे इसकी भी जानकारी है कि किसानों से ढाई किलो फी क्विंटल कर्जे के तौर पर काटा जा रहा है। इसके अलावा जो इंसपेक्टर है वह खराब गल्ला थोड़े दाम पर खरीदवाकर गोदाम में डलवा रहा है और 8 आ० फी बोरी उसके लिये बंधा हुआ है अनेक मंडियों में। अभी राजस्थान के कौटा नामक स्थान में

[श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल]

खाद्य निगम के एजेंटों द्वारा किसानों को वोगस चेक देने के सम्बन्ध में एक समाचार हिन्दी "हिन्दुस्तान" में निकला है। आपने उसको देखा होगा। चेक पर नम्बर हैं, पाने वाले का नाम है मगर पैसा नहीं मिल रहा है। इस तरह से हम देखते हैं कि किसानों को पैसा वसूल करने में कितनी दिक्कत होती है। क्या मंत्री महोदय की जानकारी में यह बात भी आई है कि किसानों का गल्ला एक एक महीने से जा चुका है लेकिन अभी तक भी उनको उसके दाम नहीं दिए गये हैं। अभी तक तो किसानों को मजबूर किया जाता रहा है। अभी खाद्य मंत्री ने कहा है कि हम मजबूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। किसान सब गल्ला एजेंट को ही दे ऐसी बात नहीं है। किसानों को जब सरकार को जरूरत पड़ती है हमेशा मजबूर किया जाता है और उनसे सस्ते भावों पर गल्ला लिया जाता है, बाजार भाव से कम पर लिया जाता है। लेकिन आज वह कहते हैं कि हम मजबूर नहीं कर सकते हैं। किसानों की तीन-तीन दिन तक गाड़ियां मंडी में खड़ी रहती हैं। शिन्दे साहब बुलन्द शहर गए थे और थोड़ा-सा दिग्दर्शन उन्होंने किया था। लेकिन मुझे दुख है कि कोई-भी खास व्यवस्था अभी तक भी नहीं की गई है। मामले को सही नहीं किया गया है और न कोई आदेश ऐसे दिये गए हैं जवसे सही तौर से किसानों में जो असन्तोष और बेचैनी है वह दूर हो सके। जो गड़बड़ी किसानों के साथ फर्जी दाम देने की हो रही है, कम दाम देने की हो रही है क्या उसको मंत्री महोदय दूर करेंगे? सारा गल्ला खरीदने के लिए सरकार वचनबद्ध है। राज्य सरकारों पर अभी तक कोई खास जिम्मेदारी नहीं सौंपी गई है, कोई विशेष आदेश नहीं दिये गये हैं कि वह उसके अन्दर पड़े। कुछ जिलाधीशों ने थोड़ी-सी दिलचस्पी ली, मंडियों में वे गए लेकिन कोई खास नतीजा नहीं निकला। कोई कारगर कदम राज्य सरकार की तरफ से अभी तक नहीं उठाए गए हैं। यह एक गम्भीर संकट किसानों के सामने आ कर खड़ा हो गया है। आप देखें कि कितना महंगा बीज, खाद, पानी आज उनको पड़ता है। ऐसी

अवस्था में सस्ते भावों पर खरीद करना किसानों को लूटना नहीं तो क्या है? यह सरकार के हित में भी नहीं है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर तुरन्त सरकार ध्यान दे कर कोई समुचित प्रबन्ध करेगी?

अध्यक्ष महोदय: मैं थोड़ा-सा आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ कॉलिंग एटेंशन के प्रोसीजर के बारे में ताकि इसको दुबस्त किया जा सके। पहले तो होता ही नहीं था। फिर स्टेटमेंट होता था। स्टेटमेंट के बाद जो रूल बना वह आपके सामने आया। वह इस प्रकार है:

"There shall be no debate on such statement at the time it is made but each Member in whose name the item stands in the List of Business may, with the permission of the Speaker, ask a question."

क्वेश्चन से बढ़ते-बढ़ते डिबेट बन गई। इल-स्ट्रेशन के लिए थोड़ा-सा आप कह सकते हैं, इंटरोडक्शन थोड़ा-सा दे सकते हैं। लेकिन डिबेट में तो इसको नहीं बदल दिया जाना चाहिये। शुरू से आखिर तक मैंने सुना है। क्वेश्चन आया नहीं। आपने सजेशन दिए हैं। मैं इसको बहुत मुस्तसिर करना चाहता हूँ। क्वेश्चन किये जाया करें। क्लेरिफिकेशन के तौर पर थोड़ी बहुत छूट हो सकती है लेकिन आपका सवाल तो कोई आया नहीं।

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल: मैं चाहता हूँ कि जिन शिकायतों की तरफ मैंने मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया है उनका वह समाधान करें। यही मेरा सवाल है। राजस्थान से लेकर उत्तर-प्रदेश में इसका वह समाधान कर दें।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: May I say something, with your permission? I appreciate the concern of the hon. Member for the interests of the farmers. We are equally concerned about the interests of the farmers. The hon. Member referred to a particular case of a fake cheque. That cheque was not from the Food Corporation, but it was from some trader. As soon as we saw the report in the press, we had ordered an inquiry into the particular case.

All the same, the hon. Member should appreciate that the arrivals this year in the market have been almost double those of last year, and the farmers' interests would have very much suffered had there not been massive purchases on behalf of the Food Corporation. So, the positive aspect is there. Even in UP particularly the market arrivals were four times higher than last year, and if the Food Corporation had not entered in a massive way in the market, I think that the farmers' interests would have suffered very much. There may be some cases of complaint, and we shall look into them. We are trying to improve the system. But the role of the Food Corporation which is a public sector organisation entering the market in the interests of the farmers should be appreciated by the House.

श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल : दामों के बारे में सफाई नहीं हुई है। 76 के बजाय 69 रुपये दिये जा रहे हैं। इसको सही करायेंगे या नहीं ?

SHRI ANNSASAHEB P. SHINDE : I have said that we shall look into the matter.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (भुरेना) : खाद्य निगम के एजेंटों द्वारा सोसाइटी के मालिक मध्य-प्रदेश के ग्वालियर, भोपाल, इन्दौर और जबलपुर डिविजनों के अन्दर अनाज खरीदा जाता है। खाद्य निगम द्वारा नियुक्त किए गए इंस्पेक्टरों द्वारा अनाज की जो गाड़ियां आती हैं वे चैक की जाती हैं। उनको अनाज पसन्द आ जाता है तो वे हां कह देते हैं नहीं तो न कह देते हैं। 70-75 परसेंट जो अनाज की गाड़ियां मंडी में आती हैं उनको रिजेक्ट कर दिया जाता है। उनकी सांठ-गांठ व्यापारियों के साथ होती है। व्यापारी लोग इंस्पेक्टरों के पीछे लगे रहते हैं। वे व्यापारी 50, 54 या 60 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव से मंडी में आया हुआ अनाज खरीद लेते हैं और उस अनाज को मिक्स करके बोरे भर कर ट्रकों में लदवा कर और किसी भी काश्तकार के नाम से मंडी में ले आते हैं। अब उसी अनाज को 74-75 रुपये के भाव पर सोसाइटी द्वारा खरीद लिया जाता है। जो मुनाफा होता है उसमें कमीशन दोनों का बंका रहता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या इसकी जानकारी मंत्री महोदय को है और अगर है तो इस शिकायत को

दूर करने के लिए उन्होंने कौनसे ठोस कदम उठाये हैं ?

विदिशा जो भोपाल डिविजन का एक प्रमुख जिला है वह अनाज का बहुत बड़ा मंडार है। वहां पर अनाज सस्ते भावों पर खरीदा गया है, 54-56 रुपये क्विंटल के भाव पर सोसाइटी ने खरीदा है। काफी दिनों तक उसका पैसा खाद्य निगम द्वारा सोसाइटी को अदा नहीं किया गया इसके फलस्वरूप काश्तकारों को काफी दिनों तक पैसा नहीं मिला। इसके फलस्वरूप किसानों ने तमाम गाड़ियां ले जा कर कलेक्टर के घर के सामने खड़ी कर दीं और उनका घेराव किया, तब जाकर उनको पैसा मिला। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको जानकारी है कि कम दामों पर अनाज खरीदा गया ?

इंस्पेक्टर लोग अनाज खरीदते हैं। कितनी अच्छी क्वालिटी का अनाज उन्होंने खरीदा है, इसका एक नमूना मेरे पास है जिसको मैं सदन के सामने रखना चाहता हूं। कितना सुन्दर और बढ़िया यह अनाज है इसको आप देखें। इसकी यह दशा कैसे हुई, इसका भी एक कारण है। कारण यह है कि गोदाम आपके पास नहीं है। न ही आपके पास थैले हैं न आपके पास अनाज लाने ले जाने के साधन ही हैं। उसके फलस्वरूप जो अनाज का हाल हुआ है, उसका नमूना मैं लेकर आया हूं जिसके लाखों बोरे हैं और यह भुरेना जिले के शिवपुर कलां मंडल का है। इसे कौन खाएगा ? सरकार का पैसा क्या इसके अन्दर बरबाद नहीं हुआ है ? सरकार के धन को हानि नहीं हुई है ? यह अनाज पानी के अन्दर भीग गया है।

कोओप्रेटिव बैंक्स तथा सोसाइटीज ने काश्तकारों को तीन करोड़ रुपये कर्ज दे रखे हैं। वे कर्जों की वापसी के लिए तकाजा करते हैं। वे कहते हैं कि हमारा कर्जा वापिस करो। किसान के पास अनाज पड़ा हुआ है, कोई खरीदता नहीं है। उसका अनाज बिकेगा तभी तो वह कर्जा चुकाएगा। लेकिन सरकार उनके अनाज को लेती नहीं है। सारे प्रदेश के अन्दर काश्तकारों के पास

[श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय]

अनाज पड़ा हुआ है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आपने इसका क्या प्रबन्ध किया है ?

बड़े लोगों ने अनाज साफ करने की मशीनें ले रखी हैं। खलिहान में ले जा कर वे किसानों का अनाज साफ कर देते हैं।

एक माननीय सदस्य : क्या वह भाषण नहीं कर रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो भाषण करते हैं वे दूसरों को इसी तरह कहते हैं। आप ऐसा न किया करें।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : काश्तकार अपने अनाज को काट कर खेतों से खलिहान में रखते हैं। कुछ बड़े लोगों ने अनाज साफ करने की मशीनें लगा रखी हैं। वे सौ बोरे साफ करते हैं तो दस बोरे ले लेते हैं या पंद्रह बोरे ले लेते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : आज आपकी घंटी कुछ जोर से बोल रही है। यह बदली तो नहीं है ? क्या बजट में इसका भी कोई प्रबन्ध किया गया है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ऐसे मेम्बरों के लिए जोर से बजाने के बगैर काम नहीं चल सकता है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : एक अंतिम विशेष बात मैं बता रहा था। जिन बड़े लोगों ने अनाज साफ करने की मशीनें लगा रखी हैं वे काश्तकारों के खलिहानों पर जा कर उनके अनाज को साफ कर देते हैं लेकिन उसकी कीमत बहुत ज्यादा वसूल करते हैं दो जून की वर्षा के बाद से। सौ क्विंटल साफ करते हैं तो पचास क्विंटल तक ले लेते हैं। ऐसी घटनाएँ ग्वालियर विविजन में हो रही हैं, प्रदेश भर में हो रही हैं। इनको रोकने के लिए कौन से ठोस कदम आप उठाने जा रहे हैं ?

जो बपलेबाजी हो रही है, इसे रोकने के लिए क्या आप कोई विशेष कदम उठावेंगे ?

पर्याप्त मात्रा में बोरे और गोदामों की व्यवस्था करके उचित दामों पर अनाज खरीदा जाए, इसकी क्या ठोस व्यवस्था आप करने जा रहे हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. member wants to blame Government even for natural calamities.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Why not?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Why did they not insure against natural calamities?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I am glad Shri Kachwai has developed a new line of approach now. He has mentioned that some rich farmers and some traders were also exploiting the farmers. I hope he will convince his party. . .

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Let him reply to the points raised by the hon. member. We are not discussing party policies here.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I only mentioned that the hon. member has found that farmers are exploited by some traders and farmers.

As for the interests of the farmers, they are equally dear to us. We will refer the specific complaints referred to by him to the Madhya Pradesh Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। वहाँ पर बोरे नहीं हैं, गोदाम नहीं है, जिसके कारण अनाज सड़ रहा है। अनाज उठाने की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है। बैंकों द्वारा कहा जा रहा है कि हमारा पैसा दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य, श्री कछवाय, ने प्रश्न पूछा है कि क्या यह सच है कि मेलसा में गेहूँ 56 रुपये पर खरीदा गया है, जब कि माव 76 रुपये है।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have already said that we shall refer the specific complaints to the Madhya Pradesh Government.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे प्रश्नों का उत्तर दिलाइये। इंस्पेक्टर द्वारा 70 प्रतिशत गाड़ियां रिजेक्ट कर दी जाती हैं। व्यापरी वही गाड़ियां खरीदते हैं और अच्छा कह कर मार्केट में लाते हैं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I have said about the specific complaints that we shall refer them to the State Government.

SHRI P. K. DEO: The Minister's statement is most misleading as there is no open market in this country so far as procurement of foodgrains is concerned. The Food Corporation of India, a Government of India undertaking, which was presided over till the other day by a defeated Congress Minister, has the full right of procurement of foodgrains in this country and, being a monopoly concern, all the corollary evils of the monopoly system are there. Day in and day out we get reports of nepotism, corruption, irregular payments and harassment of the mill-owners, purchasing agents and cultivators, creation of artificial barriers and discrimination in classification of cereals. For instance, I would like to point out that the Safri variety of paddy is being procured as fine paddy in Kalahandi at Rs. 5 less than the procurement price prevailing in the adjoining Raipur District, Shri Vidya Charan Shukla's constituency, where it is procured as superfine paddy. Taking into consideration all these factors, is it not high time that we did away with these artificial barriers, the food zones and the suffocating controls, so that there is free flow of cereals throughout the country and the price is decided by the universal law of demand and supply and the cultivator gets the fruits of his labour. Especially now when national frontiers are shrinking and we have a common market in Europe, why in a country like this should we have these barriers, especially when the foodgrains output in this country has reached more than 106 million tonnes? So, I would like to ask when there is going to be an end to all these barriers, suffocating controls and food zones.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: The hon. Member is advocating the theory of free trade. I do not blame him because it is his party's view. The hon. Member made a number of mis-statements. For instance, he said there was no free trade. But he knows that on wheat there is no ban whatsoever. Any private

persons can purchase any quantity of wheat anywhere they like. The only thing is that in the interest of the farmers we purchase at the procurement price. The farmers are likely to get a higher price and they can sell it to anybody. There is no restriction on the movement of wheat or coarse grain except in the rationed area of Calcutta and Howrah. In the case of paddy there are such restrictions. This was reviewed in the last Chief Minister's conference and on the basis of the consensus that emerged in the Chief Ministers Conference the Government of India decided to continue such a ban. The present is not an appropriate time to review the position. We shall review the position in the coming September. The food position is easy and there is no difficulty as such. For rice this is not the right time to review the position.

SHRI P. K. DEO: Regarding Safri variety, why is there the price difference in the adjoining districts?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE: I shall look into this.

12.26 hrs.

RE: DISSOLUTION OF PUNJAB ASSEMBLY

MR. SPEAKER: I have received a certain motion under rule 377 about the dissolution of the Punjab Assembly by Shri H. K. Singh, Darbara Singh, Sat Pal Kapur and Shri Vayalar Ravi. I have placed this as item 7. A. They will get their turn when we take up that item.

श्री मटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, अगर आप पंजाब की स्थिति के बारे में नियम 377 के अधीन चर्चा की इजाजत देनी चाहते हैं, तो आप हमें भी अपने विचार रखने का अवसर दीजिए। आप सारे सदन को इस विषय पर चर्चा करने का मौका दीजिए। पंजाब का मामला कोई पंजाब के सदस्यों का ही मामला नहीं है। मैं नहीं समझता कि पंजाब की स्थिति नियम 377 के अधीन चर्चा का विषय है। अगर राज्यपाल के आचरण पर चर्चा होनी है—और हम चर्चा के लिए तैयार हैं—, तो आप सारे सदन को मौका दीजिए। हम राज्यपाल के आचरण का स्वागत करना चाहेंगे।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

अगर राष्ट्रपति-शासन लागू होने वाला है, तो सदन के सामने उनका प्रोक्लेमेशन आयेगा। इस तरह के मामले नियम 377 के अधीन नहीं लिये जाते हैं।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): You may admit it as a short duration discussion under rule 193; it should be done.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): We have no objection under 377.

If those persons whose names are there are to be called, on behalf of my party we have a right to express our views on the correct judgment of the Punjab Governor; for the first time he has stopped horsetrading.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: He has not taken any dictation from the Centre.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह गलतफहमी पैदा नहीं होनी चाहिए कि हम नियम 377 के अधीन यह मामला उठाने के खिलाफ हैं। लेकिन आप इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि नियम 377 में वही मामले उठाये जाते हैं, जिनकी तरफ सदन का ध्यान खींचा जाता है और मन्त्री महोदय उनका उत्तर तक नहीं देते हैं। पंजाब का मामला इतना कम महत्व का नहीं है कि वह यहां उठाया जाये और उसके बारे में जवाब न मिले।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब रूल 377 का उपयोग कुछ माननीय सदस्यों को माफिक बैठे, तो वह ठीक है, बर्ना वह ठीक नहीं है। इसलिए मैं आईन्दा इसके इन्टरप्रेटेशन के बारे में स्ट्रिक्ट रहूंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नियम 377 में यह मामला उठाया जाये, लेकिन आप हमें भी बोलने का मौका दें।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam): 377 is only to raise a point which is not a point of order. This matter requires a regular discussion and all the sections of the House should get

an opportunity to express their views. But only those who had given notice can raise the point. This is a fit matter to be discussed by the entire House.

MR. SPEAKER: I think the proper step will be to take it up when we discuss the proclamation. But so far as short references are concerned, I will allow them (*Interruption*)

SHRI SEZHIYAN: We can have a discussion from 4 to 6 this afternoon.

MR. SPEAKER: But are all of you agreed? (*Interruption*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

MR. SPEAKER: Order, order.

SOME HON. MEMBERS rose—

MR. SPEAKER: You gave notice. Do you agree that we discuss it?

SHRI BUTA SINGH (Rupar): We have no objection to the discussion. But let this be taken up when it comes. (*Interruption*)

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): We have only just received the report. We have not been able to study it. I do not think now is the time to discuss the matter.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Let the House place its views.

MR. SPEAKER: Certain Members gave certain motions under rule 377. Objection is taken that the scope of rule 377 is very limited. What is anything here which is not a point of order? I have to look into it. Anything can be anything which is not a point of order. This is what it means. Anything which is not a point of order is anything, can be anything, which is not a point of order.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhara): Provided we know what a point of order is.

MR. SPEAKER: Provided that Shri Piloo Mody is not confused over it. Do not do it. Well, as the Prime Minister says, they

have just received the report and I would not take it up today, unless I am sure about the position on the other side.

12.32 hrs.

**RE: RELIEF CONSIGNMENTS FOR
EVACUEES FROM BANGLA DESH**

MR. SPEAKER: Dr. Ranen Sen wanted to make a point on the clearance of material at the Dum Dum airport. The Minister gave a reply the other day that everything was cleared. They brought certain newspapers and tried to introduce the subject in another discussion. I asked them not to proceed with it further but they might ask about it on Monday, say, for a minute. Now, Dr. Ranen Sen.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): Sir, the other day, in reply to points raised by Shri Indrajit Gupta and myself, Dr. Karan Singh, on behalf of the Government of India, said that the stocks for relief lying in the Dum Dum airport have all but one consignment been cleared. Next day, the *Calcutta Daily Hindustan Standard* refuted the statement. The *Amrita Bazar Patrika* and the *Delhi Statesman* came out with a report that OXFAM, the British relief agency, has cabled to their London office not to send any more materials as there are not properly cleared up. It is further reported that certain States who agreed to take refugees now are declining to take them in.

I request the Government to let us know what is the latest position in regard to the clearance of stocks and what is the agency responsible for clearing and distributing all the material sent from abroad to camp sites.

Secondly, what is the latest position in regard to the dispersal of evacuees.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे आप से निवेदन करना है, मैंने एक काम रोको प्रस्ताव भेजा था सरकार की विफलता पर चर्चा करने के लिए. . .

MR. SPEAKER: The budget demands are coming up for discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): After the Minister had replied,

I have given notice, and your assistant was good enough to come and tell me that it should be included in the budget. The subject is important, and the discussion on the Demands of the Civil Aviation and Tourism Ministry will come after a very long time. It is a very important issue. The Chairman of Air India has issued a statement that there is a loss to the public exchequer to the tune of Rs. 8.5 crores. I gave notice in writing. (*Interruption*) The budget demands would not come up for discussion before a fortnight.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी: अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने मेरी बात सुनी नहीं। मैंने निवेदन किया था कि वित्त मन्त्री महोदय ने सदन में कहा कि जिन चीजों पर टैक्स नहीं लगे हैं उनके दाम नहीं बढ़ने दिए जाएंगे और अगर दाम बढ़ें तो कार्यवाही की जायगी। लेकिन कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है। हमने दिल्ली के दाम इकट्ठे किए हैं। इस मामले पर सरकार की विफलता पर चर्चा कैसे करेंगे? . . . (व्यवधान) बजट पर डिबेट महीने भर तक चलेगी, क्या तब तक लोगों को बढ़े हुए दाम देने पड़ेंगे?

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed it.

DR. RANEN SEN: Let there be some reply to my question.

MR. SPEAKER: That would go to the minister and he will answer it. All the demands are coming up for discussion. When there is a debate anticipated, nothing can be allowed. You are bound by the rules.

DR. RANEN SEN: The Health Minister is here. He can answer.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI D. P. CHATTOPADHYAYA): Perhaps Dr. Karan Singh would have been in a better position to answer it. But so far as I am concerned, I had been there just yesterday. Except two items—some dry fish from Norway and some other small consignment of medicine are lying there for customs reasons—all other items have been cleared. This is the information about the position yesterday morning. (*Interruptions*).

12.37 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**NAVAL CEREMONIAL CONDITIONS OF SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS (SECOND AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS**

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI JAGJIWAN RAM): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Naval Ceremonial, Conditions of Service and Miscellaneous (Second Amendment) Regulations, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. R. O. 193 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1971, under section 185 of the Navy Act, 1957. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-395/71.*]

ANNUAL REPORTS FOR 1969-70 OF POST-GRADUATE INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL EDUCATION AND RESEARCH, CHANDIGARH AND ALL INDIA INSTITUTE OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 1969-70, under section 19 of the Post-Graduate Institute of Medical Education and Research, Chandigarh Act, 1966 [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-396/71.*]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi version) of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70, under section 19 of the All India Institute of Medical Sciences Act, 1956. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-397/71.*]

GOVERNMENT REVIEW AND ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1969-70 RE. FERTILIZER CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD., NEW DELHI

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P. C. SETHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70; and
- (ii) Annual Report of the Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited, New Delhi, for the year 1969-70, along with the Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-398/71.*]

12.38 hrs.

STATEMENT RE: PRICES OF SOAPS

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN): Mr. Speaker, Sir, In the course of the reply to the general discussion on the Budget on the 10th June, I had made a statement that the price of Lux, Rexona and Life Buoy soaps had not been increased and that the manufacturers had absorbed the incidence of duty of Rs. 2.54 per gross. I am sorry that this statement was based on incorrect information supplied to me. Now I have been informed that the price of all the three varieties of soap I referred to in my reply to the general discussion on the debate, has been raised by the manufacturers by 2 paise per standard cake which was formerly costing 70 paise (exclusive of local taxes). We are taking up this matter with the manufacturers.

According to the further information which I have received today, the manufacturers have responded and have decided to absorb the additional excise duty on Life Buoy brand which is one of the popular makes. The price of this soap will now be the same as before the Budget.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): May I seek a clarification? What about the laundry soap? The Finance Minister has stated that the price of laundry soap has not been increased. Let him verify it. It has increased from Rs. 2.25 per kilo.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN: So far as taxation measures are concerned I have said that laundry soap was not touched. If the retailers have raised it, or done something, that is a matter which has to be looked into. But I cannot answer it immediately.

12.40 hrs.

STATEMENT RE. APPOINTMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES OF WORKERS ON THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF HINDUSTAN STEEL LIMITED

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM):

Deficiencies in steel production have been a matter of great concern to the Government as well as to the House. As the House is aware, a number of steps have been considered to step up production. One of the factors which has affected production is unsatisfactory industrial relations that have existed in certain units of Hindustan Steel.

In this context, it is a matter of gratification that the recent wage agreement concluded by the Joint Wage Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry through bi-partite negotiations not only settled the question of wages for the next 4 years starting from 1st September, 1970 but also covered a number of other allied matters. This Committee is a representative organization consisting of four representatives of the employers from the four main producers of steel (Hindustan Steel Ltd., Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Indian Iron & Steel Co. Ltd. and Mysore Iron & Steel Ltd.) and, on the workers' side fifteen representatives—three each from Central Trade Union Organizations viz., the Indian National Trade Union Congress, All-India Trade Union Congress and the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, and one representative each from recognized unions at Jamshedpur, Burnpur, Rourkela, Bhilai, Durgapur and Bhadravati.

The Committee has decided to continue to function in order to supervise and ensure the implementation of the agreement in a spirit of goodwill and to maintain peaceful and harmonious industrial relations and to make every effort to increase productivity. I have addressed the Committee and was impressed with the spirit of goodwill and cooperation which governs their discussions. I have requested the Committee to take up broader responsibilities, especially those flowing out of the urgent need to increase production. As a consequence, the name of the Committee has been changed to Joint Negotiating Committee for the Steel Industry.

In this background and with a view to further strengthen the relations between the

management and the workers in HSL, Government have proposed to the trade union representatives on this Committee that 2 representatives of the workers may be appointed to the Board of Directors of the Hindustan Steel Limited. The workers' representatives have welcomed the proposal and promised to send their suggestions for the implementation of this proposal.

Government hope that this step would help materially in obtaining the full cooperation of the workers in increasing production in Hindustan Steel and thus contribute towards the improvement of our economy and the fulfilment of our Plans.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION BY MEMBER

RAJMATA V. R. SCINDIA (Bhind): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on 23rd March, 1971 Shri S. M. Banerjee said in the course of a Calling Attention discussion, "and also what happened in Morena. Villages have been burnt by the Rajmata of Gwalior."

I do not have the slightest idea as to what Shri Banerjee was referring to when he alluded to some happenings in Morena. As to his remark that "villages have been burnt by the Rajmata of Gwalior", I wish to affirm with all the emphasis at my command that the statement is not only incorrect but malicious. It is a slander on my record of public service. (Interruptions)

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai): Sir, you should pull them up. When others are interrupting you pull them up. (Interruptions)

SHRI ATAL BEHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): They have no sense of decency.

RAJMATA V. R. SCINDIA: Sir, remarks of this nature against members are being made from time to time. I fervently appeal to you, Sir, to safeguard our honour and the prestige of this august House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur): Sir, I rise on a point of order. You have allowed her. I have nothing against the Rajmata. She is as a sister to me, I am not going to add to it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): If he is going to apologise, he may be allowed to speak.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Rule 357 says:—

“A member may, with the permission of the Speaker, make a personal explanation although there is no question before the House, but in this case no debatable matter may be brought forward, and no debate shall arise.”

A debate in the matter should not be allowed.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Now he is debating the matter.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am not debating it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: You are satisfied with the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You said something and the Member has a right to make a personal explanation. I am not going to allow anything further.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: She says, “malicious”. I have no intention of maligning her. Why should I malign anyone? I am happy that the Rajnata did not act under the instigation of the Jana Sangh. Very good.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is making another allegation—baseless, mischievous, malicious.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Thank you; thank you; thank you.

12.47 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

GOVERNING BODY OF INDIAN COUNCIL OF MEDICAL RESEARCH

THE MINISTER OF WORKS AND HOUSING AND HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT): Sir, I move the following:—

“That in pursuance of Rules 20 (16) and (17) and 24 (2) of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of this

House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing body of the Indian Council of Medical Research.”

MR. SPEAKER: The question is:

“That in pursuance of Rules 20 (16) and (17) and 24 (2) of the Rules, Regulations and Bye-laws of the Indian Council of Medical Research, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Governing body of the Indian Council of Medical Research.”

The motion was adopted.

RE: DISSOLUTION OF PUNJAB ASSEMBLY—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: As for item 7A, regarding certain points raised on the dissolution of the Punjab Assembly, when I was referring to rule 377 the Prime Minister got up and said that they had just then received some information.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: You should not preclude us from making our observations. This is a very serious matter.

MR. SPEAKER: We will fix up some time later on.

SHRI BUTA SINGH: We may have the discussion later on but now let us make some observations about what happened in Punjab. The House must be made aware of what happened in Punjab and in what manner. The hon. Member, Shri Darbara Singh, has already given a motion. Let him at least move it.

MR. SPEAKER: There is no motion and there is no question of moving anything. It is under rule 377. Something can be referred to under rule 377 if it is not a point of order. Members wanted to raise this discussion and I said that I would keep it in view and let them know later on. One is by Shri Hari Kishore Singh, Sardar Darbara Singh, Shri Sat Pal Kapur and Shri Vayalar Ravi; another on the same subject is by Dr. Henry Austin and another by Shri Vikram Mahajan. It is not a single one. I think, I will have to consider

whether to allow a brief discussion on it or not later on.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: May I submit that it may be under rule 193?

MR. SPEAKER: I have noted your submission.

SHRI PILOO MODY: I submit the same thing.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): So, the possibility of a discussion today is ruled out.

MR. SPEAKER: Let the position be clear. Let something come before us. I know, the anxiety of hon. Members there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: we are also anxious to discuss it. Their anxiety is shared by us also.

12.50 hrs.

RE: WHEREABOUTS OF SHEIKH MUJIBUR RAHMAN

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the statement made by the Prime Minister of Bangla Desh, Mr. Tajuddin, expressing his anxiety about the whereabouts of Bangla Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and also his appeal to all the nations of the world for ensuring his personal security as also for his early release.

So many reports have appeared in the press that Bangla Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rehman has been arrested and is kept in Multan Jail. It has also appeared in the press that he is on fast for the last two months and that an attempt to force-feed him is being made. It has also come in the press that the Pakistan Government is trying all sorts of atrocious ways to pressurise him to issue a statement for the people of Bangla Desh that he is cooperating with the Pakistani army.

In view of the appeal made by the Prime Minister of Bangla Desh as also the appeal made by the Bangla Desh Parliamentary Delegation which addressed a joint meeting of the Members of both Houses of Parliament in the

Central Hall, I want to know the reaction of the Government. The Prime Minister was here. It should be a reply from one Prime Minister to the other Prime Minister. I want to know the reaction of the Government to the appeal made by the Prime Minister of Bangla Desh and also steps taken by the Government about ensuring the personal security of Bangla Bandhu Sheikh Mujibur Rehman and also for his early release. Will the Government give their reaction to it? Is the Government going to make a statement?

12.53 hrs.

BENGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) (DELHI VALIDATION OF APPOINTMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS) BILL—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

SHRI JYORITMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): Mr. Ajit Saha will speak from our party. I will speak on the third reading of the Bill.

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the sales tax is a purchase tax. It is wrongly described as sales tax. It is an outright indirect tax which keeps the tax payer in the dark. With socialism and *garibi hatao* on their tongue, the Congress Government wants to let off the rich as lightly as it can and wants them to grow richer at the cost of the poor. Though sales tax looks like a direct tax, it does not possess the character of a direct tax which the tax payer knows that he is paying.

The different States have different rates of such taxation and exemptions are also different in different States. This encourages evasion of the tax through wholesale purchases by invoices from State to State. This is really black-marketing.

The high yielding sources of revenue have been taken by the Centre and, normally, sales tax, agriculture tax, are left with the States. Besides, administration costs, the States have to meet a lot of social and other development obligations to the people. But State Governments always show an ever-increasing deficit budget. It is because of shooting prices of every commodity, for the erroneous economic policy of the Centre. In the Budget, Shri Y. B. Chavan appealed to the States to maximise

[Shri A. K. Saha]

the efforts to raise additional resources though there is none. When the States are forced to levy taxes in the shape of sales tax, this only adds the last straw on the people. You should tax the source of the commodities and not the consumers. We want that manufacturers be taxed and that the buyers be exempted from it.

SHRI N. K. SINHA (Muzaffarpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to oppose this Measure. But, before it is passed, I would like to make a few observations. This Notification issued under section 20, of this Act, was extended to Delhi, I believe some time in 1951 and the liability to pay the tax under the Act commenced with effect from November, 1951. Under this, Sales tax commissioner etc. was appointed by the Lieut. Governor to administer this Act. Under the same section, there was provision for the appointment of other persons to assist him.

It is extraordinary that while Commissioner of Sales Tax was appointed the other part of the section was forgotten. The officers were appointed and assessments made in a most irregular manner. If somebody had not challenged it and taken the matter to the court of law, probably this would not have come to our notice at all. This is extraordinary. I don't think with the rush of business we have ample time in the House for setting right the mistakes committed by the bureaucracy. For 20 years this has been going on. Yet, this had not seen the light of the day. It would not also have seen the light of the day if it had not been challenged in a court of law.

I don't oppose this measure. The Minister has got to validate all that has been done because there are 374 appointments, Rs. 5.50 lakhs and Rs. 15.25 crores worth of assessments made. But this sort of thing, in my opinion, should not happen. We are not here to clear away all the dirt and filth spread by our bureaucracy. I hope the hon. Minister will take care that such things do not occur again in the future.

श्री इसहाक सम्मली (अमरोहा): स्पीकर साहब, इस बिल के बारे में जैसा कि अभी मानरेबिल मेम्बर सिन्हा साहब ने कहा, मैं समझता हूँ वह बात बिल्कुल सही है। एक आम तरीका देखने में आ रहा है कि इसनी बड़ी

तादाद में कानून बनाये जाते हैं, इसनी बड़ी तादाद में कानून नाफिज किये जाते हैं और शायद इतना अंधाधुंध मालूम होता है कि किसी एक बेचारे मामूली से क्लर्क ने ड्राफ्ट करके रख दिया और उसको गजट कर दिया गया। इसका नतीजा यह है कि कितने ही कानून अदालत में चेलेंज होने के बाद बेकार हो जाते हैं। कितने ही कानून जो अदालतों में जाते हैं, मामूली सी अदालतों में—हमें शर्म आती है कहते हुए—कि वह इल्लिगल करार दिये जाते हैं। आखिर यह चीज क्यों है? जैसा कि अभी उन्होंने कहा कि अगर इसको हाई कोर्ट में चेलेंज नहीं किया जाता तो इस गलती की तरफ कोई तबज्जह नहीं दी जाती।

जहां तक इस कानून का ताल्लुक है, मैंने अर्ज किया लेकिन मैं एक दूसरी बात और कहना चाहता हूँ कि कमिश्नर एम्पाइन्ट किए जाते हैं, अपनी जगह पर स्टाफ बढ़ाया जाता है लेकिन जो टैक्स सही तौर पर बसूल होकर आना चाहिए उस टैक्स को क्यों नहीं पूरी तौर से बसूल करने की कोशिश की जाती है, वह चाहे सेल्स टैक्स हो या दूसरे टैक्सेज हों . . .

अध्यक्ष महोदय: क्या आप दो एक मिनट में खत्म कर रहे हैं?

श्री इसहाक सम्मली: मुझे अभी थोड़ा वक्त और चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय: आप लंच के बाद बोलिएगा।

[[شہری استحقاق سمبلی (امروہا) سیمپلر صاحب اس بل کے بارے میں جیسا کہ ابھی انریبل ممبر سلہا صاحب نے کہا۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں وہ بات بالکل صحیح ہے۔ ایک آم طریقہ دیکھنے میں آ رہا ہے کہ اتنی بڑی تعداد میں قانون بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ اتنی بڑی تعداد میں قانون نافذ کئے جاتے ہیں اور شاید اتنی تعداد میں

معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ کسی ایک بچارے معمولی سے کلرک نے ذرا فٹ کر کے رکھ دیا اور اسکو گزرت کر دیا گیا۔ اسکا نتیجہ یہ ہے کہ کتے ہی قانون جو عدالت میں چیلنج ہونے کے بعد بیکار ہو جاتے ہیں۔ کتے ہی قانون جو عدالت میں جاتے ہیں معمولی سی ادالتوں میں۔ ہمیں شرم اتنی ہے کہتے ہوئے۔ کہ وہ الیکٹریکل قرار دئے جاتے ہیں۔ خر یہ چھڑکھون ہے۔ جھساکے ابھی انہوں نے کہا اگر اسکو ہائی کورٹ میں چیلنج نہیں کیا جاتا تو اس فسطی کی طرف کوئی توجہ نہیں دی جاتی۔

جہاں تک اس قانون کا تعلق ہے۔ میں نے عرض کیا لیکن میں ایک دوسری بات کہنا چھٹا ہوں۔ کہ کمشنر اپوائنٹ کئے جاتے ہیں۔ اپنی جگہ پر ستاف بڑھایا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن جو ٹکس صہیح طور پر وصول ہو کر آنا چاہیئے اس ٹیکس کو کیوں نہیں پوری طور سے وصول کرنے کی کوشش کی جاتی ہے۔ وہ اچھے سینئر ٹکس ہو یا دوسرے ٹیکسز ہوں۔

اندیکس مہودے۔ کیا آپ دو ایک ملت میں ختم کر رہے ہیں۔

شری استھانی سمیلی۔ مجھے ابھی تھوڑا وقت اور چاہیئے۔

اندیکس مہودے۔ آپ لہجے کے بعد بولہنگے۔

13 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at four minutes past Fourteen-of the Clock.

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

BANGAL FINANCE (SALES TAX) (DELHI VALIDATION OF APPOINTMENTS AND PROCEEDINGS) BILL—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ishāq Samphah may now continue his speech.

श्री इसहाक सम्भली: डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब जहां तक इस बिल का ताल्लुक है मैं यह कह सकता हूं कि यह सही है और एक लिहाज से बहुत जरूरी है। इसलिये कि आपको यह देखना होगा कि जो हम पार्लियामेंट से प्रेसीडेंट की तरफ से ऐक्शन लें जाहिर है कि पार्लियामेंट को उसमें सुप्रीमसी मयस्सर होनी चाहिये। यह एक आम तरीका हो गया है कि जहां कहीं किसी सर-मायेदार के खिलाफ कोई ऐक्शन लिया जाता है वह हाई कोर्ट में पहुंच जाता है, और मुझे कहते हुए दुख होता है कि इन्साफ आम तौर पर गरीब और मजदूर को नहीं मिल पाता, बड़ी आसानी के साथ सरमायेदार और कारखानेदार ले लेता है। इस लिहाज से इस बिल का आना बहुत जरूरी था।

लेकिन साथ ही साथ यह भी कहना है कि सेल्स टैक्स हो या कोई भी दूसरा टैक्स हो हमारे लिये यह बड़ी तकलीफ की बात है कि इतने इयूज एरियर्स टेक्सेज के बाकी हैं। मैं उम्मीद करता था और अब भी उम्मीद करता हूं कि हमारे नौजवान और प्रोग्रेसिव मिनिस्टर श्री के० आर० गनेश जैसे जब इस डिपार्टमेंट में आयेगे तो यकीनन वह इस मुल्क के माथे पर जो एरियर्स की शकल में एक कलंक है, सरमायेदारों पर जो अरबों रुपया बाकी है, उनसे वसूल करने की तरफ कोई तबज्जह देंगे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि उसकी तरफ पूरी तबज्जह की जायगी। अगर वह एरियर्स डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, आधे नहीं बल्कि एक चौथाई भी वसूल कर लिए जायें तो मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे मुल्क में इस पार्लियामेंट में जैसा बदनाम बजट इस बार आया है शायद ऐसा बजट लाने की जरूरत पेश न आती। इन्कम टैक्स की बात मैं नहीं करता, सेल्स टैक्स के बारे में ही कहता हूं। अगर स्टेट्स के बारे में कहा जाता है तो जवाब दिया जाता है कि वह स्टेट सबजेक्ट है, लेकिन दिल्ली में जो कि सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट की टेरीटरी है यहां पर अगर इस तरह के इयूज टैक्सेज एरियर्स की शकल में बाकी रह जायें तो जाहिर है कि स्टेट्स के लिए एक बुरी मिस्जल बनती है। इससे यह मतलब न

لیکن ساتھ ہی ساتھ یہ بھی کہنا ہے کہ سیلز ٹیکس ہو یا کوئی بھی دوسرا ٹیکس ہو ہمارے لئے یہ بڑی تکلیف کی بات ہے کہ اقلے ہیوج ایریرز ٹیکسز کے باقی ہیں۔ سین اسید کرتا تھا اور اب بھی اسہ کرتا ہوں کہ ہمارے نوجوان اور پروگریسیو سنٹر ٹروی کے آر گنیشن جیسے جب اس قیہار ٹمینٹ میں آؤنگے تو یقیناً وہ اس سلک کے ساتھ پر جو ایریرز کی شکل میں ایک کلنک ہے۔ سوائے داروں پر جو عربوں روپیہ باقی ہے ان سے وصول کرنے کی طرف کوئی توجہ دینگے۔ سین اسید کرتا ہوں کہ اس کی طرف پوری توجہ کی جائیگی۔ اگر وہ ایریرز۔ قپٹی سپیکر صاحب۔ آدھے فہین ایک چوتھائی بھی وصول کر لئے جائیں تو سین سمجھتا ہوں کہ ہمارے سلک میں اس پارلیمنٹ میں جیسا ہنگام بخت اس بار آیا ہے شاید ایسا بخت لانے کی ضرورت پیش نہ آتی اذکم ٹیکس کی بات میں نہیں کرتا۔ سیلز ٹیکس کے بارے میں ہی کہتا ہوں۔ اگر سٹیٹس کے بارے میں کہا جاتا ہے تو جواب دیا جاتا ہے۔ کہ وہ سٹیٹس سبجیکٹ ہے۔ لیکن دلی میں جو کہ سینیٹرل گورنمینٹ کی ٹیریٹری ہے یہاں پر اگر اس طرح کے ہیوز

ٹیکسز ایریز کی شکل میں باقی رہ جاتے ہیں تو ظاہر ہے کہ سٹیٹس کے لئے ایک بڑی مثال بنتی ہے۔ اس سے یہ مطلب نہ لگایا جائے کہ میں اس کو سپورٹ نہیں کر رہا ہوں۔ سپورٹ تو کرتا ہوں لیکن اس کے ساتھ ساتھ اس کا عمل درآمد کسی طرح ہوگا اس کے بارے میں ہاؤس کی توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ اس لحاظ سے میں یہ کہوں گا کہ اقلی بڑی تعداد میں سیلز ٹیکس کے ایریز دلی میں باقی رہتے ہیں دوسرے ٹیکسز کی بات چھوڑتے تو وہ اقلی بڑی مثال بنتے ہیں کہ جس کے لئے کچھ کہنا مشکل ہے۔

جہاں یہ بل لایا گیا ہے ایک اپائنٹمنٹ کے بارے میں۔ ایک قانونی دشواری دور کرنے کے لئے وہاں ضروری تھا کہ یہ بل لایا جاتا کہ سیلز ٹیکس بل میں جو خاصیاں ہیں اور اس کی وصولیوں میں جو خاصیاں ہیں جس سے بڑے بڑے بیوپاری بچ سکتے ہیں ان کو بھی دور کیا جاسکے۔

آخر میں میں فائینانس منسٹر صاحب سے کہونگا کہ وہ اس کے بارے میں توجہ دیں گے۔ اور جلد ہی کوئی اس طرح کا بل اس شیشن میں لائینگ جس سے کہ نہ صرف سیلز ٹیکس کے بلکہ اور ٹیکسز کے بھی جو ایریز باقی ہیں ان کو وصول کرنے کے لئے جلدی سے جلدی کوئی قدم اٹھایا جاسکے۔ میں ان الفاظ کے ساتھ اس کو سپورٹ کرتا ہوں۔

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH): This is a very simple Bill. The Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act 1941 was extended to the Union Territory of Delhi by a

notification of Government under sec. 2 of the Union Territories Laws Act of 1950. Under sec. 3 of the Act, the Lt. Governor is empowered to appoint officers for the purpose of carrying forward the sales tax law. Due to a technical mistake, officers were appointed under the various service rules of the Delhi Administration. Later on the Lt. Governor issued an orders under section 3 giving retrospective effect to the appointments. But it was found out later that there was no power under sec. 3 for giving retrospective effect. In a writ petition filed before the Delhi High Court by the Delhi Woollen Mills, one such appointment was challenged. The initiative was taken by the Delhi Administration on the advice of the Executive Council that an Ordinance might be promulgated because the appointment of 374 officers had to be validated and assessments involving about 5.55 lakh cases covering Rs. 15.25 crores Central and State sales tax had to be safeguarded.

There are about 32,320 appeals which have been disposed of. In order to safeguard the revenue, this Ordinance had to be promulgated, and this Bill has been brought before the House to make it into a law. There have been precedents before, in which under similar circumstances, Ordinances have been passed and to validate them-Bills have been introduced later in the House.

So far as Delhi is concerned, the Delhi Administration had asked for a new Sales Tax law applicable to Delhi. This is under the consideration of the Central Government, and as soon as the consideration is completed, that Bill will be brought before the House.

I commend this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question

"That the Bill to validate appointments of certain officers under the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) Act, 1941, as in force in the Union territory of Delhi and to validate proceedings taken by such officers under that Act and the Central Sales Tax Act, 1956, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"That Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 and 1 the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This Government is very good at bringing very pious-looking legislations one after the other, but their outcome, implementation and enforcement are, far from satisfactory.

The Minister must have gone through Prof. Kaldor's book on Indian tax reform. What he says applies to sales tax because the evasion is more in sales than possibly even in come-tax and other Central taxes. It says:

"The important question is how much income is concealed in this manner in relation to the income which is assessed as tax. Conversations with individual businessmen, accountants and revenue officials reveal guesses which range from 10 to 20 per cent of the assessed income at the minimum and of 200 to 300 per cent at the maximum."

He has gone on to suggest possible remedies, particularly compulsory audit, status of auditors etc. This report has been in the hands of Government for the last 10 years. What have they done about it? They bring in petty laws, but the basic issue remains.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: They have borrowed this from Bengal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Then, more so the reason because Bengal has been ruled by this golden Congress for 20 years.

Actually this is a purchase tax and you want to call it a sales tax. We have been suggesting for a long time that it should be a first point tax, that the moment the goods come out of the producers' gate the tax should be clamped on it. You are reluctant to accept it because we know that by doing that you will be incurring the displeasure of your masters

and patrons, the monopoly capitalists. You want to exploit the small man and call a purchase tax as sales tax, and when it should have been clamped at the producers' gate, you are clamping it at the small retail counter.

Mr. Ganesh should take the trouble of going to Chowri Bazar and Sadar Bazar and see how evasion of sales tax takes place in Delhi. In order to evade the payment of salestax to get a customer he does not do the book entry. As a result the income-tax man cannot really catch the volume of the transaction and thus income-tax also is evaded. In Chawri Bazar, Sadar Bazar and Khari Baoli alone in Delhi, the evasion of sales tax is to the extent of Rs. 10 crores on a modest estimate. A group of honest traders had presented a petition before this parliament last year requesting the Government to put first point taxation and thereby make sure that you get at least somewhere near what you are entitled to collect.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: An experienced Member like you should not go for beyond the scope of the Bill. You can speak about this at the appropriate time.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Money has got to be collected; the salaries have to be paid. I request him to keep this in mind and not to take up the precious time of the House to bring such petty Bills leaving out major issues.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already explained that this Bill originated because certain appointments made by the Delhi Administration under section 3 were not found to be technically correct because the Lieutenant Governor was empowered to make those appointments. This Bill has been brought before the House only for the purpose of validating these appointments. The general question of sales tax and tax machinery which the hon. Member has raised is a much wider question and there are so many platforms to do that for a vocal and vigorous Member like him. It does not come under this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.17 hrs.

GOLD (CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH):** Sir, I beg to move:*

"That the Bill further to amend the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, be taken into consideration."

This Bill seeks to make certain amendments to the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, which have become necessary as a consequence of a judgment delivered by the Supreme Court on 30th March, 1971.

As I mentioned in my statement which was laid on the Table of the House under Rule 71(1), certain provisions of the Gold (Control) Act, 1968 relating to filing of returns by pawn brokers, ban on possession of primary gold by private persons, filing of declarations and the powers of search, penalties, confiscation and prosecution for non-declaration were challenged before the Supreme Court. Challenge was also made to the validity of the Act. The Supreme Court upheld the validity of the Act as also of the provisions relating to submission of returns by pawn brokers, ban on possession of primary gold by private persons, filing of declarations, search, levy of penalty, and prosecution for non-declaration. The Court, however, held that Section 71 relating to confiscation of gold or other thing was unconstitutional as it appeared to place an unreasonable restriction on the right of a person to acquire, hold and dispose of gold articles or gold ornaments, and could be applied indiscriminately.

Section 71 is an omnibus provision which provides for confiscation of gold not only for non-declaration but also for contravention of other provisions of the Act. While this section only creates a liability for confiscation of gold, the enforcement of this liability is provided for by Section 73 which provides for levy of a fine in lieu of confiscation equal to twice the value of the gold or other thing confiscated.

The Supreme Court was dealing with the question of gold in the hands of a pawn broker in excess of the exemption limits which be-

came liable to confiscation because of the default of non-declaration by the pawnee, even though the persons to whom these belonged had not committed any offence under the Act in relation to their gold. In this context, the Court has observed that although the law provides that the owner has, under Section 79, to be given a hearing, and he has a right of appeal under Section 80, the provision of Section 73 which allows for the levy of a fine in lieu of confiscation not exceeding twice the value of the gold or other thing in respect of which confiscation is authorised, appeared to be unduly harsh. The Court also observed that there did not seem to be any justification for an order of confiscation under Section 71 merely because of a failure to comply with Section 16 relating to declarations.

The Supreme Court, as I mentioned earlier, upheld the validity of Section 86 which authorises prosecution for non-declaration. The observation of the Court that the provision for confiscation of gold for non-declaration amounted to an unreasonable restriction on the fundamental right of a person to acquire, hold and dispose of property appears to be based on the fact that for a mere act of non-declaration the owner becomes liable to an unconscionably high fine which may be equal to twice the value of the gold.

This Bill, therefore, seeks to substitute the invalidated Section 71 with a new provision with built in safeguards for an innocent owner so that where any gold which has become liable to confiscation belongs to a person other than the person who has for his failure to declare the gold or for contravention of any other provisions of the Act rendered such gold liable to confiscation, and where such contravention has been made without the knowledge or connivance of the person to whom such gold belongs, such gold shall not be confiscated but the person who has contravened the law will be liable to such other punishment as is provided by the Act. Similarly, since the maximum fine in lieu of confiscation provided for in Section 73 acted unduly harshly, this Bill further seeks to amend Section 73 to bring down the maximum fine from twice the value of the gold to an amount not exceeding the value of the gold.

The Bill also makes provision for reopening

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[K. R. Ganesh]

of past cases where any order of confiscation or option given to pay fine in lieu thereof was not in conformity with the provisions of Section 71 and 73, as sought to be amended.

Hon'ble Members will observe that the amendments which this Bill seeks to make are intended to safeguard the interests of innocent owners whose gold becomes liable to confiscation for an act or omission of another person and also to provide that in the event of confiscation where fine in lieu of confiscation is prescribed, such fine shall not be unduly harsh. In the circumstances, there need be no controversy about the provisions of this Amending Bill. With these words, Sir, I move—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill further to amend the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, be taken into consideration.”

Mr. Daga, are you moving your amendment?

Shri M. C. DAGA (Pali): Yes, Sir. I move:

“That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 16th September, 1971.”

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right. Shri Madhuryya Halder.

SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR (Mathurapur): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the main object of the Gold (Control) Amendment Bill, as he has said, is to bring out the hidden gold and to stop smuggling of gold. Gold is always being smuggled into India, and hidden gold worth Rs. 7,000 crores is in India. Mr. Mohan Dharia, the Minister of State, said the other day in Bombay that there is hidden gold in India worth Rs. 7,000 crores. He also stated that if this hidden gold were brought to the surface, then we need not have so much worry over our Plan execution. This Government cannot lay its hands on the rich. That is why they cannot bring out the hidden gold; as this Government cannot collect arrears of income-tax to the tune of Rs. 700 crores. The entire Bill has become a farce, and the amendment which has come following the Supreme Court judgment, has become more a farcial, because

there was a provision in the Original Bill that gold would be confiscated if smuggled into India. Instead of that confiscation, now you are going to fine the person, and the amount of the fine would be worth the value of the gold. That is, you are practically inviting international gold smugglers to smuggle gold into India. Mr. Walcott and his associates may be encouraged by this Bill. There is also a provision that if the gold belongs to an innocent person and not to the offender, such gold shall not be ordered to be confiscated. The smuggler or his associate may pose as innocent. The matter may be taken to the court and after long proceedings, he may be set free.

This Bill is actually going to reward the smuggler. Therefore, I oppose this amending Bill as well as the parent Act, whose withdrawal has been demanded several times in this House. This amending Bill also has to be withdrawn. If the smugglers are to be punished and hidden gold is to be brought to the surface, severe punishments have to be laid down and the Constitution has to be changed in this respect.

श्री मूलचन्द्र डागा (पाली) : स्वर्ण नियंत्रण कानून, गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट बनाने का आपका जो परपक्ष था क्या वह पूरा हुआ या नहीं हुआ ? कानून आप किसलिए बनाते हैं ? कानून बनाने की कोई इच्छा तो होनी चाहिए जिसकी पूर्ति आप करना चाहते हैं। आपने इस कानून को बनाकर 22 लाख सुनारों को बेकार कर दिया। अब 250 के करीब सुनारों ने कुतुब मीनार से कूदकर तथा न जाने किस किस प्रकार से आत्महत्याएँ कर लीं। आप कहते हैं कि 4100 करोड़ का सोना हिन्दुस्तान में है। आपने कानून बनाया तत्कर व्यापार को बन्द करने के लिए, क्या वह बन्द हो गया है ?

आपने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेंट पढ़ा है जो कि 30 मार्च को निकला था बन्नी प्रसाद के केस में। बन्नी प्रसाद ने कहा कि मैं प्लेजिंग का काम करता हूँ, गिरवी रखता हूँ और मेरे पास चौबह लाख का सोना रखा हुआ है। आपके अफसर रेड करने गए। उनको अधिकार था या नहीं था सच करने का, इसका कोई प्राविधान आपने सोचा

कन्ट्रोल एक्ट में नहीं रखा था। 29 मार्च से सच शुरू हुई और 6 अप्रैल को खत्म हुई। डम्पमेंट्स आग ले आए। आपके अफसर सैटिसफाई होते हैं कि वह जो काम कर रहा है गलत है, इसका प्राविधान आपने किया। आपने तब एमेंडमेंट किया और कहा कि आफिसर्स खुद भी सैटिसफाईड। आप सारा काम उन आदमियों को देना चाहते हैं जो शासन में कहना चाहिये कि ईमानदार नहीं है। इस एक्ट को बनाने का आपकी मंशा क्या थी? आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में तस्क़र व्यापार होता है। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में गढ़ा हुआ सोना बाहर नहीं आया है। उसका भाव बढ़ा है। कानून बनाने की आपकी जो इच्छा थी उसकी पूर्ति नहीं हुई है। आज भी हिन्दुस्तान में 50-60 जो स्मगलर हैं वही सोने से कमाते हैं और मेरे खयाल में हम लोगों के जो अधिकारी हैं वे उनसे मिले हुए हैं, यह मैं कहने के लिए तैयार हूँ। आप इस तरह का कानून क्यों बनाते हैं जिसकी पालना आप नहीं करवा सकते हैं? यह तो सरकार की कमजोरी है। आपने कानून बना दिया और कह दिया कि चौदह कैरट के जेवर बनेंगे। हुआ क्या? सुनारों को परेशान करने के लिए आपके एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट के अफसरों ने जाना शुरू कर दिया। जिस तरह से फूड एडल्ट्रेशन एक्ट के अन्तर्गत इस्पेक्टरों की आमदनी का जरिया शुरू हो गया उसी तरह से आपके एक्साइज डिपार्टमेंट के कुछ अफसरों की आमदनी का भी एक जरिया शुरू हो गया। मिनिस्टर साहब ने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेट देखा और यह दो लाईन का एमेंडमेंट ले आये। हम रांग डूअर के खिलाफ कैसे एक्शन लेंगे? हम सोना कैसे पकड़ेंगे? इस बिल में कहा गया है: "प्रोवाइडिड दैट व्हेयर इट इज एस्टाब्लिश्ड टु दि सैटिसफैक्शन आफ. . .।" किस की सैटिसफैक्शन? अफसर की सैटिसफैक्शन। अगर अफसर सैटिसफाईड है, तो गोल्ड को पकड़ा जा सकता है। अगर अफसर चाहे, तो वह किसी सुनार की दुकान पकड़कर कह सकता है कि उसके पास जो सोना है, उससे इस कानून का उल्लंघन होता है और वह उसको अपनी कब्जे में ले सकता है। सुनार को पुराना सोना लेकर वहने बनाने का अधिकार नहीं है।

अगर वह ऐसा करेगा, तो वह पकड़ा जा सकता है। जो धंधा चाईस लाख स्वर्णकारों के पास था, वह सरकार ने व्यापारियों को दे दिया है। सरकार कहती है कि सुनार अपटु-डेट एकाउन्ट्स रखें। क्या यह पासिबल है?

इस बिल में प्रोवाइड किया गया है कि जिस व्यक्ति को उसका पकड़ा हुआ सोना वापिस नहीं किया जाता है, उसको उस सोने की कीमत के बराबर पेमेंट कर दी जायेगी। इसमें इस बात की कोई डिस्टिक्शन नहीं की गई है कि गोल्ड किन सर्कमस्टेंसिज में पकड़ा गया, उसकी नेचर क्या है और उस व्यक्ति की इन्टेन्शन क्या है। किसी कानून में कोई सजा रखने के लिए यह देखना चाहिए कि आफेंडर की इन्टेन्शन क्या है। लेकिन इस बिल में वह नहीं देखा गया है। अगर कोई गहने बनाने के लिए सोना ले जा रहा है और सरकारी अधिकारी सैटिसफाईड है कि उससे इस कानून का उल्लंघन होता है, तो वह उसको पकड़ सकता है। सरकार ने तो यह समझ लिया है कि उसके डिपार्टमेंट वाले खुदा हैं और जनता चोर है। सरकारी अधिकारियों को सब अधिकार दे दिये गये हैं। न तो मिनिस्टर ने इस पर ध्यान दिया है और न ही डिपार्टमेंट ने कि इन एमेंडमेंट्स का क्या असर होगा। उन्होंने सुप्रीम कोर्ट का जजमेट देखा और वे ये एमेंडमेंट्स ले आये। बदरी प्रसाद ही सुप्रीम कोर्ट तक जा सकता था। वह बेचारा सोने का चौदह लाख रुपये का धंधा करता था।

श्री शशि भूषण : बेचारा !

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : यह उसका रोज का धंधा था। लोग उसके पास गिरवी रखते थे। 29 मार्च को सच शुरू हुआ और 6 अप्रैल को खत्म हुआ।

कोई भी कानून बनाने से पहले यह सोचना चाहिए कि उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन होगा या नहीं। अगर इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं हो सकता है, तो वह कानून नहीं बनाया जाना चाहिए। सराबबन्दी का कानून बनाया गया है, लेकिन सराबबन्दी

[श्री मूलमन्त्र डाक्टर]

रही है। इसी तरह गोल्ड कंट्रोल एक्ट से भी कोई फरज सब नहीं हुआ है।

अगर सरकार सोने को कानफिस्केड करना चाहती है, तो उसको मेनशन करना चाहिए कि क्विन सर्वेस्टांसिज में, क्विन ग्रांडिङ्ग पर उसको कानफिस्केड किया जा सकता है। इस बिना वे बेचा नहीं किया गया है। इसमें सरकारी अफसर नहीं बल्कि प्रिवेट अफसर की सैटिसफैक्शन का प्राविधान होना चाहिए था। मौजूदा हस्ता में तब तक सरकारी अफसर जो चाहे करे, उसे कोई नहीं पूछ सकता है।

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उप-ध्यक्ष महोदय, यह बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि सरकार ने सोने के नियंत्रण के सिलसिले में कानून बनाया जिस में यह एमेडमेंट लाई गई है। इसका मतलब यह है कि सरकार बहुत यत्नीयता से सोने के बारे में अपनी पालिसी बनाना चाहती है। मुझे उम्मीद है कि इस तरह के और भी बिल लाये जायेंगे।

चाहे सोने के नियंत्रण का सवाल हो, चाहे राजे-रजवाड़ों के प्रिवी पर्सिज का सवाल हो और चाहे बड़ी शहरी मिल्कियत का सवाल हो, इस देश में कोई भी सामाजिक कानून नहीं चल पायेगा, जब तक कि हम सम्पत्ति के फंडामेंटल राइट को समाप्त नहीं कर दें। सब से पहले यही करना चाहिए, वरना कोई बेचारा (जैसा कि मेरे माननीय मित्र ने कहा है) गरीब स्मगलर, चौदह लाख या पचास लाख रुपये का काम करने वाला, किसी दूसरे कानून का खस्ता बस्त्या करके छूट जायेगा। बुनियादी बात यह है कि जब तक सरकार के हाथ में, प्रक्रातांत्रिक संकट के हाथ में, सामाजिक परिवर्तन करने का पूरा अधिकार नहीं होता, तब तक इन दिक्कतों का सामना करना पड़ेगा और सुप्रीम कोर्ट के फैसलों की वजह से इस तरह की एमेडमेंट्स लानी पड़ेंगी।

राजा-महाराजाओं के पास अरबों रूपयों का खजाना बचा हुआ है। उनके पास सोने की सचरियां

और न जाने क्या क्या चीजें बची हुई हैं। हमारे देश में सात हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना का सोना बाहर से आता है और वीरह हजार करोड़ रुपये का सोना हमारे देश में गड़ा हुआ है। आज हमारे राष्ट्र को सोने की जरूरत है। हमको देश के विकास के लिए करोड़ों अरबों रुपये चाहिए, लेकिन वे हमें नहीं मिलते हैं। विदेशी बैंकों द्वारा अंडर इनवार्पिंग और ओवर-इन्वार्पिंग किया जाता है और अरबों रूपयों का सोना हमारे देश में लाया जाता है। हमारे रिजर्व बैंक के बड़े अफसर विदेशी बैंकों के एडवाइजर बनते हैं और पांच छः हजार रुपये तम्बाहु पी कर उनकी एडवाइस देते हैं। इसलिए विदेशी बैंकों पर नियंत्रण करना चाहिए। हम किसी को अपने देश के भाग्य के साथ खिलवाड़ करने की इजाजत नहीं दे सकते हैं। राजाओं के पास जो सोना है, उसको भी निकालना चाहिए।

जब हम अपने देश के गरीब आदमियों को जमीन देना चाहते हैं, तो बड़े जमींदारों की खासी के लोग धोर करते हैं कि सरकार गरीब आदमियों की जमीन और भोपड़ी लेना चाहती है। गरीब आदमियों की रक्षा के लिए, जिन्हें अभी एक माननीय सदस्य ने 'बेचारे' कहा है, गरीबों का नाम लिया जाता है। इसी तरह खसीराबाड़ों की रक्षा के लिए सुनारों का नाम लिया जाता है और कहा जाता है कि सुनार बेकार हो गये, सुनार भूखों मर रहे हैं।

इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि हमारे देश का सुनार एक बहुत अच्छा आर्टिस्ट है, अपने काम में दक्ष है और बड़े अच्छे जेवर बनाता है। लेकिन हम उनको दूसरे कामों में रोजगार दे सकते हैं, उनको घड़ियों और दूसरी इंडस्ट्रीज में लगा सकते हैं।

राजा-महाराजाओं के पास अरबों रूपयों की खजाना पड़ी हुई है। राजाओं ने पिछले दस सालों में कच्चाई में बस करोड़ रुपये की बुलसी भेजी। कच्चाई के लोक क्लाइम, जलाने हैं कि यह क्लाइम (खरीदारी) इसका इलाज यह है कि एक अरब के

अल्दी कानून लाकर व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति के फंडा-मेंटल राइट को समाप्त कर दें, ताकि देश की रखा की जा सके। विदेशी बैंकों पर फोरम नियंत्रण किया जाना चाहिए। सरकार ने पिछले दिनों मेजरल इनसोरेस और विदेशी इनसोरेस कम्पनियों को मैनेजमेंट साइज कर के एक बहुत मुबारक काम किया। हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े अविश्वस्यियों को विदेशी बैंकों और कम्पनियों के एडवाइजर बनने की इजाजत न दी जाये। इस तरह के कानून बनाने जायें, जिनसे गरीब आधमियों को राहत मिले और अमीरों पर हाथ डाला जा सके। जिस तरह बार टाइन में ट्रेटर्ज के साथ सुलूक किया जाता है, उसी तरह का सुलूक स्मगलर्ज के साथ किया जाना चाहिए। चाहे वे कोई भी हों, चाहे वे किसी के रिश्तेदार या भाई हों, उनके खिलाफ बड़ी सक्ती से कदम उठाना चाहिए। जब तक करोड़ों रुपये का मोना हमारे देश में स्मगल होता रहेगा, तब तक हमारा राष्ट्र अपने पैरों पर खड़ा नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए इस बारे में सक्ती से सक्ती कानून बनाया जाना चाहिए। मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ और उम्मीद करता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय आगे और भी अच्छे कानून सदन के सामने लायेंगे।

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in spite of mounting pressure from the public all over India, it is a pity that the Government has not been bold enough to come forward to scrap this Act. This time also, there is no guarantee that no more amendments are going to be moved by the Government.

After Supreme Court decision on 30-4-69, this Act was amended and it related to eight Sections, that is, 5(2), 8, 27(2), 27(6), 32, 46, 88 and 100. Again, those were struck down. Whenever there was any attempt or any action being taken under a particular Section, and if the aggrieved person took the matter to the Supreme Court, we have seen that it is struck down again.

There was again a Gold Control Amendment Ordinance which sought to amend Section 8(2). Again, under the judgment dated 30-3-71, a particular section which was validated, revised, modified, was struck down, that is, Section 8.

That is the fate of this Act. There is a saying in Sanskrit which, I think, will not be out of place here.

काकस्य चंचु यदि स्वर्ण युक्ता,
माणिक्य युक्तौ चरणौ तस्य ।

एक एक पक्षे गजराज मुक्ता,
तथापि काकः न अपि राजहंसः ॥

If a cock is coated with gold and fitted with diamonds and other ornaments, it can never be a *Rajhans*. A cock can never be converted into a *Rajhans*.

This is an Act which fundamentally strikes at the very craft itself which is an ancient, traditional one and a craft which is based upon artistic skill. From our experience we have found till now, that the President of the All-India Goldsmiths Association has been moving through out the country. These very docile people, the goldsmiths, the very ordinary people, and who were meek, being roused into an agitation. About 200 of them have died by committing suicides. There have been 200 deaths. Now, about 45,000 people are faced with the most difficult problem. About 7500, as has been reported by their President, were given a loan of Rs. 500 each. Now, they are going to be deprived of their avocation and occupation.

Not only that. When the Act was put into force, we found that more than 25,000 were arrested. I want to ask the hon. Minister: Has it achieved its purpose? The Government is not in a position till now to make it known to all the Members of Parliament and outside that it has really achieved its purpose. It wanted to stop smuggling. But the smuggling has gone deeper. It wanted to stop price rise. Now price is ruling high. In 1963, it was 94 points; today we find it is more than 230. That is the real position.

Under this Act, hoarded gold could not be unearthed. Of course, Mr. Desai is out. But, under these circumstances, there is no guarantee absolutely and I hope the hon. Minister also cannot stand a guarantee that these very sections which are now sought to be amended will stand the test of time, will stand the test of law courts, will be successful in its operation, in its application. Can anybody stand a guarantee that it will stand the test? No. Nobody can stand guarantee that it will stand the test of the Supreme Court.

[Shri D. K. Panda]

What are the remarks of the Supreme Court? I wish to deal with this. Every section has been dealt with by them. I don't want to enumerate all.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may kindly confine yourself to this particular section which is under consideration.

SHRI D. K. PANDA: Yes, I am confining myself to this section only. Under Section 27(2)(d) it was found that powers were given under that section which are 'vague' 'arbitrary' and which 'violated the very right guaranteed under the Constitution.' So, it is stated by them that the power is wide and vague and it had also been stated by the Supreme Court that some of the sections were rendered 'meaningless'. So, in some places, it is wide, in some places it is meaningless.

Therefore, the more the amendments you bring, the more troubles you will have. It becomes the subject-matter of further amendments only to be struck down by the Supreme Court once again. That has been our experience.

As far as the history of legal jurisprudence is concerned, we, in our country, have never come across such a draconian Act which has passed through such numerous amendments as this. We are all aware that so many Acts have been enacted and we are also aware that those Acts have never been subjected to so many amendments. There was absolutely no necessity, no need, to make such amendments. But the whole trouble with this Act is this. From the very beginning, from top to bottom, this Act is anti-national. It has brought untold misery upon millions and millions of the families of goldsmiths. That is why I not oppose this amendment—because it cannot improve the matter,—but also I would say this, that a thing which cannot be mended should be ended. That principle is very wellknown, which applies to the present position and the question of pure jurisprudence is also involved in this matter.

I therefore think that my friends in the ruling party also, basing on their own experience, will oppose these very amendments. At the same time, I strongly demand for the scrapping of the entire Act. Thank you.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद):
माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य

जिन्होंने अभी अपनी तकरीर खत्म की है, उन्हें को समझना चाहिए कि ला फ़ॉलोव कि कानून। काइम जितना जितना बढ़ता जाता है, सही उतना ही बढ़ता जाता है। यह पक्षी भी है। अब जो अमेंडमेंट लाया जा रहा है इसके अलावा भी अगर कुछ लूपहोल्स रह जायें तो फिर अमेंडमेंट लाने की जरूरत पड़ेगी। लेकिन यह तो ला को ही खत्म करने की बात बोल रहे हैं। अब थैफ्ट या चोरी रोकने के लिए कानून है, इसके बावजूद भी रोज़ाना चोरियां होती जा रही हैं तो क्या माननीय सदस्य यह कहेंगे कि चोरी रोकने के कानून को ही एकदम से खत्म कर दिया जाय? यह बिल्कुल गलत है। जो भी अमेंडमेंट लाया गया है वह बहुत सही अमेंडमेंट है। आज हिन्दुस्तान में करोड़ों रुपये का सोना बाहर से स्मगल किया जा रहा है, इंटरनेशनल प्राइस 50-60 रुपये फी तोले से ज्यादा नहीं है और हिन्दुस्तान में 230 रुपया तोला बिकता है। अगर कोई स्मगलर तीन दफा लाये और दो बक्त पकड़ा जाय, तो भी फायदे में रहता है। इस वास्ते गवर्नमेंट को बहुत विजिलेंस के साथ अपने सी-शोर पर निगरानी करनी चाहिये ताकि वह सोना जब्त किया जा सके, क्योंकि जो पनिशमेंट इसमें प्रेसक्राइब किया गया है, वह काफी नहीं है। चूंकि सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने उस से ज्यादा सख्त कानून न बनाने के लिये जजमेंट दिया है और उस जजमेंट का अहतराम करना जरूरी है, इसलिये इसको लाना पड़ा है।

हमारे गोल्ड-स्मिथ्स के पास कितना सोना रहता है। उन के पास बहुत कम सोना रहता है। हमारे पीलू मोदी साहब ने अभी राजा-महाराजाओं का नाम लिया, लेकिन मैं उनको कहना चाहता हूं कि हमारे गोल्ड कंट्रोल आर्डर का जो अमेंडमेंट लाया जा रहा है, वह किसी एक व्यक्ति के वास्ते नहीं है, बल्कि पूरा हिन्दुस्तान के वास्ते है। वह राजा-महाराजाओं के लिये ही नहीं है, उनके पास तो अब सोना बहुत कम हो गया है, दौलत भी कम हो गई है, जो बोली बहुत है, वह इलैक्शन लड़ने में खत्म हो रही है, एक-दो इलैक्शन के बाद तो वे बिल्कुल आर्थिनरी

लोग हो जायेंगे, इसलिये हमें उनकी फिक्र नहीं करनी चाहिये, बल्कि जो काम-काज के नये राजा-महाराजा बत रहे हैं, जिनके पास बीलत बकदूती हो रही है, उनको रोका जाय। मैं चाहता हूँ कि किस किस के पास कितना सोना है, उसकी डिटेल्स हासिल की जाय और अगर किसी के पास लिमिट से ज्यादा है तो उसको जमा कर लेना चाहिये।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी परसों तक जब हमारे यहाँ गल्ले की किल्लत थी, हर रियाया के पास कितना अनाज होना चाहिये, उसके बारे में सरकार ने कानून पास किया था और बहुत सी जगह उसके सेहत प्रोक्योरमेन्ट हो रहा है, तो अब गवर्नमेंट गल्ले का प्रोक्योरमेन्ट कर सकती है तो सोने का प्रोक्योरमेन्ट क्यों नहीं कर सकती, सोना जाती चीज नहीं है, नेशनल प्रोपर्टी है, इस लिहाज से सोने को लेना चाहिये। जब तक हम इसको नेशनल प्रोपर्टी डिक्लेअर नहीं करेंगे, जब तक इसको व्यक्तिगत प्रोपर्टी समझते रहेंगे, यह चीज हमेशा चलती रहेगी। आज इसकी बजह से बहुत से डाके पड़ते हैं, घरों में सेफटी नहीं है, इसके लिये पब्लिक को एज्यूकेट करने की जरूरत है। जिस तरह से जमीन का सीलिंग मुकर्रर किया गया है, कि 30 एकड़ से ज्यादा जमीन किसी के पास नहीं होनी चाहिये, मैं सरकार से पुरजोर सिफारिश करता हूँ कि सोने के ऊपर भी इसी किस्म की पाबन्दी क्यों न लगाई जाय। आज हम 10 या 15 लाख की प्रापर्टी पर पाबन्दी लगाने जा रहे हैं, उसी तरह से सोने के इस्तेमाल पर, होल्डिंग पर पाबन्दी लगाई जाय और उस पर सख्ती से अमल किया जाय।

अगर किसी चीज पर हम अमल नहीं कर सकते हैं तो एक आदर्श हो सकता है, जिस पर हम चलते रहते हैं। लेकिन उस आदर्श पर एक दिन में नहीं पहुँच सकते हैं। इस के लिये कानून ब बनाया जाय, मैं इस बात से एभी नहीं करता, वह गलत बात है। किसी आइडियल पर पहुँचने के बतते बहुत सी मन्जिलें होती हैं। एक एक मन्जिल पर चढ़ने में दिक्कतें होती हैं, रास्ते में कई रोड़े आते हैं और बहुत सी पाबन्तियाँ ऐसी हैं

जो हमेशा अच्छे काम में रोड़े अटकाने की कोशिश करती हैं। अगर कांग्रेस की तरफ से कोई अच्छा काम हो रहा है तो उन बेचारों को बहुत तकलीफ़ होती है। चूँकि ये लोग अच्छा काम कर रहे हैं, इस लिये इन के पाँव में रोड़े अटका कर इनको गिराना चाहिये, इस किस्म की चीज वे लोग करते जाते हैं। मैं मिनिस्टर साहब से दरखास्त करना चाहता हूँ कि वे इस तरफ खास ध्यान दें, क्योंकि हिन्दूस्तान का बहुत ज्यादा पैसा बाहर चला जा रहा है। चन्द दिनों पहले हमारे रुपये की जो वैल्यू अरब कन्ट्रीज़ और दूसरी जगहों पर थी, वह आज गिर गई है, इस बास्ते कि हमारा बहुत सारा पैसा सोने के स्मग्लिंग से यहाँ पहुँच चुका है और वे लोग वही पैसा लेकर हमारे पास आकर वही सोना माँग रहे हैं और हम से 60 रुपये में माँगते हैं। हमें रुपये के बदले सोना देना पड़ता है। इस लिये यह एक नेशनल ईशू है, हमें स्वतंत्र पार्टी या जनसंघ पार्टी के नुक्तेनज़र से इसको नहीं देखना चाहिये। हमारे मुल्क की बीलत बाहर जा रही है, उस को बाहर जाने से रोकना पड़ेगा और बाहर से जो सोना आ रहा है वह इन्डिविजुअल लिहाज से नहीं आना चाहिये और अगर आना है तो गवर्नमेन्ट के थ्रू आना चाहिये, 60 रु० तोले में आना चाहिये।

इस लिये मैं गवर्नमेन्ट की इस अमेण्डमेन्ट की तारीफ़ करता हूँ।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): Most of the members who participated in this discussion are no doubt agreed that the very purpose of the parent Act has been defeated. This wonderful Gold Control Act owes its origin to the then Finance Minister, Shri Morarji Desai. The ruling Congress has done away with Shri Morarji Desai's association, but not with the Gold Control Act.

What is the result of the implementation of the Bill in the last three or four years? We were told that smuggling would cease, hidden gold would come out and the price of gold would be controlled. What has happened to these three objectives? Have they been fulfilled? Clearly Government cannot tell us that smuggling has ceased; it is, on the other hand,

[Shri G. Viswanathan]

going on as usual. As Shri Ram Gopal Reddy pointed out, it is going on and Government are not able to stop it. If Government say that by amending the Act, smuggling will be stopped and can give an assurance that by these improvements it will be stopped, I am prepared to support the Bill. But Government have not been able to do it in the last three or four years. How is this amendment going to achieve that purpose?

From its very inception, this legislation has caused havoc in the country. In its destructive effects, it is worse than an epidemic or earthquake. It has driven many goldsmiths out of the profession and many of them committed suicide. As previous speakers have pointed out, there is no purpose in amending the Act once in a year or in six months. It has to be done away with *in toto*. The desire for the yellow metal has not diminished with the passage of the original Act and I do not know whether we can make this desire vanish in this country. Since the very purpose of the Bill has not been achieved even with three or four years of its working, there is no purpose in amending the Act once in six months and Government had better withdraw the Bill.

डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे (मंदसौर) :
उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, प्रजातान्त्रिक परम्पराओं में प्रशासन को सही रूप से चलाने की दिशा में कई कानून बनाने पड़ते हैं और कई को रद्द किया जाता है, कई कानूनों में बार-बार संशोधन भी लाये जाते हैं, लेकिन इस समय जो संशोधन लाया गया है, उसे मंत्री महोदय अपनी स्वेच्छा से लाये हैं, ऐसी बात नहीं है, या जनता को कुछ सहूलियत देने की दृष्टि से लाये हैं, ऐसी बात भी नहीं है। इस समय जो संशोधन प्रस्तुत किया गया है, उसे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के एक निर्णय के कारण बिबश होकर लाना पड़ा है।

मैं इस सम्बन्ध में निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि प्रारम्भ से ही यह सारे का सारा कानून एक बड़ा विवाद का विषय रहा है। इस के साथ श्री मोरारजी देसाई का नाम यहाँ पर लिया गया, इस सारे काण्ड के अन्दर जिन लोगों ने आत्म-हत्याएँ कीं, उन लोगों के प्रति उनको दोषी कहा गया, तो वह अत्युक्ति नहीं होगी। जिन परिवारों को

इसके कारण आर्थिक हानि उठानी पड़ी, जिनको एक स्थान से हटा कर दूसरे स्थान पर ले जाना पड़ा, वह हमारे देश के अन्दर असन्तोष का बहुत बड़ा कारण बना और उसके कारण हमारे देश के अन्दर वह जो एक अच्छी जाति थी कला की दृष्टि से, वह विभूषित हुई, उसके अन्दर बेचैनी पैदा हुई, घबराहट पैदा हुई और उनको बिस्थापित मान कर सरकार ने सहायता देना स्वीकार किया। लेकिन फिर भी उससे समस्या हल नहीं हुई। सरकार सोने का मोह छुड़ाना चाहती थी, लेकिन वह छुड़ा न सकी, चोरी छिपे जो सोना आता था वह रोका जाय लेकिन चोरी छिपे सोने का आना रुका नहीं। जो लोग सोने का मोह छोड़ देने की बात कहते हैं शायद वही सोने का उपयोग भी सबसे ज्यादा करते हैं। यदि आप उनके घरों में जाकर देखें तो उनकी पत्नियों के हाथों में सोने की चूड़ियाँ मिलेंगी। तो आप सोने का मोह तो छुड़ा नहीं सके। आप इस प्रकार के संस्कार नहीं डाल सकते, आप इस देश में चरित्र निर्माण नहीं कर सकते। राष्ट्र का चरित्र निर्माण करने के लिए जिन सामाजिक व्यवस्थाओं को लाने की आवश्यकता है उसको करने की क्षमता सामने की शासकीय कुर्तियों पर बैठने वालों में नहीं है।

15 hrs.

विधेयक में धारा 71 और 73 में संशोधन करने की बात कही गई है। जैसा मैंने प्रारम्भ में निवेदन किया, मैं इन संशोधनों का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ। विरोध इसलिए आवश्यक नहीं है कि क्योंकि यह एक अनिवार्य आवश्यकता है। सुप्रीम कोर्ट के निर्णय के बाद यह करना ही पड़ेगा। इसलिए इसमें विरोध या समर्थन का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि इस सारे के सारे कानून का पुनरावलोकन किया जाये। जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एक्साइज आफिसर्स जिस प्रकार का व्यवहार करते हैं, वे जिस ढंग से घरों में घुस करके छोटे लोगों को पकड़ कर, चाहे उनके स्वयं का सोना हो या न हो, परेशान करने

की बात करते हैं—धारा 66 में इस प्रकार का अधिकार दिया गया है—मैं समझता हूँ इसमें भी संशोधन लाने की आवश्यकता है। तो देखने की बात यह है कि वह सीज करने की जो पावर दी गई है उसमें भी संशोधन लाने की आवश्यकता है या नहीं अन्यथा सीज करने की पावर वैसे ही बनी रही और अधिकारी उसका दुरुपयोग करते रहे तो आपका जो यह कानून है वह शायद प्रभावशाली नहीं रहेगा। अतः मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस सारे के सारे कानून पर फिर से विचार किया जाये। यदि इस कानून को ठीक ढंग से उपयोगी और देश की आवश्यकता के अनुरूप बनाया जाये तो इसका लाभ होगा अन्यथा जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य ने कहा इस कानून से बजाय लाभ होने के हानियाँ ही हुई हैं। इस कानून के कारण इस देश में सैकड़ों लोगों ने आत्महत्या की है, हजारों लोगों का अपना व्यवसाय छूट गया। आपने करोड़ों रुपये की सहायता भी दी है लेकिन फिर भी आप उन सुनारों, कलाकारों को आजीविका का साधन नहीं दे सके। इस दृष्टि से इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता है, ऐसी मेरी मान्यता है। हमारे देश को स्वर्ण भूमि कहा जाता था। विदेशी आक्रांता जैसे मोहम्मद गौरी हमारे देश में इसलिए आये कि सोमनाथ मंदिर का फाटक सोने का था। हमारे देश में विपुल सम्पदा थी। सोने का मोह ही उनको यहां पर खींच लाया था। हमारे देश से पर्याप्त सोना चला भी गया और है भी। यह देश तो स्वर्णभूमि है किन्तु आप कानून के द्वारा जिस ढंग से सोने को बाहर लाना चाहते हैं और उसका उपयोग इस देश के अर्थतंत्र में करना चाहते हैं उससे न तो देश के अर्थतंत्र में उसका कोई उपयोग हो रहा है और न इस देश से बाहर जाने वाला सोना ही रुक रहा है और न ही सोने की कीमतें ही स्थिर हो पा रही हैं। इसलिए आपका कानून इस देश के लिए किसी प्रकार से भी उपादेय नहीं बन रहा है। मैं आपसे पुनः निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि ठीक कानून बनाकर ठीक ढंग से उसका व्यवहार हो, इस दृष्टि से आप पूरे कानून पर विचार करें। सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के निर्णय को ध्यान में रखकर केवल एक दो धाराओं में संशो-

धन करने के बजाय यदि आप पूरे कानून पर विचार करके बृहद संशोधन लाने की चेष्टा करेंगे तो वह इस देश के राष्ट्रीय जीवन तथा अर्थतंत्र में सहायक सिद्ध होगा।

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL (Khed): This Bill seeks to replace the Gold Control (Amendment) Ordinance of 1971. The Minister has said in his speech that this enactment would not require any addition to the present staff and hence there will not be any involvement of recurring expenditure.

The main purpose of the Ordinance was to prevent circulation of smuggled gold, and as the provisions of the old Act were invalidated by the Supreme Court, the Government thought it fit to promulgate the Ordinance to see that smuggling is checked.

The Minister says that the present staff is sufficient to prevent smuggling of gold.

If the staff is so competent enough, it is well and good. But the state of affairs does not seem to be so good. Delhi is the capital of this country. People who know the state of affairs say that every day there is smuggling to the tune of hundreds and hundreds of kilos of gold in the form of the biscuits from the border across Pakistan. Smuggling in big cities like Madras, Bombay and Delhi has not stopped. Government is not able to curb or check smuggling. This smuggled gold is brought by those who have unaccounted money or black money. If for one day the Government takes the power to open the safe deposit vaults of the bank they will be able to discover maunds of gold not accounted for. The Government will have to examine whether they are sufficiently armed with the provisions of the Act. I think the Government will have to come forward with radical measures to see that smuggling is stopped and the circulation of smuggled gold is checked.

The other day I went to a Delhi shop to buy two bangles for my daughter who passed the SSC examination and joined a college. The dealer asked me whether I wanted to have bangles of gold or other biscuit gold. Since I could not follow him, he explained that the biscuit gold was pure gold smuggled from outside. The central intelligence forces which were working under the Finance Ministry have been

[Shri Anantrao Patil]

taken up by the Home Ministry and instead of having co-ordination between various boards the customs board, the excise boards, they quarrel among themselves and do not function properly. At present there is no Director General of the Central Intelligence Board. When some person is transferred his vacancy is not filled for months together. The posts of director or superintendent are vacant. How are we going to check smuggling. Let the Government come forward with measures to discover the yellow metal in the bank deposits and stop the smugglers also.

The provision is that if a person is in possession of unauthorised gold it can be confiscated. If an innocent person is involved, he has to be fined and the fine may be equal to the value of gold which has been taken into possession. Powers are given to the competent authority under section 78. The point is whether he will be able to use those powers scrupulously. He has to decide whether gold has to be confiscated or given back. If he is a good officer, honest and sincere, he will use the powers quite correctly. But there are some officers who are the cause of the malady.

With these words I request the Government that if they want to come with an amendment for the gold control bill, let them come with radical measures and give the competent authorities full powers so that they can stop the circulation of smuggled gold.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Sir, this is a simple Bill and tries to meet the decision of the Supreme Court making section 71 of the Gold Control Act unconstitutional. But the debate encompassed gold smuggling naturally and various other factors connected with the administration of the Gold Control Act. I was surprised that our hon. friends on the other side were speaking in two voices. Mr. Halder referred to the taking over of the entire gold which is there in the country, and Mr. Panda referred to the failure of the Gold (Control) Act and also the consequential hardships that the goldsmiths had. My hon. friend Shri Shashi Bhushan pointed out the alleged gold that is there with the Maharajas and other sections of our society. But I never knew that the lure for gold was there on that side also. The point is this. This Bill seeks to meet the points that have been made by the Supreme Court: it strengthens section 71. *(Interruption)*

The object of the Gold (Control) Act was to prevent primary gold in the possession of unauthorised persons entering into the economy of the country and distorting and vitiating the economy. That is the object of the Gold (Control) Act. By the judgment of the Supreme Court, this particular measure, the major objective of the Act, could not be implemented and therefore this Bill seeks to strengthen section 71 by introducing the amendment and meeting the weaknesses which were there in section 71, and also, preventing innocent persons from being harassed as a result of certain weaknesses in section 71. This is the objective as far as this amending Bill is concerned.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: It cannot catch the real man.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will meet some of the points that have been made by the hon. Members. As hon. Member Shri Panda pointed out, section 8 has not been struck down. On the contrary, it has been upheld because the Supreme Court's decision upholds the validity of the Gold (Control) Act. It upholds the validity of various other sections. Only as far as section 71 is concerned, the Supreme Court held that the confiscation of gold places certain restrictions on the right of the persons to hold gold, or ornaments made of gold, and this Bill seeks to remove that weakness.

Sir, I can give also some figures, as far as the other points that have been made by hon. Members are concerned. If you want to stop smuggling of gold, then this Act, however it has been implemented, is absolutely vital, because it is the only statutory restriction that we are placing on the possession of primary gold. After the replacement of the Defence of India Rules that were there, this Act is absolutely necessary even though hon. Members may not agree with its administration and may not agree that it has been fully implemented, because it is connected with smuggling and various other Acts, but this Act is absolutely necessary for stopping and restricting the possession of primary gold in the possession of private persons. Once this particular vital section is struck down, there is no law for the Government to see that primary gold does not get into the economy; smuggled gold which might go into the country has got to be taken

possession of. Otherwise, there is no sense in having the restrictive measures as the Government is having. ~~So, this law is absolutely necessary for preventing the possession of primary gold in the hands of private persons. I am not going into the question of smuggling. Every day we are answering questions on smuggling, tax arrears, etc. We have also placed before the House the steps Government have taken to strengthen the anti-smuggling machinery. Various administrative, legislative and economic measures have been initiated for this purpose, but that is a different aspect. That has nothing to do with this Bill. As I said, if there are any weaknesses in the implementation of the Act, Government will see that they are removed. India has a vast coastline and it is a big problem. Smuggling is not confined to India alone; it is there in other countries also. Government cannot immediately put a complete stop to the entire smuggling operations. All that is honestly possible is being done.~~

So far as goldsmiths are concerned, about 1.90 lakh goldsmiths have obtained certificates. 1.70 lakh goldsmiths have been given rehabilitation assistance. Various other steps have been taken during the last three or four years. I have a long list and I do not want to tire the House by reading it.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN: How many applications are still pending for loans?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I will find that out and give.

AN HON. MEMBER: Will it stand the test of the Supreme Court?

SHRI K. R. GANESH: We cannot forecast about that. This has been processed by the highest legal authorities in the Government. That is all I can say. (*Interruptions*).

With these words, I commend the Bill to the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will now put Mr. Daga's amendment to the House. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 16th September, 1971."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Gold (Control) Act, 1968, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are no amendments to the clauses. The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 6, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 6, clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: (Diamond Harbour): Sir, apart from the traditional urge to possess gold in this country, certain things have been happening here during the 23 years of the golden rule of the Congress which have increased this urge. If you really want to check smuggling, it is no use bringing petty Bills every day and taking up the valuable time of the House. People have lost confidence in the Indian rupee, the value of which is eroding every day. People are trying to switch over to something else which will not erode the way the rupee is doing. Today a man takes an insurance policy. He pays the premium with a dearer money and gets much cheaper money when the policy matures. He puts his hard-earned money into the provident fund, which is much dearer money and when he retires, he gets back much cheaper money. You put money in a fixed deposit in the bank. You put much dearer money and you get back much cheaper money. Now, where is the money going? Nothing is usually lost in the country. Due to the wrong policies and measures adopted by the Government, the money is finding its way to the monopolists and capitalists. It is cross-travelling. You contribute dearer money and take back cheaper money. Mr. Birla borrows, say, Rs. 1 crore from the financial institution, with the promise to repay it after 20 years. He borrows dearer money and re-

[Shri Joytirmoy Bosu]

pays cheaper money. There is a cross-flow and the money finds its way into the pockets of the capitalists and monopolists. These *garibi hataowallas* have been making this possible. So, there is an inherent urge for possession of gold.

India is supposed to be the most attractive country for gold smugglers. It has been said here:

"There has been no official estimate ever. Officials decline to even hazard an intelligent guess. Unofficially attempts have been made in this direction from time to time, but these have yielded as many estimates as the number of persons will have made them. Many estimates, however, approximate to the figure of 400 million dollars, equivalent to Rs. 300 crores at the international official price of 35 dollars an ounce."

It works out to about Rs. 70 for 10 grams, but actually here the price is anywhere between Rs. 180 to Rs. 200 a tola.

Now, I will quote a former member of the Central Board of Revenue:

"Mr. T. C. Seth, a former Member of the Central Board of Customs and Excise and Director of Revenue Intelligence narrated an incident.

He was once travelling on a plane when a woman, "then an MP and later a full-fledged Cabinet Minister", asked him why the customs wanted to catch gold smugglers. "Where they not bringing riches into the country?"

That is the type of ministers we have in this Government and, yet they want us to believe that they are really wanting to stop smuggling of gold. This is a real stunt.

Then there was a case where a Finance Ministry official, a Hindi translating officer, was almost caught red-handed. He had been writing letters in language which would not be understood by anybody except those in the trade. The milk account, the soft account, the police—this is the kind of language he used. The Prime Minister gave a categorical assurance in April 1970 that the matter would

be thoroughly probed into and if the man was guilty he would be brought to book. We would like to know from Shri Ganesh today, what steps have been taken against the person.

Smugglers have even gone to the extent of having their own airstrip at Colaba District in Bombay in a place near Panvel. Who will believe, unless there are big patrons in power, that they could function here to this extent?

I can tell you that detection represents only a fraction which could be called surrender by mutual agreement. It may be anybody's guess—Rs. 1,000 crores a year, Rs. 1,500 crores a year or Rs. 800 crores a year worth of gold is smuggled. So, you are runing the country.

How do they finance it? When I had raised the issue of overinvoicing and underinvoicing four years ago in this House people laughed at me. Shri Chavan said the other day that it is taking away Rs. 75 crores a year. He is living in somebody's paradise. It is nothing below Rs. 300 crores or Rs. 400 crores a year. This underinvoice and overinvoice surplus money is converted into gold at the rate of Rs. 65 or Rs. 70 a *tola* in Vienna, Trieste, Tangiers, Hong Kong, anywhere. That money comes through the carriers, who get a percentage and who make the bandobast with people in North Block or in Bombay, Calcutta or Madras Customs or people all round. That goes to the household at Rs. 20 a *tola*.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah): How do you know?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Are you trying to suggest, "are you a smuggler?" So, I can understand how incapable is your Government.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY: Are you in league with them?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I will come to it later on.

One young diplomat, called Mitra, because he wanted to know, poked his nose into the affairs and find things out. In Vienna he was mercilessly murdered. I want to know if that case has been unearthed and, if so, what is the story behind it,

What about the big guys, like BOAC ? BOAC was caught with gold. You could not touch them. You did a show; you produced a drama and said, "We are going to do this and that." But you could not touch them.

What about Jardine Henderson and the story of Eastern Queen, the Eastern Saga and the Eastern Light? What happened? They brought gold within steel plates of the hull. You detected them. But you could not touch them, because they are very powerful foreign monopolists. If you touch them, you will be in danger.

Then, there was the Walcott story. There are many like that. What about the case of Kooly Mastan ? He was given a passport to go abroad under a chit by Shri Kanungo, then Governor of Gujrat. Shri Kamal Tiwary should not say that I am a friend of his. His partyman, Shri Kanungo, a Governor instituted by them, gives a chit and a confirmed smuggler goes abroad. For what? For furthering smuggling business. You cannot touch him.

What about the Indian Airlines smuggling in Caravelles? What about the Chief Conservator of Forests, Himachal Pradesh, caught smuggling goods, not gold, only the other day in April 1971? Then, there was the Asansol case involving Rs. 60 lakh worth. You said, you wanted to give it to Interpol. We want to know what you have done in that.

Then, you promised in April 1970 that you were going to bring forward a much stricter legislation to curb smuggling. You owe an explanation to this House because we have seen enough gimmickry, stunts and stories. We want you to tell us today, here and now. Since April, 1970, one year has now passed. Why is it that you have not brought forward the so called stricter Bill to curb smuggling? Because you dare not touch the real big guys who are behind smuggling, because they also happen to be your patrons.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is a general tirade and a usual tirade which both of us understand and this House also understand. He has referred to certain specific cases for which I do not have information at the moment. I shall get the information and supply to him.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: I am talking of the so called stricter Bill that you wanted

to bring forward to curb smuggling. In April, 1970, you said that you were going to bring forward a piece of legislation to curb smuggling. More than 365 days have passed, and your glory is increasing, and yet the Bill has not come.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already mentioned about administrative, legislative and economic steps that have been initiated to control and check smuggling to the extent possible. Now, smuggling is a part of the evil society. May I submit that it is not possible with all the administrative steps that Government of India might take and which the Government has got to take to stop smuggling completely? Smuggling starts with certain evils that are there in society and in social system. Once you get over the evils of society and social system, once you get over the manipulations that go on, then only it will be possible to stop smuggling. Till then, this Government is committed to introducing various measures which I have already indicated and the Bill will be introduced as soon as these measures are ready.

The hon. Member has given some of the specific cases. He seems to be functioning as the intelligence wing of the Revenue Department to which he referred. It is very useful for the Government. The Government will take all the information that the hon. Member has got and use it. There is one assurance that I can give to this House and that is that there is no question of not tracking down these smugglers, wherever they may be.

It is a general tirade, a general criticism, that he has indulged in, and that is not to be taken as seriously as he is trying to make out. I can assure the House that wherever these smugglers may be, they will be tracked down.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Why that Bill has not yet been brought forward? You said that you will bring forward the Bill within a short time to curb smuggling. You have no intention to curb smuggling.

SHRI K. R. GANESH: I have already replied to that.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Before I put it to the House, Mr. Jyotirmoy Basu, you sent a slip saying that you will speak on the third reading of the Bill. There was some misunderstanding. You wanted to speak on the first reading itself. But later on, you gave the

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]
name of another Member, Mr. Halder. There was no intention to shut you out.

Now the question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

15.34 hrs.

DEMANDS* FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS) 1971-72

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will not take up discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Budget (Railways) for 1971-72 for which 5 hours have been allotted.

There is a large number of cut motions to the Demands for Grants. Hon. Members present in the House who are desirous of moving their cut motions may send slips to the Table within 15 minutes indicating the serial numbers of the cut motions they would like to move.

DEMAND No. 1—RAILWAY BOARD

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,07,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Railway Board.' "

DEMAND No. 2—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,49,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972 in respect of Miscellaneous Expenditure.' "

DEMAND No. 8—PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,51,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges

which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and others.' "

DEMAND No. 4—WORKING EXPENSES— ADMINISTRATION

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,30,78,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration.' "

DEMAND No. 5—WORKING EXPENSES—REP- AIRS AND MAINTENANCE

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 188,38,29,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance.' "

DEMAND No. 6—WORKING EXPENSES— OPERATING STAFF

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 121,25,68,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff.' "

DEMAND No. 7—WORKING EXPENSES;— OPERATION (FUEL)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 113,32,52,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel).' "

DEMAND No. 8—WORKING EXPENSES—OPE- RATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND FUEL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs.

* Moved with the recommendation of the President.

35,04,76,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operation other than Staff and Fuel.'* "

**DEMAND No. 9—WORKING EXPENSES—
MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,61,07,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses.'* "

**DEMAND No. 10—WORKING EXPENSES—
STAFF WELFARE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,57,94,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare.'* "

**DEMAND No. 11—WORKING EXPENSES—APP-
ROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,00,00,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund.'* "

**DEMAND No. 11A—WORKING EXPENSES—
APPROPRIATION TO PENSION FUND**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,00,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund.'* "

**DEMAND No. 12—DIVIDEND TO GENERAL
REVENUE**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 167,59,56,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Dividend to General Revenues.'* "

DEMAND No. 13—OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,99,95,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Open Line Works (Revenue).'* "

DEMAND No. 14—CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,31,85,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Construction of new Lines.'* "

**DEMAND No. 15—OPEN LINE WORKS—CAPITAL
DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND &
DEVELOPMENT FUND**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 394,83,99,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund.'* "

**DEMAND No. 16—PENSIONARY CHARGES—
PENSION FUND**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,92,07,000 be granted to the President *to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund.'* "

**DEMAND NO. 17—REPAYMENT OF LOANS
FROM GENERAL REVENUES AND INTEREST
THEREON—DEVELOPMENT FUND.**

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,53,87,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and Interest thereon—Development Fund.'"

DEMAND NO. 20—PAYMENTS TOWARDS AMORTISATION OF OVER-CAPITALISATION, REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES AND INTEREST THEREON—REVENUE RESERVE FUND.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,69,02,000 be granted to the President to complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payments towards Amortisation of over-capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund.'"

Dr. Saradish Roy.

***DR. SARADISH ROY (Bolpur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to speak in Bengali with your permission.

The higher officers in the Railway Board say that railway administration is overstaffed. It is true that railway administration is overstaffed but this overstaffing is confined to certain areas of railway administration. The information that I have, if it is placed before you, will prove which specified areas of the railway administration are overstaffed.

15.35 hrs.

[**SHRI K. N. TIWARY** in the Chair]

The information is like this: in 1950-51 the number of coaching vehicles including EMU was 2,55,137. In 1968-69 it rose to 4,16,150. Therefore, the increase was 85 per cent. In 1950-51 the number of locomotives (steam, diesel and electric) was 8,209. In

1968-69 it rose to 11,555; so the increase was 40 per cent. In 1950-51 the vehicles kilometrage was 2,802. In 1968-69 it rose to 4,716; so the increase was upto 68 per cent. The number of wagon kilometerage in 1950-51 was 4,370. In 1968-69 it rose to 10,657; so the increase was 144 per cent. The passenger kilometerage in 1950-51 was 66,157. In 1968-69 it rose to 1,06,940; so the increase was 61 per cent. The number of gazetted staff in all Railways in 1950-51 was 3,101. In 1968-69 this figure rose to 6,816; so the increase was 225 per cent. Then in 1950-51 the number of gazetted staff in the Railway Board was 136. In 1968-69 it rose to 615. Therefore, the increase was upto 355 per cent. The number of Class III and Class IV staff in the Railways in 1950-51 was 9,29,828. It rose to 13,33,009 in 1968-69; so the increase was only 45 per cent.

From this information it will be found that the work load has increased but the number of workers—who render real service to the Railways—has increased only upto 45 per cent. But the number of gazetted officers—who merely supervise the work of others—has increased upto 225 per cent. Besides, the number of gazetted officers in the Railway Board has also increased upto 355 per cent. It, therefore, shows that the pressure of work is more upon the Class III and Class IV staff of the Railways. I have furnished this information only to show that the Gazetted posts are more over-staffed in the Railways. It is upto 355 per cent.

Railway Accidents Inquiry Committees were appointed in 1962 and in 1968. It was the opinion of the Inquiry Committees that if leave reserved staff is increased, other members of the existing staff on night duty may enjoy some relief, whenever required by them, and that will lead to the growth of their efficiency. With the growth of their efficiency there is possibility of less number of railway accidents. But it has rather been found that in proportion to the increase in work load the number of staff, who render real service to the railways, is not increasing; whereas the number of officers is being increased. So from the information that has been furnished by me I want to show that the number of gazetted officers is being increased; whereas the staff belonging to the lower categories of Railway service is not being increased. Then, as more leave

* The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

reserved staff are not being appointed, the existing railway workers are compelled to resort to dishonest means. I know that in two Central Government organisations like Railways and Posts and Telegraphs the members of the staff are compelled to submit false medical certificates as for want of more leave reserved staff their leave is not sanctioned.

Class IV staff of railways get annual increment of rupee one. To look after the welfare of the Class III and Class IV staff although some officers have been appointed, yet in many cases the increment of rupee one has not been given to Class IV railway workers even after the lapse of five years. After making applications the workers got replies after four years, saying that their increments had been sanctioned. But in regard to the gazetted officers the position is different. They get their increments immediately. Not only this. In regard to the payment of increment to Class IV staff it takes another 6 months to one year as the increment bills go to the accounts department first and thereafter it is submitted for pre-audit. So whatever little increment they get in their meagre salary, that is also not given in time. I have got certain specific names with me in whose cases the payment of increment was delayed.

During the general discussion it was pointed out that in order to reduce the wastage in expenditure in railways the electrification work should not be done through the contractors. I shall not go into that question now. But I shall say that there are some departments in the Railways which make their purchases through the contractors. The railways purchase drugs from the Indian Drugs and Pharmaceuticals Laboratory for the treatment of their staff but it has been found that the railways are not purchasing the medicines directly from the same. These medicines are being purchased through some contractors and as result of that some amount of money go to the pockets of the contractors. Again, Government advertises the products of Modern Bakeries, but from the government-run bakeries the railways do not purchase bread for its catering services. Here also bread is purchased through the medium of contractors.

Again, the railway departments are earning more profit through these purchases as these things are being sold by the Railways at a higher price than the market price. The Southern Railways are purchasing vincent

drink at a price of 25 nP but their catering services are selling it at 43 nP. Vincent soda is being purchased at a price of 15 nP but it is being sold at 25 nP. This purchasing price of 15 nP includes sales tax delivery charges. Vincent special drink is being purchased at 30 nP but being sold at 47 nP. So it is evident that the railway administration is earning more profit by selling these things at a higher price than the market price. So I raise my objection to this before the Hon. Minister.

In the course of the general discussion something was said about the wagon breakers. I asked the people of my place as to how this wagon-breaking can be stopped. I also discussed about this matter with the railway staff. They all told me that 20 years before this wagon-breaking was not so much there in the railways, but now it is there in spite of the railway protection force. Therefore, if this railway protection force is withdrawn, there will not be any case of wagon breaking. Now-a-days the work of protecting railway property is being shared by two railway protection forces. As C.R.P. is deployed in a State to assist the State police, there is a special Railway Protection Force to supervise the work of the Railway Protection Force. But inspite of all these number of wagon-breaking cases are increasing daily. The wagon breakers are perhaps sharing profit with the railway protection force. Besides, they are also being encouraged by some political parties. These wagon breakers are sometimes used by the political parties to achieve their ends. So, if the Government is really interested to stop the activities of the wagon breakers, it must deal with them politically. Besides, if the present political situation in the country is changed, there will not be any theft of railway property or case of wagon breaking.

Sir, the Hon. Minister said during the General Discussion on the Railway Budget that efforts would be made to create employment opportunities for the people, and that efforts would be shared by the State Government. But the hon. Minister said in the Rajya Sabha that in order to reduce administrative expenditure some posts have been surrendered. From 1-4-70 to 30-9-70 the number of posts surrendered in various categories in Railways are as follows:—

Gazetted Officers (Class I and II)	— 3
Class III staff	—1156
Class IV staff	—1418

[Dr Saradish Roy]

So we find that those people who really do some work their posts are being surrendered in a greater number. This statistical information was given by the hon. Minister in the Rajya Sabha on the 5th April, 1971. So from this information the real intention of the Government has become very much evident. In order to create employment opportunities the railway administration should take the initiative instead of depending upon the State Governments. In many places we have found that transport difficulties have arisen for want of over-bridges. If these overbridges are constructed by the railways, they will provide employment to a large number of people.

Lastly I shall say something about overcrowding in trains. We know that in Calcutta there are a number of suburban trains. In this connection, I would like to say that as Taj Express has become very much popular in Delhi, Coal Field Express is also very popular in Calcutta region. But unfortunately in that train many passengers find a great difficulty in getting accommodation. This Coal Field Express also runs during the office hours and as a result of that too much crowd is there in this train. If some fast moving trains are also introduced during office hours apart from this one, it may reduce crowding of passengers in the Coal Field Express. Because of over-crowding in that train there is no distinction between first class and third class passengers. During office hours a train also comes from Rampurhat and if that train is speeded it will reduce the crowding of passengers in the Coal Field Express. If all these points, made by me, are considered by the Government, the passengers will enjoy more convenience. With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil): I come from a State which has been ignored by the Railway Administration since independence. We know that the Railways are one of the biggest public sector undertakings in this country, employing more than 14 lakhs people. But it has to improve its functioning in every respect. It is expected to give more facilities and convenience of travel to the public, but I am sorry to say that it has not been able to render better service to the people. To be able to render better service, it needs the cooperation of the entire Railway employees, but I feel that this is lacking. Every worker in the

Railways feels that the officers are bureaucrats, more strict and bitter than the Britishers. The Railway Board represents the old bureaucrats, the I.C.S. and I.A.S. Officers. They come from the Administration and they only know objection and red-tapism. We must see that non-officials who are technicians and experts are appointed in the Railway Board, those who have a social outlook and who share the commitment of the Government. Our Government is committed to certain ideals, and so the people who are at the top of the administration should share that commitment and have faith in that policy. So I suggest that we must have new people, technicians, professors and qualified people from public life, so that they can run the Railways in a proper manner.

Coming to my State, you will be surprised to know that though in the last three Five Year Plans we have spent more than Rs. 3,191 crores, Kerala has been allotted only Rs. 5 crores. This is how my State has been ignored. On a *per capita* basis my State should get more than Rs. 200 crores. Every Railway Minister thinks that the country end with the Western Ghats. They are forgetting that there is a State of Kerala with 20 million people beyond that who are lacking in Railway facilities. We have only one Railway line. Trivandrum which is our capital is in the extreme south. A person who wants to go to Trivandrum from Kasargod takes two days. It takes two days to reach the capital of our State to cover a distance of 300 miles. Half the distance is metre gauge and half the distance is broad gauge. All the hon. Members from Kerala have been demanding for so many years that there should be broadgauge from Ernakulam to Trivendrum. That has not been given. They have just spend Rs. 5 crores and no new line has been set up except Ernakulam-Quilon. People are demanding a coastal railway to Alleppey; the city is going down. Every State has got broadgauge railway at the rate of 10.915 kms for one lakh of people but my State has got only three kms. We have been ignored for the last so many years. This indifference should go and proper share should be given to Kerala. We do not want many lines; we need only a few lines. I invite Mr. Quereshi to come to Kerala. You will be surprised that not a single railway station has been rebuilt or reconstructed; all the railway stations are just as they were originally built; there has been no charge. Vaikala, my own

constituency, is a pilgrim centre and more than fifty lakhs of people of my State worship that place. From all parts of the country pilgrims come there. For nine months in year it rains in our place because of this or that monsoon and people there have been demanding the construction of a new railway station so that people who come to that centre could at least protect themselves against rain but that has not been done. The fast trains do not stop there. We demanded that those trains should stop at Varkala; after all trains run for the convenience of the people. But these things are decided at Madras. There is no divisional office for metre-gauge in Kerala; they are located at Madura and Trichy. We are demanding that there should be a divisional office at Quilon or Trivandrum, I prefer Trivandrum. If something is wrong, the Olavakot man will say: it is none of my business, it is all at Trichy. One division is at Olavakot and the other is at Trichy. I do not know how it is functioning. There should be a coastal railway line from Ernakulam to Alleppey.

You know about Guruvayoor which has a famous temple. It caught fire recently. A lot of people are coming there every day; it is a place like Tirupathi. People are demanding extension of railway line from Trichur to Guruvayoor. That has not been done. The hon. Minister should look into these things.

The capital city Trivandrum is a growing city and has all facilities for a workshop. Still there is no railway workshop in Kerala. Lots of trains are running there. In Shoranur too there is no workshop. Locos are taken to Madura or Trichy for repairs; it is a loss to the Government. Government should consider having a workshop either in Trivandrum or Quilon, Sreekantan Nair's constituency; but I prefer Trivandrum. People from Kasergod should be able to reach Trivandrum the same day. Now the Railways are incurring losses because people go by bus as there is no proper connecting trains. This administrative indifference should go. We do not want to indulge in the burning of wagons or adopt other agitational approach to bring pressure; we do not like to do so. Of course, people sometimes resort to that kind of agitation and get something done. But we are not doing it. So, I do hope that the Minister will look into this. I want only Rs. 5 crores more out of Rs. 3,000 crores. What more can I say about this? Only Rs. 5 crores out of Rs. 3,000 crores. I

demand that Kerala should get its due share. Perhaps it may need Rs. 100 crores. But I do not want to ask Rs. 100 crores. I want only Rs. 5 crores more. This can be done by the Government.

16 hrs.

One thing more I have to say. It is about the loco-drivers. I happened to meet some of them in Madras. Shri Viswanathan will admit and Shri Murasoli Maran will also remember that Shri Karunanidhi, the Chief Minister of Madras, intervened in their strike years ago. Shri Karunanidhi has given an assurance that he would pursue the matter with the Central Government to withdraw all the cases against the loco-drivers. I am told, however, that the cases have not been withdrawn yet. It is because the Railway Board, the bureaucrats, do not want to withdraw those cases, and they inflict more hardship on the poor drivers. I request the Minister to look into this matter and withdraw the cases against those poor loco-drivers.

The authorities should also recognise their organization. There is an organization which represents the entire loco-drivers in the country. You must recognise their organization and meet their legitimate demands. I hope the Minister will do so.

With these words, I support these Demands. I also hope that the Minister will consider the requests for Kerala, especially the demands of mine about Varkala and the facilities for Kerala.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह (मुजफ्फरपुर) :
समापति महोदय, मैं इस मांग का समर्थन करने के लिये खड़ा हुआ हूँ। इस मांग का समर्थन करते हुए रेलवे शासन के सम्बन्ध में कुछ राष्ट्रीय महत्व की आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उनके सम्बन्ध में दो चार बातें कहना चाहता हूँ।

रेलवे बोर्ड के सम्बन्ध में, समापति महोदय, इस सदन में कुछ सुनने को मिल रहा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि वे बातें कहां तक सही हैं और रेलवे बोर्ड में क्षमता और दूरदर्शिता की कितनी कमी है, लेकिन दो-चार बातें जो हमारी राय में सामने आई हैं, उनका विवरण प्रस्तुत कर देना, मैं उपयोगी समझता हूँ।

[श्री नवल किशोर सिंह]

माननीय सभापति जी, आप जानते हैं कि बिहार में बहुत सारे खनिज पदार्थों के खान हैं, कुछ तो ऐसे हैं जो सारे संसार में सब से ज्यादा शायद बिहार में हों, लेकिन उनका शोषण उचित रीति से नहीं हो रहा है और जो शोषण होता है, वह इकनामिक नहीं होता है। उसका कारण यह है कि उनकी दुलाई का उचित प्रबन्ध नहीं है। उनको पोर्ट तक लेजाने की उचित व्यवस्था नहीं है। यहां तक कि उस कच्चे माल की जिन कारखानों में खपत की जायगी, वहां भी उसको ले जाने के लिये यातायात के उचित साधन नहीं हैं। उस दिन जब मैंने माननीय इस्पात मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस ओर खींचा था तो उन्हें यह बात ससन्न में नहीं आई थी, लेकिन थोड़े दिनों में वे इस बात को समझ जायेंगे। मैं बिहार के खान क्षेत्रों की ओर इशारा कर रहा हूँ, चाहे वे लाइम-स्टोन, ग्रेफाइट, बौक्साइट आयरन-ओर या माइका के हों, इन क्षेत्रों में यातायात के साधनों की कमी है, जिसके कारण राष्ट्रीय महत्व के इन पदार्थों की दुलाई और उचित शोषण नहीं हो रहा है। मैं नहीं जानता कि इनको राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता दी जा सकती है या नहीं, लेकिन यदि रेल्वे और कम्प्यूनिकेशन की ठीक व्यवस्था हो जाय तो इससे देश को बहुत लाभ हो सकता है। इसलिये मैं समझता हूँ कि इनको राष्ट्रीय महत्व की योजनाये बनाना चाहिये।

दूसरी बात—पटना में गंगा नदी पर एक पुल बनाया गया था—राजेन्द्र पुल। जिस समय वह पुल बना था, उस समय उस पर एक ट्रेक लाइन रखी गई थी। उस समय यह सुझाव आया था कि उस पर डबल ट्रेक रखना उपयोगी होगा, क्योंकि थोड़े ही दिनों में उस पर इतना बोझ पड़ जायगा कि एक ट्रेक कम मालूम होने लगेगा। लेकिन हमारे रेल्वे बोर्ड के जो अधिकारी थे, उन्हें वह सुझाव पसन्द नहीं आया, लेकिन अब दो-चार साल के अन्दर ही ये सब लोग महसूस करने लगे कि यह भारी गलती हो गई। अब एक दूसरा पुल उसी गंगा पर बिहार में बन

रहा है, बिहार सरकार का पी० डब्लू० डी० विभाग उस पुल को बनवा रहा है, शायद कुछ कर्ज या अनुदान के रूप में भारत सरकार मदद देगी। मेरी जानकारी यह है कि जब रेल्वे से कहा गया कि वह भी इसमें पार्टिसिपेट करे और उस पर अपनी डबल ट्रेक लाइन बिछाये ताकि जो गलती राजेन्द्र पुल के मामले में हुई थी, उसका प्रक्षालन हो तो फिर रेल्वे बोर्ड ने उसको नामन्जूर कर दिया है। मैं समझता हूँ कि गंगा जैसी नदी पर बार बार पुल नहीं बनाया जा सकता है, पुल बनाना बड़ा खर्चीला होता है। अगर यह पुल बिहार सरकार अपनी ताकत से बना रही है तो इसमें भारत सरकार को पूरी शक्ति लगानी ही चाहिये, रेल्वे को इसमें पार्टिसिपेट करना ही चाहिये और जो गलती मुकामा पर हुई थी, राजेन्द्र पुल के निर्माण में, उस गलती को यहां पर गंगा के पानी में धो लेना चाहिये और वहां पर रेल्वे की डबल ट्रेक करनी चाहिये।

इसी सिलसिले में, सभापति महोदय, उस दिन आपने डा० के० एल० राव का भाषण सुना उन्होंने यह कहा कि सारे देश में बिजली की सब से ज्यादा कमी वाला क्षेत्र उत्तर बिहार है और सचमुच इलेक्ट्रिसिटी का पर-कैपिटल कन्जम्पशन सारे देश में शायद उड़ीसा को छोड़ कर कम उत्तर बिहार में ही है। उन्होंने कहा कि हम उत्तर बिहार में कहीं पर एक थरमल पावर स्टेशन बनाना चाहते हैं। उन्होंने मुजफ्फरपुर का नाम लिया था और कहा कि हमारी सारी योजना इसलिये ठप्प पड़ी हुई है कि रेल्वे इस बात का फैसला नहीं कर सका है कि हम ब्राड-गेज लाइन जो रकसौल जा रही है, वह किस तरफ से ले जाय। जाहिर है अगर थरमल पावर स्टेशन मुजफ्फरपुर में बनाना है, जैसा कि डा० राव की इच्छा मालूम होती है, तो समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर की लाइन को मीटर गेज से ब्राड गेज करना चाहिये। मैं पैसेंजर या यातायात की सुविधा की दृष्टि से इस बात को नहीं कह रहा हूँ। मैं अन्तिम

आदमी होऊंगा जो पैसेंजर की सुविधा या चलने फिरने के आराम की दृष्टि से कहूंगा, राष्ट्रीय प्राथमिकता की दृष्टि से यदि लोगों को कुछ तकलीफ उठानी पड़ती है तो उसे उठाना चाहिये, अगर उससे कोई बड़ी राष्ट्रीय योजना सफल होती है तो उसे प्राथमिकता देनी चाहिये, लेकिन यह तो सारे उत्तर बिहार के जीवन मरण का प्रश्न है। अगर उसको बिजली नहीं मिलती है तो सिंचाई नहीं होती है, उस ज़रखेज क्षेत्र में अकाल पड़ने की सम्भावना बनी रहेगी और वहां पर बिजली पैदा करने का एक ही रास्ता है कि वहां पर थर्मल पावर स्टेशन हो, चाहे मंहगी मिले, लेकिन लोगों को बिजली मिलनी चाहिये। डा० राव के मुताबिक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन की वहां पर बड़ी आवश्यकता है, लेकिन जब तक समस्तीपुर से मुजफ्फरपुर तक ब्राडगेज नहीं होगी तब तक थर्मल पावर स्टेशन नहीं बन सकता है।

इसलिये मैं रेल्वे मंत्री जी से अनुरोध करूंगा कि वे मेरी इन तीन बातों पर विचार करें ताकि राष्ट्रीय आवश्यकता की ये तीन मर्दे पूरी की जा सकें।

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur): Sir, it has become the practice of this government now every year to raise the passenger fares and the freight charges. At the same time, whenever any demand is made to the government about the amenities to the passengers or the improvement of the conditions of the workers they turn a deaf ear to that. As long as the government adopt such an attitude, I have no hesitation in saying that they have no moral right to run a public utility concern. Until they change their attitude radically they cannot serve the people of this country effectively.

All categories of railway employees, station masters, assistant station masters, clerks and gangmen have been continuously agitating for better service conditions and improved wages. Some of them are thinking of even resorting to direct action in some places. Yet, government do not listen to their grievances and when they listen, they do it half-heartedly. This shows the callousness of the government to the needs of the workers who are their own employees.

The lowest category of employees connected with the railways is the licensed porters. Usually nobody takes up their cause or brings to the notice of the House their pitiable condition. For the last so many years these people have been demanding so many things. Because of their continuous agitation, government appointed a committee, which went into the whole matter and submitted a report some years back. Even though some years have passed after the submission of that report, nothing has been done to improve their conditions. Not to speak of the old stations, even in the new railway stations that are coming up the licensed porters are not provided any rest rooms.

Then, there are so many unions of railway employees which are not recognised. Even though they have been continuously pressing for that, government are reluctant to recognise them. Unions like the Northern Railway Workers' Union, North Eastern Railway Workers' Union, Indian Railwaymen's Federation, All India Station Masters' Association, Indian Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association etc. are demanding recognition but the government are not conceding their demand because of which they cannot take part in the negotiations, which is an unsatisfactory state of affairs.

Coming to amenities to passengers, some hon. Members have referred to the catering system. Even though everybody is suggesting that catering should be improved, there has been no visible change in the situation for the better so far. Even though we want the contract system should go, it still persists. Whether it is a question of stopping pilferage or ticketless travel, or doing away with the contract system, or reducing the huge salaries of the Railway Board members, whenever any demand is made the government turn a deaf ear to that. I say that the working of the railways cannot be improved unless they change their basic attitude.

There is no change in the attitude of the government when we demand new lines or some new trains. There are thousands of Malayalees who have come out of Kerala in search of employment and are residing in far away places like Bombay, Delhi or Calcutta. At the end of the year whenever they get leave for a month or a fortnight they find it very difficult to get facilities to go home in comfort. After continuous agitation for a number of

[Shri C. Janardhanan]

years for a direct train from Cochin to Bombay six direct bogies were agreed to from Cochin to Bombay though not a direct train. Similarly, from Calcutta to Cochin also, even though we demanded a direct train only one bogie was conceded. So also from Delhi to Cochin. The result is that hundreds of passengers wait in the queue to get a seat in the direct compartment and most of them have to go back disappointed because of the great rush.

Coming to the introduction of new trains, about ten days back when I asked a question, which was unfortunately treated as Unstarred, whether there is any proposal to run some fast trains between Cochin and Madras and Cochin and Mangalore the answer was that there is no such proposal.

Now, some three or four days back I saw in the Kerala papers a statement by the Divisional Superintendent, Olavakkot Division, Southern Railway, that there was a proposal before the Government, that the Railway Board was considering running a new fast train between Cochin and Ernakulam and Cochin and Madras. I do not know who is correct, whether the Minister or the Divisional Superintendent. I think and I hope, the Divisional Superintendent is correct. We are asking questions here to elicit information from these Ministers but if they are not ready to give information to us, I do not know what is the fun of our asking questions in this House.

The other day when some of my hon. friends, Shri Chandrappan and Shri Krishnan asked about a railway in Kerala, the Minister took a peculiar line. My hon. friend, Shri Ravi, from Kerala spoke from the other side and I whole heartedly endorse what he said but I wish to add something more. When the question about the new line proposed from Cochin to Quilon *via* Alleppey came here, the Minister, Shri Hanumanthaiya, said that it was a parallel line, that they had finished the survey but because it was a parallel line they were not taking it up. It is a peculiar argument. Of course, the width of Kerala is not much as that of Madhya Pradesh or of some other State. We can reach Calcutta *via* the present route and *via* Delhi also, but by no stretch of imagination can you say that these two lines are parallel. The Cochin-Quilon line goes through an area where there is the most congested population. The people need a railway not only for passenger service but because the

whole area is undeveloped. No industry will come unless a railway line is there. That is the position regarding the whole coastal line.

Shri Ravi told you about the Guruvayoor line connecting Trichur and Kuttipuram. About 12,000 pilgrims are coming daily to the Guruvayoor temple. They are mostly from southern States. About 50 buses are coming from Tamil Nadu and Mysore alone to the Guruvayoor temple. There is no railway line. So, they are coming through road transport and are put to much difficulty.

The same thing is there with Tellicherry in Mysore. So, this will open up a new line and a new possibility to the whole State. Unless you put up a railway line, you cannot industrialise a State. These lectures and theories about industrialising the whole State within a short time are meaningless.

The Minister said the other day that we have got a new line. What is that new line? They are converting the metre gauge into broad gauge. That is the new line. Of course, it is good that you are going to change that metre gauge to broad gauge, but the Kerala Government has proposed eight new lines and all of them on a priority basis. This Government is not conceding a single line. And then they are saying that they are giving a new line! At least stop this business. Give new lines. If you want to help the people of Kerala, you must give new lines. Then only you can industrialise that State. If you are not going to help the people all over India by constructing new lines and giving new trains, you have no moral right to charge the people higher for their goods and travel. That is my contention.

सभापति महोदय : श्री राजा कुलकर्णी,
श्री विभूति मिश्र, श्री सी० ई० मट्टाचार्य ।

कोई भी माननीय सदस्य उपस्थित नहीं हैं ।

इस बात को सरकार नोट कर ले कि जो माननीय सदस्य बोलने के लिये अपने नाम दें वह कम से कम हाउस में रहें ।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : सभापति महोदय, मैंने रेलवे की बाबत दो, तीन बातें कहीं थीं, और लोकल बात भी कही थीं । राज-

स्थान के अन्दर कई हिस्से बहुत पिछड़े हैं, मैंने कई बार बतलाया फौलाद से आबु तक एक रेलवे लाइन डाली जाय। मेरे पत्र का उत्तर दिया गया कि यह लाइन प्लान में नहीं है। एक तो राजस्थान में वैसे ही रेलवे लाइनें कम हैं, लेकिन इस लाइन के बारे में मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि यह लाइन एक बहुत पिछड़े हुए हिस्से को फ्रीड करेगी। इस लाइन का पहले प्लान बन गया राजा महाराजाओं के समय में इसके लिये ब्रिज बन गये, फिर इसको न बनाने का क्या कारण है, यह मेरी समझ में यहीं आता है। इस एक रेलवे लाइन डालने से राजस्थान का जो पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, जो अनुसूचित और अनुसूचित जनजातियों का क्षेत्र है, जो कि पहाड़ों में रहते हैं, उनका बड़ा लाभ होगा। आप एक तरफ तो कहते हैं कि हम सोशललिस्टिक पैटर्न आफ सोसायटी बनाना चाहते हैं, और जब हम कहते हैं कि पिछड़े हुए इलाके में रेलवे लाइन दीजिये तो उसको आप देने को तैयार नहीं हैं। उस क्षेत्र में आवागमन का कोई रास्ता नहीं है। फौलाद से आबु तक की रेलवे लाइन के लिये दो बार मैंने कहा लेकिन उस तरफ रेलवे मंत्री ने कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया। मैं चाहता हूं कि इस रेलवे लाइन को डालना बहुत आवश्यक है क्योंकि यह सारा पहाड़ी इलाका है, और काफी पिछड़ा हुआ है। रेलवे लाइन आ जाने से वहाँ के लोगों की आर्थिक उन्नति में सहायता होगी।

एक बात मैं पाली (मारवाड़) के बारे में कहना चाहता हूं। यह बहुत पुराना इंडस्ट्रियल टाउन है। इस रेलवे स्टेशन को देखने से मालूम हो जायगा कि कितना खराब इंतजाम सफ़ाई का वहाँ रहता है। स्टेशन की सराउन्डिंग्स में इतनी गंदगी और सड़न है कि वहाँ खड़ा होना कोई पसन्द नहीं करेगा। आप वहाँ का ठीक इंतजाम कराइये। मैंने उस बारे में लिखा पढ़ी की तो रेलवे वाले कहते हैं कि यह म्युनिसिपैलिटी का काम है। मैंने कहा कि म्युनिसिपैलिटी का काम नहीं है क्योंकि जमीन आप की है, आप की हद-बन्दी में यह आती है, वहाँ की सफ़ाई का इंतजाम रेलवे को ही करना चाहिये, तो उन्होंने कहा कि

यह काम म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड का है, रेलवे का नहीं मैंने यह भी लिखा था कि आप उस एरिया के चारों तरफ़ तार खिचवा दीजिये कि जिससे गंदगी न हो सके, वह भी आपने नहीं माना। ऐसा लगता है कि सफ़ाई के लिये जो पैसा रखा जाता है उसका ठीक इस्तेमाल नहीं होता है।

रेलवे लाइन को ऊपर उठाने के लिय बराबर पत्र लिख रहा हूं, डिप्टी कमिशनर मैनेजर को स्पॉट पर ले भी गया और उन्होंने कहा कि बात आपकी ठीक है, लेकिन बाद में नोट निकलता है हमें इस की जरूरत नहीं है। म्युनिसिपल बोर्ड इसको देखेगा। अगर रेलवे लाइन को थोड़ा ऊपर उठा कर एक छोटा-सा ब्रिज बना दिया जाय तो 300 मकान डूबने से बच जाते हैं। लेकिन इस तरफ़ विभाग कोई तबज्जह देने को तैयार नहीं है। अगर लेबरर्स लगा कर हम खुद काम करायें तो दफ़ा 447 के मातहत रेलवे विभाग हमारे खिलाफ़ ऐक्शन ले लेगा। गरीबों की शोपड़ियां पानी से हर साल डूबती हैं, पर कोई ध्यान नहीं देता। चार साल से टाउन का चैयरमेन होने के नाते मैं लिख रहा हूं कि महाराजा श्री उमेद मिल तक जो रेलवे लाइन जाती है उस लाइन को ऊपर उठा कर उसके नीचे एक छोटा-सा ब्रिज बनाने से सारा पानी निकल जायगा और गरीबों के मकान नष्ट होने से बच जायेंगे। लेकिन कोई ध्यान उस बारे में नहीं दिया जाता है। इस कार्य में कोई ज्यादा खर्चा भी नहीं आयेगा, डिप्टी कमिशनर मैनेजर सहमत हैं कि लाइन को ऊंचा होना चाहिये, फिर भी समझ में नहीं आता कि किस कारण से इस काम को हाथ में नहीं लिया जा रहा है।

मैंने एक सुझाव यह भी दिया कि टारिंग करा कर कार पार्किंग और इक्कों के लिये जगह छोड़ दें, रेलवे अधिकारी कहते हैं कि बात आपकी ठीक है। लेकिन अभी तक वह काम भी नहीं हो पाया है। इतनी छोटी-छोटी बातों के लिये इतना समय लगना उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता और विभाग की कार्यकुशलता को भी गिराता है।

[श्री मूलचन्द्र झाणा]

दूसरी बात मैं रेलवे के केसेज के बारे में कहना चाहता हूँ। ऐसा लगता है कि रेलवे के लीगल विभाग में कम पढ़े-लिखे लोग हैं और एक रूटीन तरीके में सब पॉइंट्स पर वकीलों को राय दे देते हैं। समझ में नहीं आता कि जब लोगों को ला की पूरी जानकारी नहीं है तो ऐसे लोगों को लीगल डिपार्टमेंट में रेलवे क्यों रखता है। मैं वकील हूँ, एक्ट्स में कितने संशोधन हो गये हैं, इनके लीगल डिपार्टमेंट के लोगों को अपटु-डेट जानकारी ही नहीं होती। रेलवे को कमी भी क्लेम नहीं मिलता है क्योंकि न तो गवाह आ सकते हैं और न ही केस जीतने के लिये प्रोसीजरल मैटर्स को सही तरीके से फ़ौलो किया जाता है। नतीजा यह होता है कि रेलवे को लाखों रुपये के क्लेम देने पड़ते हैं। हम लोग राय देते हैं कि रेलवे केस नहीं जीतेगा, फिर भी विभाग नहीं मानता और तीन, चार पॉइंट्स पीले कागज पर लिख देता है कि प्लीज नोट दीज पॉइंट्स। यह होता इसी कारण से है कि आपके लीगल डिपार्टमेंट में कोई इंटरैस्ट नहीं लेता जिसकी वजह से 90 परसेंट क्लेम्स के केसेज में विभाग के खिलाफ़ डिक्री होती है। अगर लीगल डिपार्टमेंट में एक्सपर्ट्स को रखा जाय तो वह ठीक सलाह देंगे जिससे खर्चा भी कम होगा और जो बेकार की अपीलें दायर करायी जाती हैं उनमें भी कमी हो सकती है। कारण हो या न हो, केस हार जाने पर विभाग पहली अपील और जरूरत पड़े तो दूसरी अपील भी करता है। पूरा आफ़िस का आफ़िस अपील करने में इंटरैस्टेड रहता है जब कि मालूम है कि केस हमारे खिलाफ़ जायगा। कम्पेनसेशन के केसेज में 90 परसेंट आपके खिलाफ़ डिक्री होती है।

अधिक न कह कर मैं फिर अपनी बातों को दोहराना चाहता हूँ। मैंने पाली (मारवाड़) के बारे में जो कहा है मंत्री जी को उस बारे में देखना चाहिये। रेलवे विभाग मानता है कि बात उचित है, फिर भी उस पर अमल नहीं होता है। बरसात आयेगी और फिर दो, तीन

सो कच्चे मकान लोगों के बरसात में ढह जायेंगे। और अगर हम लाइन को ऊँचा करते हैं तो पुलिस आ जाती है।

सड़क पर कोल टार बिछा कर कार पार्किंग और इक्कों के लिये सुरक्षित कर दिया जाय तो काफी सुविधा लोगों को हो जायगी। साथ ही स्टेशन के चारों तरफ जो गंदगी है उसको साफ़ कराने का उचित प्रबन्ध कराया जाय। आप उस एरिया को फ़्रेंस करा दीजिये तो अपने आप गंदगी कम हो जायगी। आप कहते हैं कि जनतंत्र है, लेकिन आप हमारी सही बात को भी मानने को तैयार नहीं हैं। तो कैसे काम चलेगा। आपको हम लोगों की बात पर सोच विचार करना चाहिये इसीलिये मैंने इन बातों की तरफ़ मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाया है।

श्री मोहम्मद ताहिर (पूर्णिया) : जनाब चैयरमेन साहब, मैं बहुत मुस्तसरन अल्फ़ाज में दो, चार बातें रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री से कह देना चाहता हूँ।

पहली बात तो यह है कि रेलवे लाइन के बारे में बहुत मांग हमारे मुल्क में है। लेकिन, मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि रेलवे लाइन बनाने में या ब्राइगेज करने में सबसे पहले नेशनल इम्पोर्टेन्स का ख्याल रखना चाहिये। मसलन आप देखिये कि दिल्ली से अगर आसाम जाना चाहें तो कोई डायरेक्ट ट्रेन नहीं है। हम जब आसाम मेल से जाते हैं तो बरौनी में रुकना पड़ता है और फिर वहां से मीटरगेज शुरू होती है। यह बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट रूट है। आसाम बौर्डर पर है, वहां न जाने कब कौसी जरूरत पड़ जाय। उसके लिए हमें हमेशा तैयार रहना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं कहूंगा कि कम से कम बरौनी से बारसोई तक ब्रौड गेज होनी चाहिए। कटिहार से बारसोई तक ब्रौड गेज हो चुकी है। अब बरौनी से कटिहार तक ब्रौड गेज हो जानी चाहिए। अगर कटिहार तक ब्रौड गेज कर दें तो काफी काम हो जायगा। बरौनी से कटिहार तक आप को ब्रौड गेज लाइन करनी चाहिए। अगर आपके नेशनल इम्पोर्टेन्स

का खयाल है तो जल्द से जल्द इस काम को करने की जरूरत है।

दूसरी बात मुझे यह अर्ज करनी है कि पूर्णिया टाउन में पूर्णिया जंक्शन के पास नेशनल हाईवे पर रेलवे लाइन क्रास करती है। वहां एक ओवर-ब्रिज होना जरूरी है। एक तो यह एक नेशनल हाईवे है दूसरे यह कि नेशनल हाईवे पर रेलवे लाइन से चौबाई मिल के फासले पर सब से बड़ी मार्केट गुलाबबाम है। जहां पर बहुत सा गल्ला और जूट बगैरह का काम होता है और बहुत ही कंजस्टेड एरिया है। किसी किसी वक्त पर तो वहां इस तरह से गाड़ियों का ढेर हो जाता है कि निकलने में मुश्किल हो जाती है। कभी आपको पूर्णिया जाने का मौका मिले तो आपको मैं उस रूट से पास कराने की कोशिश करूंगा तब आपको मालूम होगा कि वहां कितनी देर तक ठहरना पड़ता है। इसलिये अगर वहां पर ओवरब्रिज बना दिया जाये तो बहुत आसानी हो जायेगी।

तीसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि हमारे नार्दर्न रेलवे के जनरल मैनेजर ने एक सर्कुलर इश्यू किया है जिसके मुताबिक इस्लामिक इन्स्टिट्यूशन के जो स्टूडेंट्स हैं उनको जो रेलवे कंसेशन एक जमाने से मिलता था उसको वापस ले लिया गया है। अगर आपको सर्कुलर की कापी चाहिए तो मैं दे सकता हूं। मुरादाबाद, सहारनपुर, अमरोहा, लखनऊ, देवबन्द बगैरह में जो इस तरह के मदरसे हैं वह वर्ल्ड फेम के इन्स्टिट्यूशन हैं और वहां पर काफी फारेन कंट्रीज के लोग आया करते हैं। वहां के लिये नार्दर्न रेलवे अब वह कंसेशन देने के लिए तैयार नहीं है। उनका कहना है कि यह मदरसे रिकग्नाइज्ड नहीं है। चूंकि वह अनरिकग्नाइज्ड हैं इसलिये उनको यह कंसेशन नहीं दिया जा सकता। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इतने दिनों तक यह कंसेशन इन मदरसों को आप देते रहे हैं इसलिये रिकग्नाइज्ड होने या न होने का सवाल नहीं है। यह कांस्टिट्यूशनल-राइट है मुसलमानों का कि वह इस तरह के इन्स्टिट्यूशन कायम करें और उन्होंने ऐसा किया। पहले भी इन मदरसों के लड़कों को यह

कंसेशन मिला करता था। आपने वादा किया है अपने एलेक्शन मैनिफेस्टो में कि जो कांस्टिट्यूशनल राइट्स हैं उनको आप मेनटेन करेंगे। लेकिन अफसोस मालूम होता है कि आपके जनरल मैनेजर ने इस किस्म का सर्कुलर निकाल दिया कि उनको कंसेशन नहीं दिया जायेगा। आज इन मदरसों में हजारों लड़के पढ़ते हैं। मैं गुजारिश करूंगा कि मेहरबानी करके जनरल मैनेजर ने जो सर्कुलर इश्यू किया है उसको वह वापस ले लें।

इन चन्द अलफाज के साथ मैं इन डिमान्ड्स को सपोर्ट करता हूं।

[شری مسعود طاہر (پورنہا) جناب
چیمبر مین صاحب۔ مختصر الفاظ میں
دو چار باتیں ریلوے منسٹری کے بارے
میں کہہ دینا چاہتا ہوں۔

پہلی بات تو یہ ہے کہ ریلوے لائن کے بارے میں بہت مانگ ہمارے ملک میں ہے۔ لیکن میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ ریلوے لائن بنانے میں یا براؤنگیز کرنے میں سب سے پہلے نیشنل امپورٹیلز کا خیال رکھنا چاہیے۔ مسئلہ آپ دیکھئے کہ دہلی سے اگر آسام جانا چاہیں تو کوئی ڈائریکٹ ٹرین نہیں ہے۔ ہم جب آسام میل سے جاتے ہیں تو برونئی میں رکنا پڑتا ہے۔ اوو پھر وہاں سے منگولیز شروع ہوتی ہے۔ یہ بہت ہی امپورٹیلز روت ہے۔ آسام بارڈر پر ہے۔ وہاں نہ جانے کل کھسی ضرورت پڑ جائے۔ اس کے لئے ہمیں ہمیشہ تیار رہنا چاہئے۔ اس لئے میں کہوں گا کہ کم سے کم بیرونی سے بار سوئی تک براؤنگیز ہونی چاہئے۔ کٹیہار سے بار سوئی تک براؤنگیز ہو چکی ہے۔ اب برونئی سے کٹیہار تک براؤنگیز ہو جانی چاہئے۔ اگر کٹیہار تک براؤنگیز کر دیں تو کافی کام ہو جائے گا۔ بیرونی سے کٹیہار تک آپ کو براؤنگیز لائن کرنی چاہئے اگر آپ کو نیشنل امپورٹیلز کا خیال ہے تو جلد سے جلد اس کام کو کرنے کی ضرورت ہے۔

[شہری مسعود طاہر]

دوسری بات مسجھے یہ عرض کرتی ہے کہ پورنیا ٹاؤن میں پورنیا چلکشن کے پاس نیشنل ہائی وے پر ریل وے لائنیں کروس کرتی ہے۔ وہاں ایک اوور برج ہونا چاہیئے۔ ایک تو یہ ایک نیشنل ہائی وے ہے۔ دوسرے یہ کہ نیشنل ہائی وے پر ریل وے لائن سے چوتھائی میل کے فاصلے پر سب سے بڑی مارکیٹ گلاب باغ ہے۔ جہاں پر بہت سارا فلو اور جوت وغیرہ کا کام ہوتا ہے اور بہت ہی کنبجسٹریڈ ایریا ہے۔ کسی کسی وقت پر تو وہاں اسطرح گاڑیوں کا قہر ہو جاتا ہے کہ نہ کنبجسٹریڈ میں مشکل ہو جاتی ہے۔ کبھی آپ کو پورنیا آنے کا موقع ملے تو میں آپ کو اس روٹ سے پاس کرانے کی کوشش کرونگا۔ تب آپ کو معلوم ہوگا کہ وہاں کتنی دیر ٹھہرنا پڑتا ہے۔ اس لئے اگر وہاں پر اوور برج بنا دیا جائے تو بہت آسانی ہو جائے گی۔

تیسری بات میں یہ عرض کرونگا کہ ہمارے ناردرن ریلوے کے جنرل مینجیجر نے ایک سرکیولر جاری کیا ہے جس کے مطابق اسلامی انسٹیٹیوٹسز کے جو اسٹوڈینٹ ہیں انکو جو ریلوے کلبسیشن ایک زمانے میں سے ملتا تھا۔ اس کو واپس لے لیا گیا ہے۔ اگر آپ کو سرکلر کی کاپی چاہیئے تو میں دے سکتا ہوں۔ مراد انعام - سپارنہور - امرہا - لکھنؤ - دیوبند وغیرہ میں جو اس طرح کے مدرسے ہیں وہ ورلڈ فیم کے انسٹیٹیوٹس ہیں اور وہاں پر کافی فارین کمنٹریز کے لوگ آیا کرتے ہیں۔ وہاں کے لئے ناردرن ریلوے اب وہ کلبسیشن ڈیپٹے کے لئے تیار نہیں ہے۔ اسکا کہنا ہے کہ یہ مدرسے دیکھنا تو نہیں ہیں۔ کھونکے وہ ان دیکھنا تو ہیں اس لئے انکو یہ کلبسیشن نہیں دیا جا سکتا۔ میں کہتا چاہتا ہوں کہ اتنے دنوں تک یہ کلبسیشن ان مدرسوں کو آپ دیتے رہے ہیں۔ اسلامی

دیکھنا تو ہونے یا نہ ہونے کا سوال نہیں ہے۔ یہ کانسٹیٹیوٹسز رالیت ہے مسئلہ ماٹوں کا کہ وہ اسطرح کے انسٹیٹیوٹسز قائم کریں اور انہوں نے ایسا کیا۔ پہلے بھی ان مدرسوں کے لوگوں کو یہ کلبسیشن ملا کرتا تھا۔ آپ نے وعدہ کیا ہے اپنے الیکشن مینیفیسٹو میں کہ جو کانسٹیٹیوٹسز رالیتس ہیں انکو آپ مینٹین کریں گے۔ لیکن افسوس۔ معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ آپ کے جنرل مینجیجر نے اس قسم کا سرکیولر نکال دیا کہ انکو کلبسیشن نہیں دیا جائیگا۔ آج ان مدرسوں میں ہزاروں لڑکے پڑھتے ہیں۔ میں گزارش کرونگا کہ مہربانی کر کے جنرل مینجیجر نے جو سرکلر جاری کیا ہے اسکو اب واپس لے لیں۔

ان چند الفاظ کے ساتھ میں ان ریمانڈرز کو سہورت کرتا ہوں۔ [

بھی غار۔ وی۔ بڈے (خارگون) : سہماپتی مہودے، ریلوے بڈٹ کی جو ڈیمانڈس ہے ان پر مینے تین کٹ-موشن دیے ہیں۔ پہلا یہ ہے کہ :

Failure to stop train running from Khandwa to Indore at Kodalyakhedi station where new platform is constructed.

خاندوا سے جو گاڑی ہندویر جاتی ہے وہاں کی پبلک نے بہت آندولن کیا کہ کوڈلےکھیڈی پر پلٹفارم بنایا جائے تب وہاں پر پلٹفارم بنایا گیا، لیکن وہاں پر گاڑی کھڑی نہیں ہوتی ہے۔ اس کے بارے میں مڈھ پردھ کے شاسن نے بھی اور وہاں کے ایم ایل اے نے بھی کافی کوشش کی تو کہا کہ بی مینٹر ڈھ پینڈنگ۔ تین مہینے سے مینٹر پینڈنگ ہے۔ میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس پینڈنگ ماملے کو وہاں سے نیکال کر کم سے کم اسکو ایک بڈکا تو دے تاکہ اسکا کچھ فیسلا ہو سکے۔

دوسری بات میں نے یہ بھی ہے کہ :

Conversion of Ajmer-Khandwa metre gauge line into a broad gauge.

उसका कारण यह है कि जितने भी मिलिटरी आफिसर्स दिल्ली से मद्रास को जाते हैं उनको पहले रतलाम में चेन्ज करना पड़ता है। मद्रास में मिलिटरी आफिसर्स का बड़ा भारी ट्रेनिंग सेन्टर है। दिल्ली से रतलाम जाने में तो करीब 12 घण्टे लगते हैं जो कि काफी लम्बा रास्ता है, लेकिन रतलाम से मद्रास जाने के लिये कम से कम पाँच या छः घण्टे लगते हैं। रतलाम से मद्रास तक गाड़ी धरड़ धरड़ कर के रोते रोते चलती है। आज खण्डवा तक ब्राड गेज है, रतलाम तक ब्राड गेज है। लेकिन बीच में जो बीस मील की लाइन है जिसको ब्रिटिश जमाने में आर० एम० आर० कहा करते थे वह बैसी की बैसी ही चल रही है। अगर यह ब्राड गेज हो जाये तो मिलिटरी की दृष्टि से बड़ा महत्वपूर्ण काम हो जाये और जनता को भी सुविधा हो जाये।

तीसरा कट-मोशन मैंने यह दिया है कि :

Failure to construct a new line from Khandwa to Dahod covering all Adivasi area West Nemad and Zabua.

हमारे मध्य प्रदेश में 56 लाख आदिवासी रहते हैं। उनका भला करने के वास्ते शासन ने नारा लगाया है। लेकिन मैं देखता हूँ आदिवासी उनसे सब से अधिक नाराज हैं। कांग्रेस शासन से उनके नाराज होने का कारण यह है कि जो डेवेलपमेंट होता है जिसको व्हाइट एलिफेंट कहते हैं वह इन्दौर और बड़े बड़े शहरों में होता है। आदिवासियों वगैरह की जो झोपड़ियाँ थीं वह बैसी की बैसी कायम हैं। वेस्ट निमाड़ में खंडवा ईस्ट निमाड़ और वेस्ट निमाड़ में खरगोन, जहाँ से मैं आया हूँ, वहाँ से झाबुआ तक कोई लाइन नहीं है। झाबुआ से वेस्टर्न रेलवे से दोहद तक बड़ी लाइन जाती है। अगर यह पूरा नर्मदा बैली का एरिया ब्राड गेज हो जाये तो वहाँ का काफी लाभ हो सकता है। वहाँ पर काटन ग्राइंग एरिया है और ग्राउन्ड नट भी होता है। वहाँ पर 250 जिनिंग मिल्स और 250 तेल निकालने के कारखाने हैं। जब श्री शास्त्री रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे तब वह मध्य प्रदेश आये थे। हमने उस समय उनसे कहा था कि वहाँ पर रेलवे लाइन

चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा था कि हो जायेगी। लेकिन बाद में कह दिया कि इट इज नाट फीजिबल। जब भी हमारे यहाँ का कोई कैंडिडेट चुनाव में खड़ा होता है तब रेलवे करवा देने का वादा करता है। जब वहाँ से पिछली बार माननीय श्री शशि भूषण आये थे, जिन्होंने मुझ को हराया था, तब उन्होंने नारा लगाया था कि इन्दिराजी से मेरे बहुत अच्छे सम्बन्ध हैं और मैं रेलवे लाइन वहाँ ले आऊंगा। चूँकि वह इन्दिराजी के खास आदमी थे इसलिये जनता ने भी उनको वोट दिये। लेकिन पता नहीं पूरे पाँच साल तक वहाँ रेलवे क्यों नहीं आ पाई। पहले वहाँ से श्री के० एल० खादीवाला थे, उन्होंने भी वही वादा किया था। जब भी कोई आदमी यहाँ आता है तब इसके लिये वादा कर के आता है, लेकिन वहाँ पर आज भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं है। परिणाम यह हुआ कि वह पूरा एरिया अनडेवेलप्ड है। यदि उस पिछड़े एरिया के लिये रेलवे लाइन दी जा सके तो मैं कहता हूँ कि वह पूरा का पूरा एरिया डेवेलप हो जायेगा। इसके बारे में मैंने डा० राम सुभग सिंह से भी कहा था जब वह रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे। 1963 में भी उन्होंने कहा था कि अगर डिफेन्स की दृष्टि से वह महत्वपूर्ण होगी तब हम रेलवे लाइन देने के लिये तैयार हैं। डिफेन्स की दृष्टि से वह एरिया कैसा है यह मैंने उनको बतलाया कि जब बम्बई से रतलाम गाड़ी जाती है, दिल्ली को जाती है दूसरी गाड़ी बम्बई से खण्डवा जाती है तब यह क्रास लाइन हो जायेगी। इसलिये खण्डवा से दोहद तक लाइन होनी चाहिये। उन्होंने कहा कि उसका बार्डर के रूप में कोई महत्व नहीं है। हमको पहले बार्डर की रेलवे बनानी है। हम ने कहा कि कम से कम उनका सर्वे तो आप करा लें ताकि लोगों के मन में यह बात आ जाये कि वहाँ कभी न कभी रेलवे हो जायेगी। लेकिन वहाँ एक भी रेलवे लाइन नहीं बनी है।

मैं फिर मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूँ कि बम्बई से जितना माल इन्दौर जाता है वह सब मोटर ट्रक से जाता है। हर पाँच मिनट में एक मोटर ट्रक उधर से जाता है और हर पाँच

[श्री आर० वी० बड़े]

मिनट पर एक ट्रक वापस जाता है। इस तरह पांच मिनट के अन्दर वहाँ से दो ट्रक पास होते हैं, इतना माल आया करता है। रेलवे लाइन न होने के कारण रेलवे विभाग को इतना लास होता है। इस तरफ उसको पूरा ध्यान देना चाहिये। वहाँ पर माल ढोने के लिये मोटर ट्रक और माल ट्रक ही असली कम्पटीटर है। जब तक रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण नहीं होगा तब तक यह नुकसान रेलवे को होता रहेगा।

तीसरी बात मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जगदलपुर में बस्तर आदिवासियों का एक बहुत बड़ा क्षेत्र है। वहाँ बेलाडीला है, दण्डकारण्य है, बेलाडीला को लोहा ले जाने के वास्ते विशाखापटनम् से जगदलपुर तक जापान की रेलवे है, जगदलपुर से रायपुर आने के वास्ते 184 मील का पूरा डिस्टेंस क्रॉस करना पड़ता है। अगर जगदलपुर से रेलवे हो जाय तो सारा गोंड आदिवासी एरिया डेवेलप हो जाये। जो आयरन जाता है विशाखापटनम् को वह 149 टनलज में से हो कर जाता है। जब जापान वालों को इस रास्ते से दूसरे माल को ले जाने के लिए कहा गया तो उन्होंने कहा कि दस साल तक हम लोग आयरन ले जाएंगे उसके बाद देखेंगे। मैं आपसे कहूंगा कि आप जापान वालों पर प्रेशर डालें कि इस रेलवे लाइन का वह हमें भी उपयोग करने दें। इस लाइन को हमें भी इस्तेमाल करने की इजाजत होनी चाहिये।

माना कैम्प रायपुर के पास है। वहाँ से दंडकारण्य को भी जाते हैं। यदि रायपुर से जगदलपुर तक रेल हो जाए तो पूरा यह जो एरिया है यह डेवेलप हो जाएगा। मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस ओर आप ध्यान दें।

यदि आपको आदिवासियों का मला करना है तो आपको इस ओर ध्यान देना ही होगा। सब से ज्यादा संख्या में हिन्दुस्तान में अगर किसी प्रान्त में आदिवासी हैं तो वे मध्य प्रदेश में ही हैं। मैं आप से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आपने अभी तक आदिवासी क्षेत्रों में कहाँ कहाँ रेलवे लाइनों का

निर्माण किया है? यदि आपका उत्तर यह हो कि आपने नहीं किया है तो मैं चाहता हूँ कि आप सबसे पहले मध्य प्रदेश में खंडबा से दोहद तक रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करें ताकि जो पिछड़ा हुआ आदिवासी एरिया है, वह डेवेलप हो सके।

श्रीमती सहोदरा बाई राय (सागर) : सभापति महोदय, कई बार रेलवे मंत्रालय से मध्य-प्रदेश के बारे में कहा गया है लेकिन हमारी कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। उत्कल गाड़ी जो दिल्ली से उस तरफ जाती है उड़ीसा में वह गाड़ी सागर होकर जाती है। यह गाड़ी आठ दिन में दो बार चलती है। इस गाड़ी को रोजाना किया जाए। इस गाड़ी का रोजाना जाना बहुत जरूरी है। वहाँ पब्लिक बहुत है और कोई गाड़ी ऐसी नहीं है जो एक्सप्रेस हो। उत्कल गाड़ी जो दिल्ली से चले वह सीधे सागर होकर उड़ीसा जाए और वह प्रति दिन चलनी चाहिये। दो गाड़ियां उधर से आएँ और दो ही गाड़ियां इधर से जाएँ। आठ दिन में इसको चलाना न चलाने के बराबर है।

सागर और दमोह के बीच में मकरौनिया स्टेशन है। वहाँ यूनिवर्सिटी खुली हुई है। कई देशों के लड़के वहाँ पढ़ने के लिए आते हैं। वहाँ ओवर ब्रिज नहीं है जिसके कारण प्रतिदिन एक्सीडेंट हो जाते हैं। इसलिए वहाँ ओवर ब्रिज का बनना बहुत जरूरी है। कई बार इसके बारे में प्रार्थना की गई है लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई।

दमोह में पथरिया फाटक में भी कोई ओवर ब्रिज नहीं है। इस कारण से वहाँ भी प्रति दिन एक्सीडेंट होते हैं। वहाँ भी ओवर ब्रिज का होना बहुत जरूरी है।

कई बार रेलवे मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना की गई है कि सागर से सायागढ़ और पन्ना रीवा तक गाड़ी होनी चाहिये। इस के न होने से बड़ी तकलीफ होती है। बरसात के जो चार महीने होते हैं, तब मोटरों का आवागमन बिस्कुब बन्द हो जाता है और लोगों को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है।

इस गाड़ी का होना बहुत जरूरी है। जनता को बड़ी तकलीफ है। इसके होने से जनता को सुविधा हो जाएगी।

हमने यह भी प्रार्थना की थी कि सागर से बड़ी देवरी और बरमान से करेली स्टेशन को मिला दिया जाए। वहां बिल्कुल लाइन नहीं है। कई बार मिनिस्टर से प्रार्थना इसके बारे में की गई है लेकिन कोई सुनवाई नहीं हुई है। नर्बदा तथा दूसरी बड़ी बड़ी नदियां बीच में पड़ती हैं और बरसात की वजह से चार महीने जनता को बड़ी तकलीफ रहती है। इसलिए वहां इस लाइन का बिछाया जाना बहुत जरूरी है। दूसरी जगहों पर तो दस दस लाइनें दे दी जाती हैं लेकिन जो बैक्वर्ड एरियाज हैं, उनका बिल्कुल खयाल नहीं किया जाता है। सागर से सायागढ़ और छतरपुर को पन्ना लाइन से मिलाना बहुत जरूरी है। मैं प्रार्थना करती हूँ कि इस और आप अवश्य ध्यान दें। वहां अगर रेलवे लाइन खोली जाए तो हमें सुविधा हो जाएगी, जनता को सुविधा हो जाएगी।

बीना से कोटा जाने वाली लाइन पर बीच में गेट नं० 8 सेमरखेड़ी बीना मूंगावली के बीच में चौकी स्टेशन है। रात को वहां यात्री उतरते हैं। वह डाकू ग्रस्त क्षेत्र है। वह स्टेशन बन्द पड़ा है। उसको खोल दिया जाए और वहां टिकट मिल जाये करें। रेल में ही टिकट दिये जाते हैं स्टेशन बनाया जाये आगासोद ग्राम के पास।

सागर से दमोह जब जाते हैं तो रास्ते में डांगीडार स्टेशन बना हुआ है। वह बन्द पड़ा है। उसको चालू कर दें। वहां जनता को बड़ी तकलीफ होती है।

और भी इस तरह की बहुत सी छोटी छोटी बातें हैं जिन की तरफ आपका ध्यान जाना चाहिये। गरीबों को नौकरी मिलनी चाहिये। उनको मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये। वे बेचारे मारे मारे फिरते हैं। उच्च जाति के लोग कोई सुनवाई नहीं करते हैं। छोटी छोटी जगहों पर नौकरियों में इन गरीब लोगों को जरूर भरती किया जाना चाहिये। अक्सर उन लोगों से

महीना दो महीना काम कराते हैं और फिर उनको भगा देते हैं। उनको पक्की नौकरी नहीं दी जाती है। रेलवे सरकार का सब से बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट है। इसलिए हरिजनों और आदिवासियों को उसमें ज्यादा से ज्यादा नौकरियां दी जानी चाहिए, ताकि वे गरीब लोग अपना निर्वाह कर सकें और देश की बेकारी की समस्या दूर हो।

मैं आशा करती हूँ कि मैंने जो मुझाव दिये हैं, मंत्री महोदय उन पर विचार करेंगे और उन को अमल में लायेंगे।

श्री मुल्की राज सैनी (देहरादून) : सभापति महोदय, मैं कोई बहुत बड़ी बात कहने के लिए खड़ा नहीं हुआ हूँ। मैं न कोई लाइन बनावाने की बात कहना चाहता हूँ और न कोई स्टेशन। जो बात रेलवे मिनिस्टर की बजट स्पीच के पैराग्राफ 45 में कही गई थी, मैं उस को याद दिलाना चाहता हूँ। उस में यह कहा गया कि हिंदुस्तान के सब रेलवे स्टेशनों पर पीने के पानी का इन्तजाम कर दिया गया है। मैंने मिनिस्टर महोदय को एक नोट दिया कि क्या देहरादून के दो स्टेशनों, हरिबाला और रायबाला जंक्शन, पर पीने के पानी का कोई इन्तजाम हुआ है। वहां से यह जवाब आया कि वहां पर टंकियां लगी हैं, पाइप लाइन बिछी हुई हैं, हम ने देहरादून नगरपालिका से पानी लेने की कोशिश की थी, लेकिन अब उस ने इन्कार कर दिया है, हम दूसरी एजेन्सी से बात कर रहे हैं, अब वहां पर पानी का प्रबन्ध हो जायेगा। एक तरफ मंत्री महोदय कहते हैं कि हम सब स्टेशनों पर पानी का इन्तजाम कर चुके हैं और इन स्टेशनों के बारे में कहा जाता है कि हम इन्तजाम करेंगे।

रायबाला जंक्शन की खास पोजीशन है। वह टिम्बर का बहुत बड़ा सेंटर है। वहां पर पहाड़ की लकड़ी का बहुत लदान होता है। वहां मिलिटरी की छावनी है और बहुत कर्मचारी रहते हैं। वहां टंकियां भी लगी हैं और पाइप-लाइन भी बिछी हुई हैं, लेकिन पानी नहीं है। मुझे जो नोट मिला है, उसमें कहा गया है कि

[श्री मुल्की राज सैनी]

पहले जो ट्यूबवेल लगाने की स्कीम थी, वह फेल हो चुकी है, अब एक दूसरी स्कीम बन रही है, जिस पर 83,000 रुपया खर्च होगा और उस के बाद पानी का इन्तजाम होगा।

पीने के पानी की जो व्यवस्था इन दो स्टेशनों पर है, उस को देखते हुए हम मिनिस्टर महोदय की स्पीच के पैराग्राफ 45 में कही गई इस बात पर क्या एतबार करें कि सब स्टेशनों पर पानी का इन्तजाम हो चुका है।

जब मैं यहां चुन कर आया, तो मैंने मिनिस्टर महोदय को एक नोट दिया, रायसी स्टेशन की कम्प्लेंट बुक में भी लिखा और सीधे रेलवे बोर्ड, बड़ौदा हाउस, को एप्लिकेशन भी भेजी, जिसमें उनका ध्यान रेलवे के टाइमिंग को सही करने की बात कही। कल 13 तारीख को मुझे इस बात का अमली तजुर्बा भी हुआ। मैं मुरादाबाद में पिछड़ा वर्ग संघ के एक जल्से में गया था। मुरादाबाद से आकर लक्सर के पास डोंसनी के एक गांव में एक जल्से में मुझे शरीक होना था। मुरादाबाद से वन-एम एच गाड़ी 6-30 पर हरिद्वार को जाती है। वह 6-35 पर चली। अगर उसका टाइम ठीक रहता, तो वह 11 बजे लक्सर पहुंच जाती, जहां से हम सहारनपुर जानेवाली गाड़ी को पकड़ सकते थे और इस तरह ठीक टाइम पर जल्से में पहुंच सकते थे। लेकिन वह गाड़ी 6-35 पर चलने के बाद रास्ते में इस रफतार से चली कि घंटा, सवा घंटा लेट हो गई और 12½ बजे लक्सर पहुंची। सहारनपुर जाने वाली गाड़ी निकल चुकी थी। किस तरह हम जल्से में पहुंचे, वह एक अलग कहानी है। वहां कोई सवारी नहीं है, कोई तांगा नहीं है। सहारनपुर जाने वाले कई सौ मुसाफिर तीन-तीन घंटे तक लक्सर में पड़े रहे और उनको बहुत परेशानी हुई।

टाइम को ठीक करने के बारे में दरखास्त दी जाती है, कम्प्लेंट बुक में लिखा जाता है और रेलवे बोर्ड को लिखा जाता है। उस सब के बाद वही तरीका रह गया है कि हिन्दुस्तान का जो

सबसे बड़ा हाउस है, जिसमें माना जाता है कि लाखों लोगों के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधि आकर बैठते हैं, उसमें अपनी बात रखी जाय। यह समझा जाता है कि जो बात यहां कही जायेगी, वह मानी जायेगी। लेकिन हम देखते हैं कि यहां पर हम लोगों के द्वारा जो बात उठाई जाती है, वह लेमेन, साधारण नागरिकों, की बात समझी जाती है। हमारे मिनिस्टर महोदय उस वक्त तक जनता के होते हैं, जब तक कि जनता उनको बोट देती है। जब जनता का प्रतिनिधि उनको लोगों के दुख-दर्द की बात कहता है, क्योंकि लोग हमारे पास कमेटियों और जल्सों में आते हैं, तो हमारी बात को एक लेमेन की बात समझ कर उड़ा दिया जाता है। हमें मिलने तक का समय नहीं मिलता है। एम० पीज० के साथ स्टेपमदरली ट्रीटमेंट होता है। उनकी बात पर कोई तवज्जुह नहीं दी जाती है।

सहारनपुर से दिल्ली तक एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे चलती थी। वह दो साल से बन्द है। यहां पर श्री रामचन्द्र विकल ने हाउस में इस प्रश्न को उठाया। मैंने भी इस बीच में इस सवाल को रखा। मैंने खुद अपना निजी नोट मंत्री महोदय को भेजा, विकल जी ने भेजा। और कई एक एम पीज ने भेजा। लेकिन एक ही जवाब आता है कि वह लाइन तो प्राफिटेबल नहीं है। उस पर नुकसान होता है। अगर सिर्फ यही सिद्धांत है तो 33 करोड़ का घाटा रेलवे पर हो रहा है, फिर तो सारी रेलों को बन्द कर देना चाहिए क्योंकि घाटे पर चलाने का सिद्धांत तो आपका है ही नहीं। वास्तव में देखना यह था कि जिस वक्त यह रेलवे लाइन बन्द हुई थी उस वक्त घाटा क्यों हो रहा था। हमने निवेदन किया कि जो मार्टिन एंड बर्न कम्पनी है उसका हेड आफिस कलकत्ते में था। उस पर 45 परसेंट आमदनी खर्च हुआ करती थी। अब सरकार उसको चलाने की बात करेगी तो वह खर्च कम किया जा सकता है या खत्म किया जा सकता है। दूसरी बात यह कही कि जिस वक्त वह लाइन बन्द हुई थी उस वक्त और आज के हालात में

कितनी तब्दीलियां हो गई हैं। सवारियों को देख लीजिए, मंडियां इस तरफ कितनी डेवलप हो गई हैं? रामपुर और नानौता चावल की बहुत बड़ी मंडी बन गई है। शामली है, बड़ौत है, लूनी है यह तमाम गुड़ और शक्कर की मंडियां बन गई हैं। दूध वाले बहुत काफी दूध लाते हैं। दिल्ली के कर्मचारी हजारों की तादाद में इधर से उधर आते जाते हैं। लेकिन पता नहीं, रेलवे बोर्ड है कि बात है या किसकी बात है, रेड टेपिज्म इस दजे तक तगड़ा हो गया है कि किसी बात के ऊपर कोई ध्यान ही नहीं देता। हम लोगों को रेलों में जगह तक नहीं मिलती है। जो सीट्स की बात है उसमें भी कितनी दिक्कतें होती हैं। आज नीचे से लेकर ऊपर तक ऐसा तरीका हो गया है कि हम लोग जो चुने हुए नुमाइन्दे हैं, हमारी इज्जत खतरे में पड़ी हुई है, हमारी लोक-प्रियता खतरे में पड़ी हुई है। हम जो वादे करते हैं उनको निभाना कठिन हो गया है। तो इस एस० एस० लाइट रेलवे को मंत्री महोदय किसी तरह भी देखें, यह नुकसान का सौदा नहीं है, यह मुनाफे की लाइन है। अगर वह इसका तजुर्बा करना चाहें तो एक दिन बस में बैठ कर दिल्ली से सहारनपुर चले जायें। उनको रास्ते में देखने को मिलेगा कि कितनी कितनी सवारियां कितने कितने घंटों से इंतजार में खड़ी रहती है, गर्मी, सर्दी, बरसात कुछ भी हो, सारी तकलीफें उठा कर इंतजार में खड़ी रहती हैं, बच्चे बिलबिलाते हैं, औरतों के लिए बस वाले कह देते हैं कि जगह नहीं है, यह रास्ते में परेशान करेंगी, उनको लेते नहीं, इस तरह उनको बसों में जगह नहीं मिलती। तो यह छोटी छोटी इन्तजामिया चीजों को सुधारने में भी हम लोगों को दिक्कतें होती हैं जिसमें पैसा भी खर्च नहीं होता तो फिर और क्या आशा की जा सकती है? लेकिन फिर भी आशा करनी होती है और मैं अपने मंत्री महोदय से यह निवेदन करता हूं कि इन छोटी-छोटी समस्याओं के ऊपर वह विचार करें। इनको दूर कर देने से जनता को सुख और सुविधाएं मिलेंगी। सुख सुविधाओं की बातों पर राजनीति बदल जाया करती है। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं पुनः निवेदन करता हूं कि वह इन छोटी-छोटी बातों का

इंतजाम करें और जनता को सहूलियतें पहुंचाएं।

SHRI M. SUDARSANAM (Narasaraopet):
Mr. Chairman, Sir, while supporting the Demands for Grants of the Railway Ministry I would like to make a few observations for their consideration.

Unfortunately, efficiency in the working of the railways has not come up to the level. Some good thinking is essential for this, and unless we improve efficiency, the railways cannot really maintain good budget.

There is a lot of theft going on in the railways and this must be remedied at once. Again, there is overtime wage payment to most of the employees, and this should also be avoided to a great extent.

Then, to meet the social obligations, the railways have to put up new lines here and there. For investment on these new lines—when the lines are not remunerative—there should be no charge of interest on such investments from the Government. I think this will really go a long way to reduce the loss burden of the railways.

Again, to meet the social obligations, the railways will have to do a lot, even for food supplies. Food supplied by the railways, is to a great extent, good. It is cheaper when compared to the outside hotels. Subsidisation also is essential in certain areas. I compliment the railways on the working of the Rajdhani Express. It is really excellent. We should think of running some more Rajdhani Expresses between Madras and Delhi, and between Bombay and Delhi. I hope the minister will consider it in the near future.

16.56 hrs.

[SHRI SEZHIYAN in the Chair]

Whenever there are some political agitations, railways become the victims and they have to incur a heavy losses. This should be compensated by the Government to reduce the burden on the railways.

I am sorry to say that branch lines get step-motherly treatment from the Railway Board. Even the recommendations of the zonal committees are not cared out. Even

[Shri Sudarshanam]

discussions with the General Manager and even with the Minister, who is the Chairman during such discussions, are not of much help so far as branch lines are concerned. There is no drinking water at Vinukonda, a station on Guntur-Guntakal line. I have made complaints to the Divisional Superintendent and written letters to the General Manager about it. In this hot weather, if there is no drinking water, you can imagine the hardship of the passengers. A well has to be erected there. You have got the technical equipment. Even this small thing is not done. I request the minister to look into it.

We have sunk Rs. 170 crores into the Nagarjunasagar project. One million acres have come under irrigation and several million acres more will come under irrigation when the canals are ready. There will be big produce which will have to be carried to various markets in Madras, Hyderabad, Bombay and Delhi. But we have only got a MG line which is not suitable for carrying this heavy traffic. Therefore, the line from Guntur to Macherala should be converted into BG. This is most urgent.

The distance between Madras and Hyderabad has to be reduced, so far as railways are concerned. Also, the large accumulation of goods and passenger traffic at Vijayawada has to be reduced. The Andhra Pradesh Government also has made representations to the Government of India. A survey has been completed for putting up a new line from Nadikudi to Babynagar. It is a short distance of about 100 KM. The cost is not much, but this will reduce the distance from Madras to Hyderabad by about 100 KM. This will make it economic for the railways to carry goods and passengers from Madras to Hyderabad and also to Bombay by this route. This line must be given top priority. I think the Andhra Chief Minister has also written to the Railway Minister about it. It must be taken up in the current plan itself.

Short distance traffic in goods and passengers is neglected by railways. It is not correct. There is competition from road transport for short distance traffic. I am sure the Railway Board will consider it.

Since you are about to ring the bell, I conclude, by complimenting the Railway

Board for the good work they have done. Still they have to do a lot, I am sure they will look into all these things. "

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members way now move their cut motions.

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE (Katwa): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 2,00,00,000.

[Economy by limiting the highest ceiling of pay to be drawn by any officer to Rs. 1200/- only (1)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in implementing the programme of dieselisation of Burdwan-Katwa and Katwa-Ahmedpur narrow gauge section pending their conversion into broad gauge. (9)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in converting the B. K. and A. K. railways into broad gauge lines. (10)]

"That the Demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of erecting an overbridge on Baldel Barharwa railway line just near the Katwa station. (11)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to erect an overbridge on the level-crossing near Guptipara on Bandel-Katwa line in Eastern Railway. (12)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the authorities to electrify the Bandel-Katwa section of Eastern Railway. (13)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of railway police authorities to stop theft in running trains in Bandel-Katwa section of Eastern Railway. (14)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Callousness of the authorities in regard to the incident when an armed gang pounced on the passengers including women and children on 15-4-1971, near Katwa railway station in a train running from Bandel to Katwa in Eastern Railway. (15)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Maintaining the Railway Board which is the root cause of corruption in the entire system of railways and of utter mismanagement. (16)]

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the number of trains in the Ranaghat-Bangaon section of Sealdah Division of E. Railway. (17)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to cut out wasteful expenditure in the Administration. (18)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Rs. 1."

[Failure to arrange drinking water supply through persons on the majority of stations in the Bangaon section of Sealdah Division of Eastern Railway. (19)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build a halt station at Monoharpur village which is midway between Chandpara and Bangaon stations in the Bangaon section of the Sealdah Division of E. Railway. (20)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build a halt station at a suitable site at Kazipara three miles away from Barasat station in the Bangaon section of Sealdah Division. (21)]

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Disapproval of the proposal to enhance the third class passenger fares. (25)].

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in re-installing the victimised railway employees including class IV workers. (26)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to keep sound labour relations and help the employees and class III and IV workers to discharge their responsibilities by quickly redressing their grievances and settling disputes. (27)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of passenger amenities although the expenditure under the head has increased from Rs. 2.4 crores to Rs. 4 crores. (28)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of running the trains punctually in Bandel-Katwa line in E. Railway. (29)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Saroj Mukherjee]

[Failure of the authorities to maintain punctuality in running of trains and wrongly putting the blame for it on the railway employees. (30)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in checking regular and widespread theft of railway properties in spite of spending a huge sum of money for keeping guards and railway police (31)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the authorities concerned to repairs lights, fans, windows, latrines, benches etc., in about all the trains running to Bandel-Katwa line on Eastern Railway. (32)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of giving welfare facilities to the railway employees in general and class IV workers in particular. (33)]

DR. RANEN SEN: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to double the line from Dum Dum junction to Bongaon in the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway. (34)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the number of trains in the Bongaon section of the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway. (35)]

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced to Re. 1,"

[Non-absorption of the 11,000 casual labour of the Kharagpur Division of S. E. Railway where the number of existing vacancies is more than 4,000 (class IV). (36)]

"That the demand under the head Open line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced to Re. 1."

[Deteriorating state of affairs so far as passenger amenities are concerned. (37)]

SHRI B. K. MODAK (Hooghly): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to open a direct railway link connecting Santragachi with Bankura via Khanakul-Kamarpuknor in Arambagh sub-division in Hooghly District (W.B.) in Eastern Railway. (129)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to install double line in Tarakeswar section in Eastern Railway. (130)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to nationalise Howrah-Amtalight Railway in West Bengal. (134)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remodel Bandel railway station of Eastern Railway. (135)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce more trains in Bandel-Naibati section of Eastern Railway. (137)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the electrification of Bandel-Katwa section of Eastern Railway. (138)].

SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of providing the railway staff with adequate quarters with amenities of water, light, lavatory etc. at various stations particularly in Katwa in the Bandel-Katwa section of Eastern Railway. (139)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in running the Railway Institute which is being used as godowns and which is not given under the control of the local staff. (140)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide double lines in Bandel-katwa section of Eastern railway for smooth running of trains and that in increased numbers to solve the problem of highly congested traffic in this line. (141)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in taking up the programme for immediate electrification upto Tribeni in Bandel-Katwa section (E. Railway) pending its extension upto Katwa. (142)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in remodelling the Katwa railway station in E. Railway where hundreds of III class passengers face great difficulty while waiting for the trains in absence of adequate waiting rooms and other amenities on the platform. (143)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in remodelling the Ambika-Kalna railway station in E. Railway, where there is no arrangement for amenities for the passengers. (144)]

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to withdraw victimisation of the railway workers of Dhanbad, Eastern Railway (145)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to reinstate retrenched casual workers of the Railway Electrification Department, Bilaspur, South Eastern Railway. (146)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to take action against the Home Guard officials who lathi charged upon the demonstrating workers at Bilaspur on April, 8, 1971, without any warning and injured about 30 employees including several women. (147)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of immediate stoppage of wrong recruitment of Class IV staff in different departments in N.E. Railway, Katihar. (148)]

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish contract system in coal and ash handling in Railway.(149)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to declare as permanent all the workers, who are working in coal handling under the contractors for 5 to 20 years. (150)]

"That the demand under the head Working expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to grant project allowance to the Railway employees in Garhara (Barauni) Eastern Railway though the same demand was conceded to other Government employees. (151)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to concede the demands of the Loco Running Staff of the Railways that they should be given 8 hours' duty at a stretch on any day. (152)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to make a thorough overhaul in the structure of emoluments of the Loco-Running Staff of the Railways which was suggested by the Railway Board as far back as 1946, but not implemented in the past two decades. (153)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the introduction of 48 hours' work in a week with a weekly leave and minimum wage of Rs. 180 p.m. for the railway workers. (154)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to reinstate 120 casual workers at Dornakal Loco Shed, South Central Railway who were retrenched illegally by the authorities in August, 1969. (169)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to take action against the authorities of the South Central Railways who retrenched a worker posted at Chimalpadu Station, South Central Railway violating the Industrial Dispute Act of 1947. (170)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to reinstate a worker posted at Chimalpadu station, South Central Railway who was retrenched by the authorities in an illegal manner. (171)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to reinstate the victimised Loco Running Staff of the North Frontier Railway, North-Eastern Railway, Eastern Railway, Southern Railway, Souther-Eastern Railway and South Central Railway. (172)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to take action against the authorities of the South Central Railways, Secunderabad who violated the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947, by retrenching 120 casual workers at Dornakal Loco Shed, South Central Railways in August 1969 without issuing them any 'Termination notice' stating the cause and without paying 'Retrenchment Compensation.' (174)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to pay the provident fund assets of a person for the service he rendered from 1930 to 1947 in Guntakal district of the then S. M. S. Railway. (175)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to introduce a 48 hours week with a weekly holiday for the casual workers who are engaged in the loading and unloading of coal on Railways. (176)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to grant a minimum wage of Rs. 120 per month to the casual workers engaged in the loading and unloading of coal on Railways. (177)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to grant medical facilities and leave to the casual workers engaged in loading and unloading of coal on Railways. (178)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to treat the casual workers engaged in the loading and unloading of coal on Railways as regular railway employees (179)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to take action against the authorities who did not grant temporary status to the workers of Dornakal Loco Shed, South Central Railway who had 90 days or 3 months continuous service and thus violated the Industrial Disputes Act of 1947 and the Railway rules. (180)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to take action against the authorities who engaged workers at Dornakal Loco Shed, South Central Railway on casual rates where the work is of permanent nature and thus refuted the repeated promise of the Government on the floor of the House that workers would not be engaged on casual rates except when the nature of the work is purely casual or seasonal. (181)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to make a thorough overhaul in the rules for running (mileage) allowance of the Loco Running Staff of the Railways in consultation with their representatives. (182)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to grant recognition to the Loco Running Staff Association so that the problems of the Loco Running Staff of the Indian Railways may be considered with a different approach. (183)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to grant the officiating allowance to the basic fitters working at Dornakal Loco Shed, South Central Railway. (184)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Retrenchment of the casual workers in connection with the project at Andul-Calcutta chord link project. (185)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to nationalize all Ligh Railways run by the private managements. (186)]

[Shri Manoranjan Hazra]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to absorb the employees of the Closed Light Railways in different sections of the Indian Railways. (187)]

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop train running from Khandwa to Indore at Kodalyakhedi station where new platform is constructed. (213)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Line be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Conversion of Ajmer-Khandwa metre gauge line into a broad gauge. (220)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Line be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a new line from Khandwa to Dahod covering all Adivasi area West Nemad and Jhabua. (221)]

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct new railway line from Dharmanagar to Agartala in Tripura. (235)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake survey works to construct new rail line from Agartala to Subroom in Tripura. (236)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give first priority in opening new railway lines in North-Eastern region i.e., Assam, Tripura, Manipura and NEFA. (237)]

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalabaudi): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct the Cuttack-Paradeep Railway line according to the Schedule. (243)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to sanctioning the Talcher-Bimalagarh-Koira Valley Railway line in the State of Orissa. (244)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Expediting the construction of the Railway overbridge near Kesinga railway station in South Eastern Railway. (245)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Desirability of immediate construction of Amagura-Lanjigarh railway line in the Dandakaranya area of South Eastern Railway. (246)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a composite first and third class Railway bogie from Titalagarh to Bhubaneswar and vice versa. (247)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the Bombay-Nagpur Express to Visakhapatnam and to be named East Coast West Coast Express connecting the Naval Headquarters. (248)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the Madras-Tata Express to Howrah. (249)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to expand the shed on the platform at Kesinga Station, South Eastern Railway. (250)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have a second platform at Kesinga Railway Station towards Kesinga town. (251)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI (Patna):
I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Unsatisfactory working of the Railway Board. (Railway Board is responsible for all the ills in the Indian Railways.) (289)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Corrupt practices encouraged by Railway Board. (290)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in paying adequate attention to provide facilities for passengers of all classes. (291)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check thefts in the Railways. (292)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Bureaucratic policy encouraged by the Railway Board. (293)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Anti-labour policy of the Railway Board. (294)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking losses incurred by Railways. (295)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railways Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Losses suffered by the Railways due to unsatisfactory working of the Rail-

way Board. (Railway Board is responsible for the losses.) (296)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in giving project allowance to railway workers. (297)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in regularising the workers employed as substitutes. (298)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in withdrawing saloons from railways. (299)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in checking widespread corruption prevalent in railways. (300)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in granting recognition to the categorywise unions (departmental) in railways (301)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in adopting secret voting system for granting recognition to the Unions. (302)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in abolishing Railway Board. (303)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Wasteful expenditure on Railway Board. (304)]

SHRI B. K. MODAK: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remodel Railway quarters for Class IV staff at Bandel (E.R.) (305)]

[Shri B. K. Modak]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to maintain rest givers and leave reserve staff in Howrah Division as per Board's order. (306)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop excess realisation of rent for non-standard quarters as specified by the Railway Board. (307)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Maternity ward for railwaymen's families at Bandel (E.R.) (308)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop unnecessary harassment of the staff in the Divisional Medical Officer's Office (Howrah) in the name of eye-sight test. (309)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give city allowance to Railway men at Bandel (E. Railway) as it is junction station with important octroi station. (310)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat the T. T. E. as running staff. (311)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to absorb immediately railway staff of Howrah-Amla Light Railway. (312)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat Loco-shed as factory and the necessity to introduce Factories Act. (313)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to decrease workload of the Gangmen due to heavy nature of train movement for electrification. (314)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fill up the vacancies in different categories and new recruitment to be started. (315)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of treating the contractor's labour of coal handling and unloading in the Loco-shed in the Railways as Railway-men. (316)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in cancelling the suspension orders in respect of nine railway workers of Dhanbad. (317)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in condoning the break in service of railway employees of Dhanbad. (318)].

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in acceding to the demands submitted by the Divisional Employees Coordination Committee of Dhanbad Division. (319)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Rampant corruption in Railways by sending coal in wagons in place of stone chips from Tetulmari, Sijua, Pradhan Khunta, Sindri railway stations. (320)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run the Delhi-Saharanpur, Arrah-Sahasram, Phatuha Islampur and Bangal Light railways by Government. (321)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in absorbing the workers of Light railways in the Indian railways (322)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cancel the orders effecting break in the service of Barauni-Gadhara railway employees. (323)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw the cases instituted against the Barauni-Gadhara railway employees. (324)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in sanctioning project allowance to Barauni-Gadhara railway employees. (325)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in adjusting the strike period of 33 days in respect of Barauni-Gadhara railway employees into leave. (326)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in giving project allowance to employees of Farakka, Khajuria, Hatia (Ranchi), Mokameh, Mokameh Ghat, Begusarai, Nangal (Punjab and Koraput. (327)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to cancel the suspension orders in respect of Gadhara Barauni railway employees. (328)]

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja):
I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish Railway Board. (340)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to set up Regional Boards or Corporations. (341)].

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide more powers to Zonal Managers. (342)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to ask the Central Pay Commission to submit a separate report for Railway employees who constitute 50 per cent of the Central Government employees. (343)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to increase the percentage of class IV khalsis at G.S.D. Madras to be absorbed to the Perampur shops in Southern Railways. (344)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give up the proposal of shifting of stores depot at Nagappattinam to Golden Rock and Tanjore loco shed to some other place in Southern Railway. (345)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop practice of engaging educated mechanical khalsis in the loco sheds of Southern Railway in the place of clerical staff. (346)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the Board's order No. P.C. 62/P.S.-5/SS/1, dated 27th September, 1963 and fix the pay in the scale Rs. 60-130(old) for store and tool keepers of E.W.S./Arkonam Southern Railway from the date of promotion. (347)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[~~Shri T. K. Kuttan~~]

[Failure of the S. Railway administration to implement the Board's order No. P.C.-60/P.S.5/CEI/Pt. dated 14th August, 1961 and allot the authorised pay scale of Rs. 150-5-175-6-205-E.B.-7-290 to mistries of the Civil Engineering Department, from the date of the order. (348)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make proportionate increase in the number of dressers and senior dressers in Perambur Hospital due to increase in the number of DMOs, AMOs, and nurses. (349)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allot 8 hours duty instead of 12 hours duty to the cooks working in the Perambur Railway Hospital in Southern Railway. (350)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote the cooks in the place of those who were reverted on punishment in Perambur Railway Hospital. (351)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give night duty allowance to R.P.F. staff (352)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to hear the grievances of the railway employees and settle their disputes. (353)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unnecessary over-recruitment of class I and II officers. (354)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb the substitute labourers working in the railways. (355)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fill up the existing vacancies in the railways. (356)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb casual labourers. (357)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Victimisation of Railway Employees Progressive Union members in Trichy Division of Southern Railway. (358)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop the unnecessary transfers of Railway Employees Progressive Union members to far away places in Southern Railway. (359)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Issue of improper orders of transfer among the staff of Tirunelveli P. W. 3 section without adhering to the principles of registration for transfers and for promotion. (360)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fill up the long standing vacancies in the posts of highly skilled, semi-skilled and initial recruitment grades in the Loco Shed at Tirunelveli in the Southern Railway. (361)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate number of pointmen in the Yards at Trichy and other places of Southern Railway. (362)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide buildings for General Stores Department, Madras in Southern Railway. (363)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct roads inside the G. S. D. Madras (364)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide pipeline drinking water facilities inside the G.S.D. Madras. (365)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide good building for canteen at G.S.D. Madras. (366)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide manning of unmanned level crossing near Valantharavai on Ramnad Rameswaram sections in Southern Railway. (367)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide an unmanned level crossing near Pappankulam between Tiruppuvanam and Tiruppackethy on Madurai-Manamadurai section in Southern Railway. (368)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide platform shed at Ramanathapuram Railway Station in Southern Railway. (369)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to have proper maintenance of feeder road to Ramanathapuram Railway Station (370)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge on newly constructed bye-pass road of N. H. 49 near Manmaduarai. (371)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the reduction of commercial clerks in Southern Railway (372)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to restore the surrendered posts of commercial clerks in the name of economy in Southern Railway.(373)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give due promotion to the commercial clerks even after their twenty years of service. (374)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to concede the grievances of T.T.Es. (375)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Stagnation in the promotions of station masters and assistant station masters in Southern Railway (376)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to bring uniform price policy for coal. (377)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to stop the collection of electrical installation charges for the railway quarters in Southern Railway since the installation charges are also included with the valuation of the building and the rent is fixed according to the value of the building. (378)]

[Shri T. Kiruttinan]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the incentive scheme properly. (379)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint an ENT specialist at Trichy Railway Hospital. (380)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct sufficient quarters for employees in Southern Railway in general and at Manmadurai in particular. (381)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to appoint a lady doctor at Manmadurai Railway Health unit along with male doctor. (382)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unofficial admission of the patients from G.H. and Stanely Hospital Madras in Perambur Railway Hospital without making any entry and without realising any charge. (383)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide female sweeper in the Female TB ward at Perambur Railway Hospital. (384)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to appoint more sweepers since number of quarters are coming up at Perambur area in Southern Railway. (385)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Change in designation of sweepers in Southern Railway as Sanitary cleaners as they are designated at I.C.F. (386)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to utilise the amount of Rs. 10,000/- sanctioned for construction of tiffin shed at Perambur Railway Hospital (387)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to make a thorough study of leave reserve position of each category and to make arrangements to provide statutory leave reserve. (388)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow the class IV employees working at Gudur in Southern Railway to stay in the huts erected by them in the railway premises by collecting nominal rent till such time they are provided with quarters. (389)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide protected water supply to the Railway colonies in Southern Railway at those towns where protected water is supplied by Municipalities, Corporations and Panchayats. (390)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the number of recoveries of festival advances to Southern Railway employees to ten instead of five instalments at present. (391)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to chart out a roster for loco running staff with train links for a minimum distance of 100 K.M. and also enforcing a rest for 8 hours at

out-stations and rest for 24 hours at the Headquarters. (392)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Difficulty in getting casual leaves of class IV employees in Southern Railway with particular reference to the staff of Perambur Railway Hospital. (393)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give theatre allowance to the theatre staff and X-ray technicians who are booked on call duty as is given in other Government hospitals (394)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to supply winter clothing to catering employees working in G.T., and Southern Express trains of Southern Railway. (395)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give monetary benefits of H. R. A. and C. C. A. to Railway employees at Tambaram in Southern Railway which is declared contiguous to Madras city in terms of G.O. of Government of Tamil Nadu. (396)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give "Break-down Allowance" to the Engineering and Medical staff who are deputed for duty on break-down specials as is extended to those Mechanical and Electrical staff. (397)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to promote the class IV employees in GSD Madras to class III on completion of five years service without any written test and training. (398)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of Southern Railway Administration to change the two week's continuous night duty roster of the artisans of train lighting department of Madras Central, into one week night duty roster. (399)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Denial of legitimate weekly rest to yard staff. (400)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open a flag station near Sivaganga College on Sivaganga-Manamadurai section in Southern Railway (401)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to open a flag station near Rajagamliram on Madurai-Manamadurai section. (402)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run a direct express train from Virudhu Nagar to Madras via Aruppukkattai-Manamadurai-Trichy and Chord. (403)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to allot first class quota to Manamadurai junction in Southern Railway. (404)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct railway line between Tirunelveli and Cape Comerin in Southern Railway. (405)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri T. Krishnan]

[Failure to construct railway line between Trivandrum and Tuticorin via Nagercoil in Southern Railway. (406)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct B. G. line between Karur, Dindigul, Madurai and Tuticorin in Southern Railway. (407)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct survey to construct new railway line from Aranthanki, Thondi, Ramanathapuram to Tuticorin in Southern Railway. (408)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct survey to construct new railway line between Thondi, Tlayangudi, Manamadurai Kamuthi and Tuticorin in Southern Railway. (409)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to conduct survey to construct new railway line between Madurai, Melur, Tiruppathur and Karaikudi in Southern Railway. (410)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey to construct new railway line between Dindigul and Karaikudi in Southern Railway. (411)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new railway line between Tanjore and Pattukottai in Southern Railway. (412)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of new lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey to construct a new railway line to Kottayam from Madurai in Southern Railway. (413)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to execute the electrification work between Madras and Arokonam in Southern Railway. (414)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to execute the electrification work between Madras and Vijayawada in Southern Railway. (415)]

"That the demand under the head Open line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend the electrification upto Trichy in Southern Railway. (416)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reopen the closed Nedungulam Railway Station on Sivaganga-Manamadurai line in Southern Railway. (417)]

DR. SARADISH ROY: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop widespread theft of railway property specially on Howrah, Asansol and Sealdah divisions of Eastern Railway. (418)]

SHRI A. K. SAHA (Vishnupur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in running the trains to time as in the time table. (422)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Introduction of an Express train from Chakradharpur to Howrah *via* Adra, Kharagpur. (425)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to convert the Asansol-Puri passenger train to express train. (426)]

DR. SARADISH ROY: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce an Express train between Suri and Howrah. (427)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in improving the railway stations on AK and BK section of E. Railway. (429)]

SHRI A. K. SAHA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Electrification of railway track in Adra-Kharagpur division including Bankua area. (433)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Replacement of narrow gauge by broad gauge in BDR rail which runs from Bankua to Raina. (434)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new Rail line from Tata to Durgapur *via* South Bankua district in West Bengal. (435)]

DR. SARADISH ROY: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to erect an over-bridge near Suri (E. Rly.) station on Suri-Bulpur Road. (437)]

SHRI A. K. SAHA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce shift-wise train between Burdwan and Asansol *via* Durgapur for workers of Durgapur and Asansol industrial centre. (455)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to extend Calcutta Suburban section from Burdwan to Asansol (456)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct double line track from Khana junction to Shebganj loop section of Eastern Railway. (457)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a new B. G. line between Eklakhi and Balurghat. (458)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert into B.G. of Shantpur-Krishnanagar city-Nabadwip Ghat section. (459)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of doubling of Dum Dum Jn.-Bongaon section upto Stabra. (460)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of a new line between Lokshmi Kamtapur and Namkhana *via* Kakdwip. (461)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge at Bhedia and Bonpos stations. (462)]

[Shri A. K. Saha]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct the platform of Bhedia and Bonpos stations. (463)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct a bridge between Jiaganj and Azimganj to connect Ranaghat-Lalgola section with the B.A.K. Loop. (464)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works—Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for extension of electrification and provision of diesel engines for B.A.K. Loop including re-modelling of Tribeni Station. (465)]

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce more E.M.U. coaches in suburban section of E. Railway (474)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for more proper security measures in trains running both long and short distance. (475)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for the electrification of Bandel-Katwa section of E. Railway (476)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the fare of monthly tickets purchased by *bona fide* students. (477)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to issue monthly tickets to *bona fide* unemployed youths. (478)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the freight charges for the vendors travelling in suburban trains of Howrah-Bandel and Katwa section of E. Railway. (479)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to undertake the construction of a dispersal line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat, Calcutta. (480)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build a new broad gauge line in place of Howrah, Amta and Sheakhala line (481)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise Chittaranjan Locomotive Workers Union. (482)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay an additional track from Baly to Serampore in Howrah-Bandel section of E. Railway. (483)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to remodel Bandel, Sheeraphuly and Konnagar sub-way. (484)]

"That the demand under the Head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an overbridge at Serampore G. T. Road Railway crossing. (485)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHATRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a bridge across the Ganga to connect Ghazipur with the main railway line (Delhi-Howrah) for the development of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. (516)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to pay the salary of the employees of Izatnagar on N. E. Railway so far the period of their suspension because of their participation in the token strike in 1968. (517)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in granting house rent allowance to the railway employees of Izatnagar on North Eastern Railway. (518)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run one more deluxe train from Delhi to Howrah via Patna in a week. (519)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open Rajendra Nagar Station of Patna (Eastern Railway) (520)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in constructing a *pucca* over-bridge at Meethapur near Patna. (521)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up the office of Railway Service Commission in Patna or Danapur. (522)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a Railway Booking Office and to construct a wooden over-bridge for passengers in the southern part of Patna Junction Station, in view of the development and expansion of southern Patna. (523)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give hearing to the Permanent Way Inspectors and Asstt. P.W.Is of Sealdah, Asansol, and Howrah Divisions by the Chief Engineer and Divisional Supdt., Howrah when they called on for representing their difficulties on operational embarrassment. (547)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to tie up the Heads of the Departments and Branch and Asstt. Officers by pin-pointing the responsibilities and incorporating these in the General Rule for the Engineering department in view of public safety. (548)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fix up the duty hours of Permanent Way Inspectors and Asstt. Permanent Way Inspectors who are at the disposal of the Railways for 24 hours. (549)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide facilities to the P.W.Is and A.P.W.Is to meet their social obligations in this age of civilization. (550)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the difficulties of Gangmen. (551)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement recommendations No. 35 of E.B. Study Report No. 2/66 for phasing 104 numbers Divisional Permanent Way Depots. (552)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement recommendations No. 30 of E.B. Study Report 2/66

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

in fixing up the jurisdiction of Permanent Way Inspector and Asstt. Permanent Way Inspectors. (553)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement recommendation No. 23 of E.B. Study Report 2/66 for arranging reclamation Depots. (554)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to take action against Eastern Railwaymen's Congress officials, Howrah Branch following an incident of unlawful confinement of Permanent Way Inspector, Liluan and his staff. (555)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to dispose of an appeal of the Permanent Way Inspector, Eastern Railway, Bamangachhi since 1968 by the Divisional Officers of Howrah, Eastern Railway. (556)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement para 105(i), (ii), (iii) and (iv) of Wanchoo Committee recommendations, i.e. to treat PWIs and APWIs as junior members of the management by restoring position and authority. (557)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement item 242/82, para 81 of Kunzru Committee regarding shortfall in supply of track materials resulting in sub-standard track specification. (558)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement item 242/113, para 161 of Kunzru Committee re-

commendation regarding early implementation of the proposal made at the Chief Engineers' Conference in 1962 that the PWIs beat should be about 40 miles and he should have 2 APWIs under him. (559)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement item 242/114 of Kunzru Committee recommendations regarding burden of responsibility for the custody and accounting of the stores on each PWI and recommend their relief needed. (560)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of Kunzru and Wanchoo Railway Accident Enquiry Committees in favour of the Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors on the Railways. (561)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to implement the recommendations of the Railway Efficiency Bureau Study Report in relieving the Permanent Way Inspectors of their stores burden. (562)]

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN (Trichur):
I beg to move :

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to survey the line between Kuttippuram to Gumvayor. (579)]

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to survey the line between Tellichery and Mysore. (580)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an overbridge at the railway crossing at Ollur Railway Station (Kerala). (584)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run an express train from Cochin to Mangalore in the morning. (585)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a fast train from Cochin to Madras in the morning. (586)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an overbridge at Wadakkachey railway crossing. (587)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate wages and other amenities to the licensed railway porters. (588)]

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to reduce the rent of Railway Retiring Rooms. (589)]

"That the demand under the Head Payments to Worked Lines and Others be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Government to reconstruct Ollur railway station and improve the goods yard there. (590)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for a direct train from Calcutta to Cochin (591)].

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for direct train from New Delhi to Cochin (592)].

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make provision for a direct train from Cochin to Bombay. (593)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw the proposals for increasing 3rd class railway fare. (598)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give more facilities and amenities to 3rd class railway passengers. (599)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY (Mandsaur): I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct O.T. bridges near Jaora, Ratlam and Mandsaur stations in Ratlam Division. (609)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper amenities in the passengers waiting room and platform at Mandsaur in Ratlam Division. (610)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inconvenience caused to passengers due to non-stoppage of all passenger trains (excluding mail trains at Haspura station) in Ratlam Division. (611)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misappropriation of crores of rupees in the electrification of railway lines. (612)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reinstate the retrenched workers of Railway Electrification Allahabad, even after withdrawal of court cases against them. (613)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to fulfil the assurance of the Railway Minister (Rail Mantri) about the retrenched workers of Railway electrification in Allahabad. (614)]

"That the demand under head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Anti-labour activities of Health Inspector, Sarai Rohilla, Delhi, Northern Railway. (615)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Misbehaviour with scavenging staff of Sarai Rohilla, Northern Railway, treating them like untouchables. (616)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply essential material to the scavenging staff of Sarai Rohilla Station, Northern Railway. (617)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a rest room at Danapur station on Eastern Railway (618)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of widening the existing over-bridge at Danapur station on Eastern Railway. (619)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide more financial assistance to Khagaul (Danapur) Municipality. (620)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise platform of Neora station on Eastern Railway. (621)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an over-bridge at Neora station on Eastern railway. (622)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a parcel office at Neora station on Eastern Railway. (623)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct sheds on both the platforms of Sadisopur, Neora, Phulwari-Shareef and Bankaghat railway stations on Eastern Railway. (624)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to rename the Patna junction station of Eastern Railway as Pataliputra. (625)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to change the name of Patna city station of Eastern Railway to Patna Saheb. (626)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a shed opposite the Taregna Station on Patna-Gaya line on Eastern Railway. (627)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a shed near the booking office of Taregana station on Eastern Railway. (628)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build a I class waiting room at Taregana station on Patna-Gaya line. (629)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequate arrangement of drinking water at Parsa Bazar, Pothahi, Nadwan, Taregna stations on Patna-Gaya line. (630)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to raise the platforms of Parsa Bazar, Pothahi, Nadwan stations on Patna-Gaya line of Eastern Railway. (631)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Scarcity of drinking water at Bihta, Sadiapur and Neora stations of Eastern Railway. (632)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to accede to the five-point demand of Indian Railway Loco Mechanical Staff Association. (633)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check pilferage of brass from Jamalpur Railway workshop. (634)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Connivance of Railway officers in the thefts committed in Jamalpur railway workshop. (635)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the Indian Railways Permanent Way Inspectors and Assistant Permanent Way Inspectors Association. (636)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise all unrecognised unions. (637)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to enter into collective bargaining with unrecognised unions also as and when required. (638)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to get the electrification work done through the departmental R.B.O. instead of getting it done through contractor. (639)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to revoke the contracts already awarded for electrification work. (640)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to put an end to the loot being committed by contractors in the name of electrification. (641)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the All India Railway Ministerial Staff Association. (642)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the All India Running Staff Association. (643)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the All India Carriage and Wagon Staff Council. (644)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the All India Checking Staff Association. (645)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the All India Guard Council. (646)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to increase the number of bogies of Ajmer-Khandwa railway train to meet the requirement of passengers. (647)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce a new railway train between Ajmer and Khandwa. (648)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Delay in survey and construction of Indore-Dohad railway line. (649)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Dr. Laxminarain Pandey]

[Failure to provide proper facilities for passengers at Vikramgarh Alot station. (650)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to introduce a new mail train between Ajmer and Khandwa. (651)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to expand Neemuch Loco Shed. (652)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide proper facilities for passengers travelling in III class compartments. (653)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to allow railway employees to join any union of their choice by providing for secret ballot system. (654)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to construct flag station between Jaora and Dhodhar railway stations in Ratlam Division. (655)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to convert Kachnara flag station in Ratlam Division into a halt station. (656)]

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to provide adequate financial help to the families of the employees killed in railway accidents. (657)]

"That the demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced to Re. 1"

[Failure to check pilferage and theft of goods in Railways. (658)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Increase in railway fares without providing adequate facilities. (659)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in removing the difficulties of the passengers caused by the difference of time taken by the respective trains (metre gauge and broad gauge) running to and fro Ratlam Division. (660)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in solving the problem of shortage of quarters for employees in Neemuch, Mandsaur, Ratlam and Jaora (Western Railway, Ratlam Division). (661)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure in deploying adequate number of attendants in first class compartments in passenger trains. (662)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to check theft of goods on Railways. (663)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in acceding to the demands of Signals and Tele-Communication employees. (664)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Attaching obsolete engines with passenger trains. (665)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply coal to railways as provided under the rules. (666)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Pilferage and wastage of coal. (667)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to procure coal for railways only from N.C.D.C. instead of purchasing it from private coal mine owners. (668)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accede to the demands of electrical workers. (669)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make lighting arrangements in railway compartments particularly in third class compartments. (670)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run electric trains between Bhopal and Ratlam despite availability of sufficient power in M.P. (671)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make proper arrangements for primary education for the children of railway employees working at Mandsaur, Neemuch, Suwasara, Nagada, Khachrod and Jaora stations in Ratlam Division. (672)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Operation (Fuel) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make new recruitment of employees in required number in all the categories in Ratlam Division for Jaora, Mandsaur, Neemuch and Ratlam. (673)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to give adequate compensation to employees and others involved in railway accidents. (674)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Supply of low quality meals in departmental canteens. (675)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to do away with private canteens in Railways. (676)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to close down private canteen being run at Etawah Railway Station on the charge of supply of sub-standard meals and need to run a departmental canteen there. (677)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to abolish the system of running private canteens and to start departmental ones at Katihar Station. (678)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses—Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in disbursing tuition fee amounts for the children of railway employees. (679)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the Northern Railway Workers Union. (686)]

"That the demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise Northern-Eastern Railway Majdoor Sabha. (687)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise All India Railway Employee's Federation. (688)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise All India Station Masters' Association. (689)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the Indian Railway Loco-Mechanical Staff Association. (690)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix eight hour-duty for all categories of staff in all the railways. (691)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open a high school at Samstipur on North Eastern Railway. (692)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Irregularities in the payment of pension. (693)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide quarters to all railway employees. (694)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inadequacy of fans in railway quarters (695)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory arrangements of accommodation for class IV staff. (696)]

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works (Revenue) be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory arrangements for medical treatment of railway employees (697)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct survey for the construction of a new railway line from Bihta to Jahanabad via Bikram, Pali-ganj, Arwal and Kurtha. (698)]

["That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

(Need to conduct survey for constructing a new railway line from Jahanabad to Rajgeer via Islampur. (699)].

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to conduct a survey for constructing a railway line along the canal from Danapur to Dehri-on-Sone. (700)]

"That the demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory functioning of the C.B.I. (701)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to eradicate corruption rampant in Railway Administration. (702)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accede to the demands of the All India Ministerial Staff Association. (703)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses—Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to halt the Ranchi Express at Taregna (Masawehi) station after Jahanabad on Patna-Gaya line. (704)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a train from Patna to Dhanbad in the morning. (705)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a direct train from Patna to Dhanbad. (706)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to halt the South Express at Patna city Station. (707)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check ticketless travelling on Patna-Gaya line. (708)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory water and lighting arrangements on the passenger trains running on Patna-Gaya line. (709)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run trains in time. (710)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check theft of bulbs, fans and other articles from trains. (711)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the difficulties of Class III and Class IV railway employees. (712)]

"That the demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Unsatisfactory sanitation arrangements at Danapur and Patna junction stations. (713)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run direct passenger train or Shuttle train from Barauni to Mothal Sarai. (714)]

"That the demand under the head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a train on Patna -Gaya line of Eastern Railway halting at all stations and arriving at Patna at 6 A.M. (715)]

DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide proper and adequate sheds at railway platforms at Jaora, Mandsaur and Neemuch stations. (716)]

"That the Demand under the Head Open Line Works-Capital, Deprediation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide residential accommodation to the employees working at the headquarters of Ratlam Division. (717)]

"That the Demand under the Head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing facilities to the passengers at almost all the stations In Ratlam Division. (718)]

"That the Demand under the Head Open Line Works-Capital, Deprediation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to make adequate lighting arrangements at all the railway platforms in Ratlam Division. (719)]

[Shri Laxminarain Pandey]

"That the Demand under the Head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in the development and remodeling of Ajmer-Khandwa line. (720)]

"That the Demand under the Head Open Line Works-Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate facilities (e.g., shed, *lacca* platform, telephone etc.) at goods train sheds at Jaora, Mandsaur and Neemuch Railway Stations in Ratlam Division. (721)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Non-payment of benefits recommended by the Second Pay Commission. (731)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide gate-men at the railway crossing many places in Vikramgarh, Alot, Ratlam and Mandsaur of the Western Railway. (732)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in introducing one more train on Delhi-Hyderabad metre gauge line. (733)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Lack of separate and proper class III waiting rooms for ladies at Mandsaur, Neemuch and Jaora stations of Ratlam Division. (734)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to introduce one more passenger train between Delhi and Bombay, (735)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in checking the incidents of looting and thefts in trains. (736)]

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide adequate medical facilities to class III and class IV employees. (737)]

"That the Demand under the head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in the confirmation of class III and class IV employees working in Ratlam Division for a very long time. (738)]

"That the Demand under the Head Miscellaneous Expenditure be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper railway waiting rooms at Mandsaur and Neemuch in Ratlam Division. (739)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the shortage of employees at Shamgarh, Suwasra, Jaora, Mandsaur and Neemuch in Ratlam Division keeping in view the work load there. (740)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing diesel engines at the broad gauge and metre gauge lines in Ratlam Division. (741)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to increase the opportunities of departmental promotions for railway employees by reducing the percentage of direct recruitment to the barest minimum. (742)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the shortage of employees despite heavy work load at Jaora, Mandsaur and Neemuch in Ratlam Division. (743)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing a railway out-agency between Sawasra (Ratlam Division) and Sitamau (District Mandsaur) (744)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in providing a railway out-agency between Jaora and Piplauda of Ratlam Division. (745)].

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to construct new railway stations between Ratlam and Ajmer in Ratlam Division. (746)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide for the stoppage of Dehradun Express at Bangrod (Ratlam division). (747)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in introducing new coaches for class III passengers. (748)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove discontentment among the passengers resulting from the delay in attaching one bogie from Ratlam in each of the Delhi-Bombay trains keeping in view the convenience of the passengers travelling between Ratlam and Delhi. (749)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the shortage of conductors in Mail and Express trains in Ratlam Division. (750)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Operating Staff be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in bringing about necessary improvements at the railway station between Ratlam and Ajmer in Ratlam Division. (751)]

"That the Demand under the head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to form Staff Association for the Loco-shed staff Ratlam Division. (752)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to reduce the duty hours of Loco-shed employees at Ratlam and Neemuch in Ratlam Division. (753)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Staff Welfare be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Delay in the appointment of specialists in the railway hospitals in Ratlam and Neemuch in Ratlam Division. (754)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA (Telli-cherry): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct an overbridge at Tellicherry town over National Highway 47. (770)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build two railway overbridges at Edakkad (Cannanore District-Kerala) over National Highway 47. (771)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run an extra Express train from Cochin to Mangalore in the morning. (772)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run an Express train from Cochin to Madras in the morning. (773)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run a direct train from Cochin

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

to Bombay with three Mangalore bogies attached. (774)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run direct trains from Cochin to Delhi and Cochin to Calcutta with three bogies attached from Mangalore with each train. (775)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to lay double rail line between Cochin Harbour Terminus and Coimbatore. (776)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a new railway line between Cape Comorin and Trivandrum. (777)]

"That the Demand under the Head Construction of New Lines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to build a new railway line from Tellicherry to Mysore. (778)]

"That the Demand under the Head Construction of New Lines be reduced to Re. 1."

[Need to build a new railway line from Cochin to Quilon via Alleppy. (779)].

SHRI MOHAMMAD TAHIR (Purnea): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Withdrawal of concession facilities to Islamic institution. (780)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of over-bridge near Purnea Junction on National Highway. (785)]

"That the Demand under the Head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for construction of broad gauge line from Barauni to Barsoi in N. E. & N. F. Railway. (790)]

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Payments to Worked Lines and others be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide a rest room for railway porters in the new Trichur station building under construction. (793)]

SHRI P. M. MEHTA (Bhavnagar): I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Reduction of administrative expenses. (801)].

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Administration be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure of the Western Railway authorities to confirm employees with long service in the Control Room in Bhavnagar Division. (802)]

"That the Demand under the Head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in proper maintenance of Carriages and Wagons. (803)]

"That the Demand under the head Working Expenses-Repairs and Maintenance be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure in providing Electrical Services. (804)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to afford protection to train examiners and other railway staff from being manhandled and assaulted by public and miscreant railway staff. (834)]

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to stop drainage of money for maintaining the upper class tourist

cars in Eastern Railway which are seldom used by public but mainly used by the Railway Officers. (835)].

"That the Demand under the Head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to arrest theft of brake gear fittings of conventional and box in wagons from colliery sidings of Bengal and Bihar coal fields in S. E. and Eastern Railways and the sidings of industrial establishments around Naihati, Bandel, Howrah, Monnagar in E. Railway. (836)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced to Re. 1."

[Failure to arrest wagon breakings in Chitpur Yard though some wagon breakers are believed to be living in the railway quarters of Chitpur. (837)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifferent attitude of Divisional Mechanical Engineer (Carriage & Wagon) Sealdah Division in giving promotion to highly skilled artisans in the posts lying vacant. (840)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Provoking carriage and wagon class IV and artisan staff of Eastern Railway in resorting to stoppage of work in September, 70 by denying equal opportunities of promotion to higher grades at par with the staff of Mechanical workshops. (841)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Denial of adequate number of posts of carriage and wagon Inspectors in the grade of Rs. 450-575 in Eastern, North-East Frontier and Western Railways as per ratio prevailing in South-Eastern Railway. (842)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Discriminatory treatment meted out to the train examiners grade 'D'—Rs. 180-240 in all the railways appointed or promoted on 2-4-66 or after, though

these train examiners were and are doing the same duties with equal responsibilities as those train examiners appointed or promoted on 1-4-66 or before. (843)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Injustice done to senior train examiners of all the Indian Railways by denying arrear wages of promotion to the grade of Rs. 205-280 for the period from 1-4-66 to 1-7-70 though the arrear wages have been paid to the junior personnel of the same grade. (844)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to merge the train examiner's grade of Rs. 180-240 in the grade of Rs. 205-280 as per promise of the Chairman Railway Board and also per promise of Railway Board to the representatives of Railway Men's Federation on 18th and 19th August, 1970 while train examiners were launching work-per rule campaign. (845)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Indifferent attitude of Divisional Mechanical Engineers (Carriage & Wagon) of Eastern Railway Sealdah and Asansol Divisions in giving legitimate promotion to class IV staff of Carriage and Wagon Department against the existing vacancies. (846)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide ceilings to station offices, cabins and staff quarters. (890)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide wooden or cemented Jhaffries in the verandahs and expanded metal protection in the windows of staff quarters. (891)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide electricity including ceiling fans in staff quarters where electricity is locally available. (892)]

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to provide staff lavatories attached to station offices and cabins. (893)]

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ignoring Kerala in the matter of construction of new railway lines. (895)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Question that out of the total amount of Rs. 3191 crores spent by the Railways during the three plans, Kerala got only Rs. 5.5 crores while Rs. 215 crores was its due share according to its population. (896)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Relatively smaller mileage of railway lines in Kerala, as according to the ratio of railway and population the All India average is 10.915 kilometres per one lakh population, while in Kerala it is only one third of this All India average. (897)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Ignoring Kerala in the matter of constructing Central Workshops, store depots and headquarters. (898)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Depriving Kerala of new railway lines from where the Railways are getting proportionately higher revenue from passenger and goods traffic, while unecomonic lines are being constructed in other parts of India. (899)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to run more express trains in Kerala between important cities. (900)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to set up a new railway divisional office either at Quilon or at Trivandrum in Kerala. (901)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build a new and bigger railway station at Quilon and another at Ernakulam junction. (902)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct bigger railway hospitals at Ernakulam, Quilon, Olavakko, Cannanore, Kozhikode, Trichur and Kottayam. (903)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build a diesel loco-shed in Kerala. (904)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to electrify the Ernakulam-Quilon-Trivandrum section. (905)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to co-ordinate the running of trains in Kerala in Olavakkot and Madurai Divisions and to avoid difficulties now faced by passengers at Ernakulam due to lack of cooperation and coordination between the two divisions. (906)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build a new railway line connecting Guruvayoor and Trichur in Kerala. (907)]

"That the demand under the head Construction of New Lines be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to build a new line from Pula-loor to Kayangulam in Kerala. (908)]

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI: I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of remodelling old quarters ensuring two roomed quarters for all. (909)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of convening joint meetings of all the unions working in the Railways to discuss the problem of theft, workers-management relations and other urgent matters relating to Railways. (910)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide proper facilities for children's education and recreation at way side stations i.e. subsidised hostel one in each Division and children's park at all stations. (911)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to supply quarters to all Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters. (912)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of adequate supply of water in staff quarters at way side stations by using mini pumps in station wells. (913)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of proper medical facilities including supply of costly medicines at way side stations. (914)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to classify the category of checking staff as running staff. (915)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide special facilities to the postal employees in the R.M.S. Vans. (916)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

"[Need to extend financial assistance to Samastipur College by Railway Board in view of the fact that a large number of wards of railway employees are studying in the said college. (917)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to construct a broad guage line from Samstipur to Darbhanga keeping in view the importance of military airport in Darbhanga. (918)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to provide a stoppage of Janta Expresses going towards east at Gulzarbagh station on Eastern Railway. (919)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to meet the justified demands of train clerks and to remove their difficulties. (920)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to open promotions for trains clerks in commercial department and to fix a percentage thereof. (921)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of redesignating train clerks as vehicle movement controllers in accordance with the nature of their work. (922)].

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of giving public holidays to the railway employees. (923)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to promote railway accounts clerks grade II to higher grades by virtue of seniority. (924)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to abolish App. II-A examination of accounts clerks and allow them to appear to App. III-A examination direct. (925)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100"

[Failure to promote accounts clerks grade II upto the rank of sub-head

[Shri Rmnavata Shastri]

(scale Rs. 210-380) on the basis of seniority and when vacancies occur in the higher grade. (926)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to determine principles of wage determination keeping in view the decisions of the 15th Labour Conference 1957 for the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters. (927)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to classification of services for the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters. (928)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to take remedial measures to eliminate human failure in the context of railway accidents. (929)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give special pay to all railway employees. (930)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to fix pay in new scales vis-a-vis weightage of service already rendered by Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters and other railway employees. (931)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to allow all unions working on the railway to appear before the Third Pay Commission to have their say. (932)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give political rights to the Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters and other railway employees. (933)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of proper transfer rules in respect of head office control posts and other posts for Station Masters and Assistant Station Masters. (934)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to run trains according to the time table and to check their late running. (935)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Inconvenience to passengers and loss of about 15 lakhs of earnings annually to railway department on account of late running of trains from Bakhtiar-pur to Rajgir railway stations on Eastern Railway. (936)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to recognise the All India Railway Switchmen, Cabinmen and Levermen Association. (937)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to check the anti-labour attitude of D. S. of Danapur Division in Eastern Railway. (938)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to stop automation in Railways. (939)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the difficulties of gangmen. (940)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to remove the difficulties regarding shortage of water and inadequate lighting arrangements in the trains running between Bakhtiar-pur and Rajgir stations on Eastern Railway. (941)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for proper arrangements of water, light and fans in the passenger trains running between Gaya and Patna in the P. G. line. (942)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to accept the demand of need-based minimum wage to the railway employees. (943)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to convert the narrow gauge lines in North-Bihar into broad gauge lines. (944)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to introduce a train on Patna-Gaya line arriving at Patna Junction at 6 A.M. (945)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to shift booking office which is far away at present to a convenient place at Bakhtiarpur railway station on Eastern Railway. (946)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to withdraw all Railway facilities given to Bharat Sewak Samaj and Bharat Sadhu Samaj. (948)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of giving trade union rights to all railway employees and evolving policy of recognition and giving negotiating facilities to unions and service associations. (949)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of raising age of superannuation for Railway employees. (950)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to give retirement benefits to all employees. (951)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of giving uniforms and protective clothings to the railway employees. (952)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of scrapping confidential reports. (953)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to absorb substitutes against the existing vacancies in Danapur Division of Eastern Railway. (954)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of promotion to grade 'A' Firemen at Danapur and supply of uniform to them. (955)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of calculating mileage allowance from "signing on" to "signing off" of all running staff. (956)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of making leave rules for all railway employees. (957)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of immediate scrapping of Government Servants Conduct Rules for railway employees. (958)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of giving passes and other leave travel concessions to all railway employees. (959)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for disciplinary rules including classification, control, and appeal. Rules for S.Ms. and A.S. Ms. (960)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need of promotion to the S.Ms. and A.S.ms (961)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Shri Ramavatar Shastri]

[Need of changes in structure of emoluments and conditions of service with the object of achieving rationalisation, simplification, uniformity and parity to the fullest degree possible of S.Ms. and A.S.Ms. (962)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need for regular promotion to railway staff against the existing vacancies as per seniority. (963)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Need to treat running room cooks and bearers as regular. (964)]

"That the demand under the head Railway Board be reduced by Rs. 100."

[Failure to arrange trade test for loco-shed staff. (965)]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The cut motions are also now before the House.

*SHRI THA. KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganga): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Minister of Railways has sought the vote of the House for the Demands of his Ministry. I would like to state categorically that I cannot extend my wholehearted approval to all the Demands of the Railway Ministry. If I were to approve them, I would not have moved so many Cut Motions, which number nearly 78. I am sure that the hon. Minister would have been briefed on these Cut Motions by the officials of the Railway Administration. I cannot expect that they would have considered favourably anyone of the Cut Motions moved by me. The tell-tale reason for this attitude is that all the Cut Motions moved by us point out the lapses on the part of the Railway Administration. Naturally, they would have attempted to cover up their lapses by putting forth devious justification. But, I would request the hon. Railway Minister to bestow his personal attention to the matters raised in these Cut Motions and to take appropriate remedial steps.

17 hrs.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, to cite an example, I

would like to refer to my Cut Motion at No. 344, which reads:

"Need to increase the percentage of Class IV khalasis at G.S.D. Madras to be absorbed to the Perambur shops in Southern Railway."

At the moment, interviews are going on for direct recruitment of 1600 candidates to the Perambur Shops in Southern Railway. As per the present rules, only 1% of the Class IV Khalasis at the General Stores Department, Madras could be considered for appointment in the Perambur Shops, which in fact means that only 16 Class IV Khalasis would be able to secure appointment in the Perambur Shops, while their total strength is approximately 200 to 300. This rule should be amended in such a way that more number of Class IV Khalasis are recruited to the Perambur Shops. With this intention only, I have moved my Cut Motion. I am sure that even this very just demand would have been contested by the Railway Administration. I would request the hon. Minister to look into this question and take steps to enable more number of this category of employees secure appointments in the Perambur Shops.

Similarly, there is a proposal to shift the Stores Depot at Nagappattinam to Golden Rock. There is also another proposal to shift the Tanjore loco shed to some other place in Southern Railway. I totally disagree with these decisions of the Railway Administration and that is why I have moved by Cut Motion at No. 345. In my view, these changes which will result in wasteful expenditure, are unnecessary and unwarranted. If you shift the Nagappattinam Stores Depot to Golden Rock, a new building will have to be constructed at Golden Rock, which is an avoidable expenditure. Likewise, when the Tanjore Loco Shed is shifted to some other place, you can imagine the huge expenditure involved. I would also mention here that hundreds of families of the employees at present working in the Tanjore Loco Shed would be put to a lot of inconvenience and hardship by this unnecessary shifting. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to examine this question in all details and reverse these decisions.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Railway Administration has failed miserably in filling up the existing vacancies. In these vacancies, a large number of low-paid employees are working in officiating capacity. I would suggest that the Railway Administration should take immediate steps to make the temporary posts permanent and to fill the vacant posts expeditiously.

Under the head "Working Expenses", I have moved my Cut Motion at No. 363 which reads:

"Failure to provide buildings for General Stores Department, Madras in Southern Railway."

The General Stores Department at Madras is woefully lacking in accommodation. When we approached the concerned officials, we were told that the estimates for construction of buildings have been approved and the required funds have been allocated. But the construction of the new building has not yet been undertaken and there is an unconscionable delay. I may state here that Class I and Class II Officers, who are working in this Department, are greatly handicapped. Stores worth crores of rupees are under the custody of this Department. Therefore, a new building for this Department is very essential and the construction should be immediately undertaken. I may bring to the attention of the hon. Railway Minister that there is no provision for pipeline drinking water facility inside the existing building. I would request the Minister to look into this problem and do the needful.

Under the heading "Staff Welfare", I have drawn the attention of the Minister through my Cut Motions to the inadequacy of facilities available to staff. They have also not been given proper incentives to put their heart and soul in their work. I would request the hon. Railway Minister to provide the employees enough facilities and incentives so that they extend their hearty cooperation in the day to day work of the Administration, without which the efficiency of the Railways cannot be improved.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at Gudur in Southern Railway the Class IV employees have erected huts on the Railway land and they are living there for a number of years. Now, the Railway authorities want to take possession of the

land by evicting these employees. As the Railways are not in such an urgent need of this land, I feel that the requisitioning of this land by the Railways is totally uncalled for and unjust. I took up this matter with the General Manager, as a result of which the action of eviction was temporarily stayed. Till such time they are provided with alternative accommodation, I would suggest that the Railways should permit the Class IV employees to continue to stay there, if necessary by charging a nominal rent.

The catering employees working in Grant Trunk and Southern Express trains are not being provided with winter clothing, while their counterparts in other Railways are given winter clothing every two years. For a long time these employees are serving the Railways, weathering the winter with their physical energy. I, therefore, appeal to the Minister that these employees should be given winter clothing.

I would like to raise another very important issue which I have mentioned in my Cut Motion at No. 396. I would demand even a Division if my request is not acceded to. My Cut Motion reads as follows:

"Failure to give monetary benefits of H.R.A. and C.C.A. to Railway employees at Tambaram in Southern Railway which is declared contiguous to Madras City in terms of G.O. of Government of Tamil Nadu."

I would mention the anomaly prevailing at the moment. The employees, who work at Tambaram but live in Madras are given the H.R.A. and C.C.A. But those employees, who work in Tambaram and live there, are not getting the House Rent Allowance and the City Compensatory allowance. The Government of Tamil Nadu through their Order have declared Tambaram as contiguous to Madras City and they are giving H.R.A. and C.C.A. to their employees living at Tambaram. I have already referred to this problem in my earlier speech. I am afraid that the Minister would have been briefed in a different way. This is a just and genuine demand of the employees and I request the Minister to look into this problem. I would emphatically stress here that the employees working in Tambaram and living in Tambaram must be given the H.R.A.

[Shri Tha. Kiruttinan]

and the C.C.A. This biggest lapse on the part of Railway Administration must be remedied immediately.

I would read my Cut Motion No. 397:

“Need to give “Breakdown Allowance” to the Engineering and Medical Staff who are deputed for duty on break-down specials as is extended to those Mechanical and Electrical Staff.”

The cut motion is self-explanatory. I request the Minister to grant breakdown allowance to the Engineering and Medical Staff who are deputed on breakdown specials.

I was surprised to find that no amount has been allocated for the purpose of conducting survey of new lines. There are many backward areas in Tamil Nadu. If these backward areas are to be industrially developed, the railway lines are the imperative necessity. We should create the climate of industrial development by conducting surveys for new lines, without which there can be no progress in these areas. While the Tamil Nadu Government are making massive efforts for industrialising these backward areas, I would say that it is incumbent on the part of Railway Administration to supplement their efforts by laying new railway lines. This must be done if the efforts of the Tamil Nadu Government are not to be frustrated. I hope that the Minister would take note of the lapse in not providing funds for survey this year and he would ensure that at least next year adequate provision is made for survey of new lines in Tamil Nadu.

I would mention here that the survey of Tirunelveli-Cape Comorin line has been in progress for sufficiently long time now. Recently, Shri Quereshi, the Deputy Minister of Railways, stated in the Rajya Sabha the other day that it will take four months more to complete the re-assessment of survey. But he has not given any indication as to when the work would start after the completion of the survey. At the time when the Congress was a united party and Shri Kamaraj contested the election to this House from this area, orders were passed by the Administration for completing the re-assessment quickly. The people of this area entertained the hope that because Shri Kamaraj was seeking election from their area, a new rail-line would come up soon. But the Congress

is not united now and the Great Split has thrown out Shri Kamaraj. Just because Shri Kamaraj is not there, the situation should not arise that there would be no railway line in this area. Similarly, when Shri O. V. Alagesan from Tamil Nadu was the Railway Minister, a new railway line connecting Bangalore and Salem was laid. It looks as though that there should be a Minister from Tamil Nadu and then only there can be new railway lines laid in Tamil Nadu. One may deduce that because the D. M. K. Party is in power in Tamil Nadu, there will be no new lines in Tamil Nadu. It may also happen that the D.M.K. will continue to rule the State for decades and there may be no new lines at all for decades in Tamil Nadu. I would like to issue a warning that the D.M.K. will continue to win in Tamil Nadu and if it is said that there will be no new rail lines in Tamil Nadu, it will definitely lead to an explosive and dangerous situation.

I would refer to the assurances given to Tamil Nadu for new rail links between Tirunelveli and Cape Camorin, Cape Camorin and Tuticorin and Trivandrum to Tuticorin via Nagercoil. I would request the hon. Minister to take immediate steps for the construction of these lines. No tangible steps have been taken for electrification of Madras-Arkonam line. It has been repeatedly mentioned in this House that Madras is expanding so fast that it will reach Arkonam, Vijayawada and so on. Though preliminary work has been done for electrification of this line, the work of electrification has not yet started. I would appeal to the Minister that he should expedite this work.

I happen to be the President of the Railway Employees Progressive Union, started recently in Southern Railway. Thousands of Railway employees have become Members of this Union, particularly the employees in Tiruchy and Madras Divisions. The employees from other recognised Unions want to join this Union. Because the Railway Employees Progressive Union is not yet recognised, the employees who have joined this Union are being harassed and victimised by the officials. I would request the hon. Minister to recognise to Railway Employees Progressive Union immediately and he should take steps to stop the victimisation of the employees joining this Union. I would stress again that the chapter of victimisation should be closed once and for all.

Finally, it has been incessantly and repeatedly mentioned in this House that a fast train should be run between Delhi and Madras. The Grant Trunk Express should be speeded up. We see that after reaching Faridabad, the G. T. is delayed by one hour, as it is made to halt there unnecessarily. The running time of G.T. could be easily reduced by two hours. I would suggest that an express like Rajdhani Express should be run between Delhi and Madras. Such a fast train would earn enormous revenue to the Railway Administration. With this request to the hon. Minister, I would conclude.

श्री कै० एन० तिवारी (बेतिया) : समा-
पति महोदय, उस रोज जवाब देते हुए रेल मंत्री
ने पैसेन्जर्स की सेफ्टी के बारे में जो सवाल
उठाया गया था, शार्ट नोटिस क्वेश्चन जो उठाया
गया था और जिसकी आशा स्पीकर साहब ने
दी थी, कि मंत्री जी उसका उत्तर अपने जवाब में
दें, मुझे यह कहते हुए दुःख होता है कि ऐसा
जंगली जवाब हमने किसी मिनिस्टर से आज तक
नहीं सुना था। मेरी सभ्यता में नहीं आता है कि
जब रेलवे मिनिस्टर का यह एटीट्यूड हो तो
पैसेन्जर्स की सेफ्टी की क्या हालत होगी। इसी
सवाल को लेकर आज के इंडियन एक्सप्रेस में जो
समाचार निकला है, उसको मैं पढ़कर आपको
सुमाना चाहता हूँ :

**'Police connivance in decoities alleged:
Patna, June 12.**

There was a flutter in the Bihar Assembly today when Mr. Radhanandan Jha (Cong-R) alleged that police officials had maintained in the series of train decoities in Bihar over the last three months.

मेरे खयाल में रेल मंत्री जी ने रेलवे के रूल एंड
रेग्युलेशंस की अभी तक कोई किताब नहीं पढ़ी
है और न वह उनसे वाकिफ हैं। एक हाई पावर
कमेटी मुकर्रर हुई थी। जिसने 1968 में अपनी
रिपोर्ट दी थी। लाइफ एंड प्रापर्टी का सवाल
बहुत दिनों से चला आ रहा है इस वास्ते उस
रिपोर्ट के पेज 35 से ही मैं कोट करना चाहता
हूँ। इसके 35 पेज पर 148 में यह लिखा हुआ है :

Anyone who has watched the proceedings of Parliament must have noticed that whenever questions of 'law and order' on the Rail-

ways are asked, the answer given is that under the Constitution, the maintenance of law and order on the Railways, being a State subject, the responsibility for it rests on the States. It is to be noted that the Members of Parliament are not concerned whether it is the Railway police as it is at present constituted, or some other agency that is responsible for protection of the life and property of the travelling public. They are interested in the results. This has been emphasised time and again, as will also appear from the ensuing extract from the proceedings of Parliament of September, 1958, when the Hon'ble Speaker of the Lok Sabha observed as follows:—

"Therefore, additional Police must be kept there in the train itself. The Hon'ble Minister should consider it. Hon'ble Members bring it to the notice of the hon'ble Minister and there is no good his simply saying it is a matter for the State and the State saying it is connected with a railway train; it is a matter for the Centre. What can we do after the bird has flown; what is the good of trying to catch it? Hon'ble Minister should try to look into this problem. It is very serious; all people will go to the forest and not get into the train. No, no, that should not be the attitude of the Minister."

यह बात 1958 में आनरेबल स्पीकर ने कही थी।
उस रिपोर्ट में भी पैसेन्जर्स की लाइफ एंड प्रापर्टी
का जो सवाल है, उसको बहुत इम्पोर्टेंट सवाल
माना गया है। अगर लोगों के अन्दर यह भावना
आ जाए कि उनकी लाइफ और प्रापर्टी सेफ नहीं
है तो ट्रेवलिंग पब्लिक से रेलवे को जो सबसे
ज्यादा इनकम होती है वह बन्द हो जाएगी।
हालत यहां तक आ पहुंची है कि रेलवे मिनिस्टर
ने अपने विभाग को लिख कर दे दिया है कि
अगर किसी मेम्बर का खत उसके पास आए और
उसका अगर जवाब नकारात्मक हो तो नकारात्मक
जवाब मेम्बर को भेजने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं
नहीं समझता कि कोई भी सही विभाग वाला
मिनिस्टर कहेगा कि अगर कोई मेम्बर किसी मंत्री
को खत लिखता है, तो "हां" का जवाब तो दिया
जाये और "न" का जवाब न दिया जाये।

ऐसी हालत में मैं इस सदन के सामने विचार
के लिए यह बात रखना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्री

[श्री के० एन० तिवारी]

महोदय का यह एटीट्यूड सही है। हम लोगों को यह फीलिंग है कि ऐसे मंत्री को रेलवे जैसा बड़ा पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग अपने पास नहीं रखना चाहिए, जो इतने बड़े पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग को संभाल नहीं सकता है, जिसमें 3500 करोड़ रुपये लगे हुए हैं और जिसका देश के हर एक व्यक्ति से सम्बन्ध है। सभी माननीय सदस्यों की कांस्टीट्यूएन्सीज में रेलवे ही ऐसा विषय है, जिससे वे सम्बन्धित हैं। इससे सम्बन्ध रखने वाली जितनी बातें हैं, उनके बारे में लोग सदस्यों के पास पहुंचते हैं।

अगर मंत्री महोदय का यह एटीट्यूड हो, तो हम अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की किस बात से सेवा करेंगे? अगर रेलवे विभाग कह दे कि हम सदस्यों की चिट्ठी का जवाब नहीं देंगे, उसको वेस्टपेपर बास्केट में फेंक दिया जायेगा, अगर दूसरे मंत्री भी यह फैसला कर लें कि नकारात्मक जवाब नहीं दिया जायेगा, तो फिर हम किस तरह अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी की सेवा कर सकते हैं? यह बहुत सीरियस बात है और मैं बड़े जोर के साथ कहना चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय का यह एटीट्यूड बदलना चाहिए।

हम पीपल के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव हैं, हम इस गवर्नमेंट के रिप्रेजेन्टेटिव नहीं हैं। लोग हमारे पास हर तरह की शिकायत और बात लायेंगे। हमने जो ओथ ली है, उसके मुताबिक जो भी बात पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट में होगी, हम उसको मंत्री के सामने रखेंगे और मंत्री का कर्तव्य है कि वह उस पर ध्यान दे। चाहे सदस्य किसी भी पार्टी का हो, आपोजीशन का हो या इस साइड का, अगर वह पब्लिक इन्ट्रेस्ट में मंत्री को चिट्ठी लिखे, तो मंत्री उसका जवाब दे—अगर करना है, तब भी जवाब दे और अगर नहीं करना है, तब भी जवाब दे। यह हमारी रेसपांसिबिलिटी है और हम इससे बच नहीं सकते हैं।

जब भी इस हाउस में रेलवे पर डीबेट होती है, तो हम लोग तीन चार बातों को बार-बार दोहराते हैं। एक बात तो यह है कि गाड़ियां समय पर

नहीं चलती हैं। पहले तो जब हम लोग शिकायत करते थे, तो गाड़ी ठीक टाइम पर चलने लग जाती थी। लेकिन अब तो गाड़ियों के टाइम का कोई ठिकाना नहीं है। वे दस, बीस, चौबीस घंटे लेट हो सकती हैं। यह भी पता नहीं होता है कि गाड़ी आयेगी या नहीं, चलेगी या नहीं। आज कोई ट्रेन अपने टाइम पर नहीं चल रही है।

दूसरी शिकायत रही है कैंटीन के बारे में। हमारे आपोजीशन के भाई चार बातों पर बड़ा जोर देते हैं। कोई भी बात हो, वे कहते हैं कि इसको पब्लिक सैक्टर में ले लो, इसको कार्पोरेशन बना दो, इस मामले को सी० बी० आई० में दे दो और इस बात की जुडिशियल एनक्वायरी कराओ। हमारे यहां एक बैच है, जो नाक, कान, पेट और हाथ सब की एक ही दवा बेचता फिरता है। इसी तरह हमारे दोस्तों के पास भी हर एक बीमारी के लिए ये चार औषधियां हैं। कहीं भी कोई गड़बड़ हो, उनके पास उसका यही इलाज है कि पब्लिक सैक्टर में ले लो या कार्पोरेशन बना दो। उनके पास और कोई इलाज नहीं है। लेकिन रेलवे की कैंटीन की आज जो हालत है, उससे उन्हें मालूम हो जाना चाहिये कि पब्लिक सैक्टर या कार्पोरेशन में क्या होता है।

रेलवे की कैंटीन पब्लिक सैक्टर में है। माननीय सदस्य अपने दिल पर हाथ रख कर बतायें कि क्या आज कोई भी कैंटीन लास में चलती है। कोई छोटे से छोटा दुकानदार अगर चाय की दुकान करता है, तो वह भी दो पैसे कमा लेता है। लेकिन रेलवे की कैंटीन नुकसान में चली जा रही है।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली: करप्ट ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की वजह से।

[شری اسحاق سمبلی - کرپٹ ایڈمنسٹریشن کی وجہ سے -]

श्री के० एन० तिवारी: अब जिसकी वजह से भी हो, यह तो आप बतलाइएगा। इस तरह इन बातों के बारे में मैं अधिक नहीं जाना

चाहता : लेकिन यहां हमारे डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब रेलवे के बैठे हुए हैं। हम इनका ध्यान दिलाना चाहते हैं, यंग ब्लड, यंग ब्लड, यंग ब्लड बहुत कहा जाता है, यह भी यंग ब्लड हैं, अब पता नहीं मिनिस्टर साहब के साथ साथ इनका भी ब्लड ठंडा हो जायगा या गरम रह जायगा, मैं कुछ कह नहीं सकता, इनसे हम निवेदन करना चाहते हैं कि जहां तक केन्टीन का सवाल है जो बराबर हम लोग शिकायत करते हैं, टाइमली रनिंग आफ दी ट्रेन की जो शिकायत है, यह जितनी भी इस तरह की शिकायतें हैं उनके ऊपर वह ध्यान दें।

अन्त में एक बात मैं अपनी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी से सम्बन्धित कहना चाहता हूं कि एक बड़ी लाइन दरभंगा से निकलने वाली है। उसके लिए दरभंगा और मुजफ्फरपुर दोनों तरफ से सर्वे हुआ है। दरभंगा की तरफ से करने में ज्यादा खर्च पड़ता है क्योंकि पुल बगैरह ज्यादा बनाने पड़ते हैं, मुजफ्फरपुर की तरफ से करने में कम खर्च करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए रेलवे का खर्च जिधर से कम हो उधर से ही बड़ी लाइन बनाई जानी चाहिए, यही मुझे निवेदन करना है।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली (अमरोहा) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैं तो दो ही बातों की तरफ ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। सबसे पहली चीज यह कि यह बहुत ज्यादा शोर होता है कि रेलवे लास में चल रही है और यह सही भी है। मैं हाल ही की एक चीज बताना चाहता हूं। मालूम नहीं, रेलवे जो इतनी बड़ी पब्लिक अंडरटेकिंग है उस को किस तरह चलाया जा रहा है? मुरादाबाद डिबीजन और लखनऊ डिबीजन में जितनी पैसेन्जर ट्रेन्स इस वक्त चल रहीं हैं वह सब बिदाऊट टी टी ई चल रही हैं। एक भी पैसेन्जर ट्रेन ऐसी नहीं जिसमें टी टी ई चलता हो। अभी मेरे भाई मुल्की राजजी फरमा रहे थे, उन्होंने बिलकुल सही कहा, मुरादाबाद-हरिद्वार पैसेन्जर चलती है बगैर किसी टी टी ई के। जितने भी टी टी ई थे वह ले लिए गए, आर्टि-फिशियल एकोनामी दिखलाने के लिए और वह टू टायर में लगा दिए गए। नया रैक्रूटमेंट

नहीं हुआ और इसका नतीजा यह है कि केवल बगैर टी टी ई के पैसेन्जर ट्रेन चलने से हजारों रुपये रोजाना का नुकसान हो रहा है। लेकिन इस नुकसान से भी बढ़ कर जो चीज हो रही है वह यह कि लोग बगैर टिकिट चलने के आदी हो रहे हैं। लोगों को एक बार बगैर टिकिट चलने का आदी बना कर के फिर उनको टिकिट लेकर चलने का आदी बनाना कठिन हो जायगा। इसलिए इसमें कंजूसी से काम नहीं लेना चाहिए। टी टी ई को बहां रखना इन्वेस्टमेंट है। इसकी बजह से फायदा होगा और लोग बिना टिकिट चलने के आदी नहीं बनेंगे। मैं उम्मीद करता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर फोरी तौर से तबज्जह देंगे।

दूसरी चीज मैं कहना चाहता हूं, यह हैरत की बात है, लास लास कहा जाता है, मैं अभी मोगलसराय गया था। मुझे मालूम हुआ कि मोगलसराय में नन्दाजी जब रेलवे मिनिस्टर थे तो उन्होंने वहां कुछ काम किया। उनसे कोई इत्फाक करे या न करे लेकिन एक काम उन्होंने अच्छा किया कि मोगल सराय के आस पास के गांवों के रहने वाले लोग जिनकी जमीन बंजर है, जहां पर सिंचाई का कोई इन्तजाम नहीं है, उन लोगों को कहा कि इनको कैजुअल लेबर के तौर पर भर्ती किया जाय। उनको भर्ती किया गया। उसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि 50 परसेन्ट चोरियां कम हो गईं। लेकिन जैसे ही नन्दाजी हटे, उन लोगों को एक एक कर के छांटना शुरू कर दिया क्योंकि अफसरों को तो वह लोग चाहिए कि जिनके घर बार वहां न हों, जो आधे वक्त रेलवे का काम करें और आधे वक्त अफसरों के घरों का काम करें। नतीजा यह हुआ कि एक एक कर के उनकी छटनी शुरू हो गई और हजारों आदमी जो आस पास के गांवों के लग गए थे, वह अलग कर दिए गए, जिसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि फिर चोरियां उसी तरह से, उसी मंजिल पर, उसी मयार पर पहुंच गईं। मैं दर-खास्त करूंगा कि शायद रेलवे का लास खत्म किया जा सकता है अगर केवल चोरियों को रोका जाय। कोयले की चोरी, यार्ड्स की चोरी,

[श्री इतहास सम्मेली]

टिकिटों की चोरी, कैंटीन की चोरी अगर खाली इन चोरियों को रोक दिया जाय तो यकीनन रेलवे बहुत बड़े फायदे में चल सकती है।

एक चीज की तरफ मैं और तबज्जह दिलाना चाहूंगा। यह एक अजीब बात है कि रेलवे का इतना बड़ा डिपार्टमेंट है, लेकिन मेरा ख्याल है कि न जाने क्या रेलवे बोर्ड ने कसम खा रखी है कि वह हर सेक्शन को तकलीफ में रखेंगे, नाराज रखेंगे। आल इण्डिया रेलवे गार्ड्स कौन्सिल, रेलवे गार्ड्स की एकमात्र नुमाइन्दा आर्गेनाइजेशन है। लेकिन उसको रिकगनीशन नहीं दिया जा रहा है। आल इण्डिया रेलवे स्टेशन मास्टर्ज कान्फेस एक ही स्टेशन मास्टर्ज की नुमाइन्दा जमायत है, उसको रिकगनीशन नहीं दिया जाता है। रेलवे गार्ड्स की कितनी तकलीफें हैं मुझे बतलाने की जरूरत नहीं है। मैं परसों आल इण्डिया रेलवे गार्ड्स कान्फेन्स में गया था और जो मैंने वहां पर सुना, उससे ताज्जुब होता है, मामूली से मामूली तकलीफें भी दूर नहीं की जा रही हैं।

हालात ये हैं कि मैं आपको एक ही एक्जाम्पल दूंगा—रेल्वे में एक डा० उस्मानी और डा० मिसेज उस्मानी हैं, दोनों हस्बैंड और वाइफ कानपुर में थे। डा० उस्मानी को डेपुटेशन पर तीन महीने के लिये किसी अरब कंट्री में भेजा गया। कोई रेल्वे के अफसर साहब शायद उनसे खुश नहीं थे, मुमकीन है कि वह तोहफे वगैरह न दे पाते हों। नतीजा यह हुआ—आम तौर से जब तीन महीने के डेपुटेशन पर कोई जाता है तो उसका ट्रांसफर नहीं किया जाता है, लेकिन उनका ट्रांसफर मुरादाबाद कर दिया गया। जब उनकी वाइफ ने दरखास्त दी कि मेरा भी ट्रांसफर कर दिया जाय, तो उनका ट्रांसफर नहीं किया गया। उसके बाद उनको बीकानेर भेजा गया और किस तरह से चेयरमेन साहब, जैसे कोई बदला लिया जा रहा हो, हस्बैंड को बीकानेर शहर में रखा गया और वाइफ को 8 मील के फासले भेजा गया, ताकि वहां रोज आये-जाये।

यह कौन सा इन्साफ है, इस तरह से क्या रेल्वे की सर्विसिज से कोई अच्छा काम लिया जा सकता है। फार्सी का एक मकूल है—

मजदूर दिल खुश कुनद कार बेश।

मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इस तरफ तबज्जह नहीं दी गई।

इसी तरह से नई रेल्वे लाइनों के लिये तरह-तरह के बहाने दिये जाते हैं। मैं याद दिलाना चाहता हूं कि चन्दौसी से गजरोला रेल्वे लाइन निकालने के लिये, जिस पर मेरी कांस्टीट्यूएन्सी का काफी हिस्सा पड़ता है, किसी जमाने में सबे' भी हुआ था। उसके लिये बार-बार तबज्जह दिलाई गई, रिप्रेजेंटेशन किये गये, लेकिन आज तक वहां कोई कदम नहीं उठाया गया—इस तरफ फौरन तबज्जह दी जानी चाहिये।

आखीर में एक चीज की तरफ तबज्जह दिलाना चाहता हूं, जिस पर कोई खर्च नहीं है, महज तबज्जह देने की जरूरत है। अब न जाने किस तरह से टाइम-टेबिल बनाये जाते हैं, एक ट्रेन एक स्टेशन पर पहुंचेगी, तो सिर्फ 5 मिनट पहले ही दूसरी ट्रेन वहां से रवाना हो जायगी। किस तरह से टाइम-टेबिल बनाये जा रहे हैं। मेरी दरखास्त है कि इन चीजों की तरफ तबज्जह दी जाय और मैं चाहूंगा कि डा० उस्मानी और मिसेज डा० उस्मानी के बारे में मुझे बतलाया जाय कि क्यों इस तरह के बदले की कार्यवाही उनके साथ की गई।

[شری استحق سمبھلی امروہا۔۔۔
سمبھلی می مہودے۔۔۔ میں تودو ہی باتوں
کی طرف دھیان دلانا چاہوں گا۔ سب سے
پہلی چیز یہ ہے کہ یہاں بہت زیادہ
شور ہوتا ہے کہ ریلوے لس میں جارہی
ہے۔ اور یہ صحیح بھی ہے۔ میں حال
ہی کی ایک چیز بتانا چاہتا ہوں
معلوم نہیں ریلوے جو اتلی بڑی پبلک
انڈرٹیکینگ ہے اسکو کس طرح چلایا

جا رہا ہے - مراد اہاد دیویزن اور لکھنؤ
دیویزن جتنی پسنلچر ترین اس وقت چل
رہی ہیں وہ سب آؤت تی تی ٹی کے چل
رہی ہیں - ایک بھی پسنلچر ترین
ایسی نہیں ہے جس میں تی تی ای
چلتا ہو - ابھی میرے بھائی ملکراج
جی فرما رہے تھے - انہوں نے بالکل
صحیح کہا ہے - مراد اہاد سے ہر دو
پسنلچر چلتی ہے - بغیر کسی تی تی
ای کے - جتنی تی تی ای تھے وہ لے
لیئے گئے - ارتھیسٹیل اکاؤنسی دیکھانے
کے لئے اور وہ تو ٹائر میں لے دئے گئے -
نہا ایکرومہنت نہیں ہوا - اور اسکا نتیجہ
یہ ہے کہ کیوں بغیر تی تی ٹی کے
پسنلچر ترین چلائے ہزاروں روپے
روزانا کا نقصان ہو رہا ہے - لیکن اُس
نقصان سے بھی بڑھ کر جو چیز ہو رہی
ہے، یہ ہے کہ لوگ بغیر ٹکٹ چلنے
کے عادی ہو گئے ہیں - لوگوں کو ایک
بار بغیر ٹکٹ کے چلنے کا عادی بنانا
پھر انکو ٹکٹ لیکر چلنے کا عادی بنانا
مشکل ہو جائے گا - اس لئے اُس میں
کنجوسی سے کام نہیں لینا چاہیئے -
تس تی ٹی کو وہاں رکھنا انریسٹمنٹ ہے -
اُسکی وجہ فائدہ ہوتا ہے - اور لوگ بنا
ٹکٹ چلنے کے عادی نہیں بنیں گے -
میں اُمید کرتا ہوں کہ ملتری مہودے
اس پر فوری طور پر سے توجہ دینگے -

دوسری چیز میں کہنا چاہتا ہوں،
یہ حیرت کی بات ہے - لس لس کہا
جاتا ہے - میں ابھی مغل سرائے گیا تھا -
مجھے معلوم ہوا کہ مغل سرائے میں
ننداجی جب ریلوے ملتری تھے تو
انہوں نے وہاں کچھ کام کیا - اُن سے کوئی
اتفاق کرے یا نہ کرے لیکن ایک کام
انہوں نے اچھا کیا کہ مغل سرائے کے اُس
پاس کے گاؤں کے دھننے والے لوگ جنکی زمین
بلنچر ہے جہاں پر سہلچالی کا کوئی
انتظام نہیں ہے - اُن لوگوں کو کہا کہ
اُن کو کھڑول لہر کے طور پر بھرتی کیا

جائے - اُن کو بھرتی کیا گیا - اسکا نتیجہ
یہ ہوا کہ پچاس فی صدی چوریاں کم
ہو گئیں لیکن جیسے ننداجی ہتھے اُن
لوگوں کو ایک ایک کر کے چھٹا کر شروع
کر دیا - کھرنکھہ افسروں کو تو وہ لوگ
چاہیں جن کے گھربار وہاں نہ ہوں
اور جو اُدھے وقت ریلوے کا کام کریں اور
اُدھے وقت افسروں کے گھروں کا کام کیا
کریں - نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ ایک ایک
کر کے اُنکو چھٹنی شروع ہو گئی - اور
ہزاروں آدمی جو اُس پاس کے گاؤں کے
لگ گئے تھے وہ الگ کر دئے گئے - جس
کا نتیجہ یہ ہوا کہ پھر چوریاں اسطرح
سے - اس منزل پر - اس معیار پر پہنچ
گئیں - میں درخواست کروں گا کہ شاید
ریلوے کا لاس ختم کیا جا سکتا ہے اگر
صرف چوریوں کو روکا جائے - کوئی ایسی
چوری - پارتز کی چوری - ٹکٹوں کی
چوری - کھلتی کی چوری - اگر ساری
اُن چوریوں کو روک دیا تو یقیناً ریلوے
بہت بڑی فائدے میں چل سکتی ہے -

ایک چیز کی طرف میں اور توجہ
دلانا چاہوں گا - یہ ایک عجیب بات ہے
کہ ریلوے اتنا بڑا دیہارت مہلت ہے -
لیکن میرا خیال ہے نہ جانے کیا ریلوے
ہورنے قسم کہا رکھی ہے - کہ وہ ہر سیکشن
کو تکلیف میں رکھیں گے - ناراض رکھیں گے -
آل انڈیا ریلوے گارڈ کونسل ریلوے گارڈز کی
واحد نمائندہ آرگنائزیشن ہے - لیکن
اس کو ریکگلائز نہیں کیا جا رہا ہے -
آل انڈیا ریلوے سٹیشن ماسٹرز کانفرنس
ایک ہی سٹیشن ماسٹر کی نمائندہ
جماعت ہے - اسکو ریکگلائز نہیں دیا
جاتا ہے - ریلوے گارڈز کی کتنی
تکلیفیں ہیں مجھے بتانے کی ضرورت
نہیں ہے - میں پرسوں آل انڈیا ریلوے
گارڈز کانفرنس میں گیا تھا - اور جو
میں نے وہاں پر سنا اُس سے تعجب
ہوتا ہے - معمولی سے معمولی تکلیف
بھی دوز نہیں کی جا رہی ہے -

[श्री इस्हाक खम्मली]

حالات ہی یہ ہے کہ میں آپکو ایک ہی ایکز امپل دونگا۔ ریلوے میں ایک ڈاکٹر عثمانی اور ایک ڈاکٹر مسز عثمانی ہیں۔ دونوں مہلے بھی کانیہوز میں تھے۔ ڈاکٹر عثمانی کو دیپو تھیشن پر تین مہلے کے لئے کسی عرب کلتی بھیجا گیا کوئی ریلوے کا افسر صاحب شاید اُن سے خوش نہ تھے۔ مسکن کے وہ تحفے وغیرہ نہ دیے گئے۔ نہ تھیکہ یہ ہوا کہ آم طور سے جب تین مہلے کے دیپو تھیشن پر کوئی جاتا ہے تو اُسکا ٹرانسفر نہیں کیا جاتا ہے۔ لیکن اُنکا ٹرانسفر مراد آباد کر دیا گیا۔ جب اُن کی وائف نے درخواست کی کہ میرا بھی ٹرانسفر کر دیا جائے تو اُنکا ٹرانسفر نہیں کیا گیا۔ اسکے بعد اُنکو بھکانہر بھیج دیا گیا۔ اور کسی طرح سے چھوڑ۔ میں صاحب چھوڑے کوئی بدلا جا رہا ہو ہزبیل کو بھکانہر میں رکھا گیا اور وائف ۸ میل دور کے فاصلے بھیجا گیا تاکہ وہاں روز آئے جائے۔ یہ کونسا انصاف ہے۔ اس طرح سے کیا ریلوے کی سروسز سے کوئی اچھا کام لیا جاسکتا ہے۔ فارسی کا ایک معقول ہے۔

مزدور دل خوش کلد کاربھی

مجھے افسوس کے ساتھ کہلا پڑتا ہے
کہ اسطرح توجہ نہیں دی گئی۔

اس طرح نئی ریلوے لائنیں کے لئے طرح طرح کے بھانے دیئے جاتے ہیں۔ میں پان دلانا چاہتا ہوں کہ چاندوسی سے گجولا ریلوے لائن نکالنے کے لئے جس ہر مہری کانسٹیبلیشن کا کافی حصہ پڑتا ہے۔ کسی زمانہ میں سروے بھی ہوا تھا اسکے لئے بار بار توجہ دلائی گئی، ریپریٹیشن کیا گیا لیکن آج تک وہاں کوئی قدم نہیں اُٹھایا گیا۔ اس طرف فوراً توجہ دی جانی چاہئے۔

آخر میں ایک چیز کی طرف توجہ دلانا چاہتا ہوں۔ جس پر کوئی خرچ نہیں ہے مہر توجہ دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ اب نہ جانے کس طرح سے ٹائم ٹیبل بنائے جاتے ہیں۔ ایک ٹرین ایک سٹیشن پر پھونچتی تو صرف پانچ منٹ دینے ہی دوسری ٹرین وہاں سے روانہ کی جائیگی۔ کس طرح سے ٹائم ٹیبل بنایا جا رہا ہے۔ میری درخواست ہے کہ اُن چیزوں کی طرف توجہ دی جائے۔ اور میں چاہوں گا کہ ڈاکٹر عثمان اور مسز ڈاکٹر عثمان کے بارے میں مجھے بتایا جائے کہ کہوں اس طرح کے بدلے کی کاروائی ان کے ساتھ کی گئی۔

श्री परिवर्तननन्द वैष्णवी (टिहरी-गढ़वाल):
सभापति महोदय, मैंने रेलवे मंत्री जी को पत्र भेजा, मुझे जवाब नहीं मिला, सोचा कि डाक-खाने की गलती होगी। फिर स्वयं उन्हें यहां पत्र दिया उस पर भी गौर नहीं हुआ। मैंने समझा कि शायद यह इसलिये हुआ कि मैं उस क्षेत्र से आता हूं जहां रेलवे लाइन नहीं चलती है। किन्तु आज मुझे तसल्ली हुई कि रेलवे मंत्री की परम्परा है कि एम० पी० की चिट्ठियों का जवाब न दिया जाय।

सभापति महोदय, उत्तर प्रदेश के जिस पर्वतीय क्षेत्र का मैं प्रतिनिधित्व करता हूं, यह ठीक है कि वहां रेलवे लाइन नहीं चलती, किन्तु वहां से लाखों की संख्या में यात्री सफर करते हैं और उन्हें किसी प्रकार की सुविधा नहीं मिलती है। इसी प्रकार मैदानी क्षेत्रों से हर साल लाखों की संख्या में तीर्थ यात्री ब्रह्मनाथ, केदारनाथ और दूसरे पर्यटक स्थलों को जाते हैं, जिनमें कई शीलें हैं और पर्वतारोही बल जाते हैं, किन्तु उनको किसी प्रकार की सुविधा प्राप्त नहीं होती है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इस प्रकार के तीर्थ यात्रियों के लिये जी रेलवे कमिशन उसी प्रकार से मिलता-जुलता, जिस प्रकार अन्य हिल स्टेशन पर जाने वाले पर्यटकों को प्राप्त होता है।

दूसरा निवेदन यह है कि यात्रा के सीजन के दिनों में, जैसे आज कल, रेलों की संख्या अधिक बढ़ाई जानी चाहिये। मैं हर हफ्ते देहरादून जाता हूँ, तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों पर बहुत तरस आता है। किस तरह का व्यवहार उनके साथ किया जाता है, भेड़ बकरियों की तरह से सी-सी और डेढ़ सी आदमी एक-एक डिब्बे में भर जाते हैं और उनकी सुख-सुविधाओं को बेखर्चे वाला कोई नहीं है। इसलिये सीजन के दिनों में प्रतिदिन जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी अतिरिक्त चलाई जाय और हरिद्वार, ऋषिकेश, कोटद्वार और देहरादून से जो गाड़ियाँ चलती हैं, उनके डिब्बों की संख्या बढ़ाई जाय ताकि यात्रियों को सुविधा हो सके। मैं आपसे यह भी निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि देहरादून से कालसी तक रेलवे लाइन बढ़ा दी जानी चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से ऋषिकेश से लक्ष्मण झूला तक रेलवे लाइन बढ़ा दी जानी चाहिये। देहरादून से कालसी तक रेल बिछाने के लिए कई वर्ष पहले सर्वे हो चुका था, वह लाइन चार पाँच करोड़ में बन जाती। आपको मालूम होगा कि डाक पत्थर में यमुना प्रोजेक्ट पर अरबों रुपया व्यय हो चुका है। रेलवे लाइन न होने की वजह से बहुत सारा सामान ट्रकों के द्वारा भेजा जा रहा है। यदि रेलवे लाइन वहाँ पर बिछ गई होती तो बहुत कुछ रुपया अबतक वसूल हो गया होता। पता नहीं सरकार ने वहाँ पर अभी तक रेलवे लाइन क्यों नहीं बिछाई है। इसके अतिरिक्त वहाँ पर बहुत बड़ी तादाद में लाइम-स्टोन, चूने का पत्थर जिप्सम होता है जोकि सीमेन्ट के काम में आता है और जोकि बहुत बड़ी तादाद में दूसरे स्थानों को भेजा जाता है। अगर इस समय भी वहाँ पर रेलवे लाइन नहीं बिछाई गई तो सीमेन्ट फेक्टरी, जिसका प्रस्ताव प्रदेश सरकार और सीमेन्ट कार्पोरेशन ने किया है उसमें अधिक विलम्ब हो सकता है और बहुत बड़े बड़े बांध जिनके लिए सीमेन्ट की नितान्त आवश्यकता है उनके लिए भी कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ेगा। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि दोनों स्थानों पर रेलवे लाइन तुरन्त बिछाने की व्यवस्था की जावे।

मैं मन्त्री महोदय से एक निवेदन और करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे की सर्चिसेज में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लोगों को, चाहे वे उत्तर प्रदेश के हों, हिमाचल प्रदेश के हों या अन्य पहाड़ी स्थानों के हों, कोई स्थान नहीं दिया जाता है। एम्प्लाय-मेन्ट एक्सचेंज से उनके नाम भेजे नहीं जाते हैं और उनको कोई सूचना नहीं दी जाती है। यदि कोई सूचना दी भी जाती है तो वह उस समय दी जाती है जबकि वे स्थान भर जाते हैं। इसलिए मेरा निवेदन है कि पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लोगों को रेलवे सेवा में स्थान मिलना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार से रेलवे यूजर्स कमेटीज में तथा अन्य कमेटीयों में पर्वतीय क्षेत्र के लोगों को भी प्रतिनिधित्व मिलना चाहिए।

मैंने रेल मन्त्री महोदय को लिखकर जो एक निवेदन किया था उसको यहाँ पर पुनः दोहराना चाहता हूँ कि देहरादून शहर में बुकिंग-आफिस होना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त ऋषिकेश रेलवे स्टेशन पर शोड का अभाव है। जो शोड वहाँ पर है भी वह बहुत छोटा है। चूँकि आजकल उद्योग-धंधे बढ़ रहे हैं इसलिए वहाँ पर लोगों का माल बहुत अधिक आता है लेकिन वहाँ पर कोई शोड या छत न होने की वजह से बहुत सा माल बर्बाद हो जाता है। मेरा निवेदन है कि रेल विभाग इस बात की ओर तुरन्त ध्यान दे।

एक बात जो हम महसूस करते हैं वह यह कि रेलवे विभाग के कर्मचारी यात्रियों के साथ अच्छा व्यवहार नहीं करते हैं इसलिए यात्रियों के साथ उनका अच्छा व्यवहार होना चाहिए। इसी प्रकार रेल मन्त्री महोदय यदि संसद सदस्यों के पत्रों का उत्तर देने की परम्परा शुरू करें तो सम्भवतः उनके विभाग के अन्य कर्मचारी भी उसी प्रकार का आचरण करने लगेंगे। इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इन मांगों का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री सत्यपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : चेयरमैन महोदय, मैं वैसे तो इस डिमाण्ड की सपोर्ट में खड़ा हुआ हूँ लेकिन सवाल यह पैदा होता है कि रेलवे विभाग का काम कभी सुधरेगा या नहीं। यहाँ पर कहा जाता है कि रेलें सेट

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

चलती हैं, रेलवे में करप्शन है और रेलवे गुड्स का काम ठीक नहीं है—तो हमारे मिनिस्टर साहब इन मामलों को दूर करने के लिए क्या करना चाहते हैं? रेलवे का काम कुछ ऐसा है कि रेलवे बोर्ड में या रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री में जो आता है वह डिमारलाइज हो जाता है। मुझे महसूस होता है कि रेलवे मिनिस्ट्री में जाकर एडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमीशन के पुराने चेयरमैन ने अपनी डिफीट मान ली। आज जरूरत इस बात की थी कि रेलवेज जोकि इस देश का सबसे बड़ा पब्लिक सेक्टर है उसके हर शोबे, हर सेक्शन में जो खराबियां हैं—गाड़ियां लेट चलती हैं, शिकायत करो तो कोई सुनने वाला नहीं है—इन तमाम बातों को दूर किया जाता। आज हमारे पंजाब और हरियाणा में लाखों मन गन्दुम खराब हो गया क्योंकि रेलवे वेगन्स सप्लाई नहीं कर सकी, लाखों आदमी इसलिए बेकार हो गए क्योंकि रेलवे कोयला नहीं दे सकी। तो इन बातों को हम रोकेंगे या नहीं—यह एक सबसे बड़ा सवाल आज हमारे सामने है। इस पार्लियामेंट को इस सवाल पर सोचना पड़ेगा। ग्रान्ट पास करना तो एक रूटीन बात है। अगर कोई आदमी कटमोशन देता भी है तो उसको रेजेक्ट ही होना है। इसलिए उसका कोई सवाल यहां पर नहीं है। मैं तो समझता हूं पार्लियामेंट को एक कमीशन बनाना चाहिए।

और वह कमीशन तीन महीने के अन्दर बैठ कर सोचे कि आज जो गड़बड़ हो रही है इसको किस तरह ठीक किया जा सकता है। आज रेलवे बोर्ड में ब्यूरोक्रेसी का राज्य है। मंत्री जी मेरे दोस्त हैं, जब भी मैंने कोई काम के लिये कहा है उसकी तरफ उन्होंने ध्यान दिया है। लेकिन आम जनता का जहां तक सवाल है उन का काम मंत्री महोदय नहीं कर पाते क्योंकि बोर्ड में ब्यूरोक्रेसी का राज्य है। रेलवे बोर्ड देश के लोगों की नुमाइन्दगी नहीं करता। कारण इसका यह है कि ब्यूरोक्रेसी के आगे मिनिस्टर सहिबान बिल्कुल बेकार हो जाते हैं। इसको

आप कैसे बदलें? मेरी राय में अगर ब्यूरोक्रेसी को चेन्ज करने के लिये रूल्स को भी बदलना पड़े तो उसमें किसी तरह की हिचकिचाहट नहीं होनी चाहिये। इस काम को करने के लिये अगर आपको सर्विस की गारन्टी का भी बिदवा करना पड़े तो वह कर लेना चाहिये। जब तक आप सिस्टम को चेन्ज नहीं करते हैं तब तक रेलवे में सुधार नहीं होगा। सारी मशीनरी करप्ट है। हर लेबिल करप्ट है। एटु जेड करप्ट है। फिर आप कैसे इमप्रूव कर सकते हैं? इसको इमप्रूव करने का एक ही तरीका है और वह यह कि पार्लियामेंट एक कमेटी मुकर्रर करे जो सोच विचार करके सरकार को रिपोर्ट दे।

आप ने बोर्ड बनाया हुआ है, उसके रूल्स की तरफ देखिये। आज आप किसी की रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी फिक्स नहीं करते हैं। पंजाब और हरियाणा के किसानों का करोड़ों रु० का नुकसान हो गया क्योंकि वेगन नहीं मिले। एक तरफ तो आप किसानों से कहते हैं कि ज्यादा गल्ला पैदा करो और दूसरी तरफ उनका गेहूं बारिश में सड़ जाता है क्योंकि उसको ले जाने के लिये वेगन्स नहीं देता है रेलवे डिपार्टमेंट। इस की जिम्मेदारी किसी पर फिक्स नहीं की जाती है। लाखों आदमी कोयला न देने की वजह से बेकार हो गये। उसकी आप रेस्पॉन्सिबिलिटी फिक्स नहीं करते। आपको ऐसा सिस्टम निकालना पड़ेगा जिससे अधिकारियों की जिम्मेदारी फिक्स की जाये तभी रेलवे की वर्किंग में सुधार हो सकता है। अगर चालू सिस्टम को नहीं बदला जाता तो पार्लियामेंट के सदस्यों को पार्टी लेबिल से ऊपर उठ कर सोचना पड़ेगा कि आखिर इसको कैसे सुधारा जाय। लाखों आदमी इसलिये बेकार कर दिये कि कोयला नहीं पहुंच सका।

आज रेलवे में कितना करप्शन है इसको मैं जानता हूं। जो रुपया वे उसको वेगन अलाट होता है, और जो रुपया न दे उसको वेगन नहीं अलाट होता है। इसका यह है कि मिनिस्टर जो आर्डर करता है उसका इम्प्लीमेंटेशन नहीं होता।

मिनिस्टर की कोई बात नहीं सुनता। फिर मिनिस्टर क्या जवाब दे। तो बेबस मिनिस्टर को मैं क्या कहूँ, यह सवाल मेरे सामने है। रेलवे की बकिंग में सुधार करने के लिये पार्लियामेंट के तमाम मेम्बर्स को ध्यान देना चाहिये।

हम लोग हर बात ट्रेड यूनियन में लेते हैं। आष फिक्स कर दीजिये कि क्लास 1 गजेटेड अफसर की क्या जिम्मेदारी है। फिर आप स्पेशल स्केल अफसर रखते हैं जैसे डिप्टी जनरल मैनेजर, जनरल मैनेजर, सेक्शन मैनेजर इनकी क्या जिम्मेदारी है, और उनको आप कैसे पनिस करेंगे, इस बारे में भी आपको विचार करना चाहिये। जब तक आप जिम्मेदारी फिक्स नहीं करते तब तक रेलवे के काम में सुधार नहीं हो सकता है।

इस मुल्क के लोगों पर आप रहम कीजिये। वह लोग टैक्स देते हैं, किराया देते हैं, मेहनत करते हैं। लेकिन आप उनको बेकार करते हैं। किसान अनाज पैदा करता है लेकिन वह बेकार जाता है क्योंकि बैगन नहीं मिलते। इसलिये इस चैलेन्ज को कबूल करने का सवाल है कि आज आप इतनी हिम्मत रखते हैं कि नहीं। इसका फैसला माननीय हनुमन्तैयाजी को करना है। मुझे पता लगा है कि श्री हनुमन्तैया ने फाइल वर्क तकसीम कर दिया है। असल में उन्होंने अपनी मिनिस्ट्री में वर्क डिस्ट्रिब्यूट कर दिया है ऊपर से लेकर लोअर लेबेल तक। अगर आज कोयला नहीं है तो कहते हैं डायरेक्टर से बात करो, अगर क्रेटरिंग ठीक नहीं है तो उससे बात करो, कोई दूसरी बात है तो दूसरे से बात करो। जिस तरह से हमारे आई सी एस और आई ए एस का सिस्टम चलता है उसी तरह से श्री हनुमन्तैया एडवान्स करते करते उसी सिस्टम के आदी हो गये और उन्होंने डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन आफ वर्क कर के अपना काम खत्म कर दिया। लेकिन इस तरह से देश खत्म हो जायेगा। इस देश के खत्म होने पर हनुमन्तैया के खत्म होने न होने का सवाल नहीं है, एक हनुमन्तैया आये या हजार हनुमन्तैया आयें लेकिन इस सिस्टम को बदलना होगा, यह सबसे बड़ा सवाल है। यहां पर मिनिस्टर साहब

तो हैं नहीं, मैं आपकी माफत डिप्टी मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस देश के लोगों ने कोई कसूर नहीं किया, उन्हें माफ कीजिये, नहीं तो लोग आप को माफ नहीं करेंगे।

SHRI K. BASAPPA (Chitradurga): Sir, while supporting the demands of the Railways, I would make some suggestions. The Government's policy of converting MG into BG is very slow and at present there are about 30,000 KM of MG. At the present rate, it will take several decades before they are converted into BG. Therefore, I would suggest the introduction of diesel engines on these lines so that the travelling public would be benefited. For example, taking the two routes Bangalore-Madras-Delhi and Bangalore-Guntakkal-Secunderabad-Delhi, the latter route is 200 KM less than the other one. If they run faster trains with diesel engines, it would meet the immediate needs of the travelling public.

Coming to railway administration, in Davangere in my constituency, there are four railway retiring rooms. When I went to reserve a retiring room recently, I came to know that in one retiring room, the office is working. The veranda is also occupied by the office. One retiring room is occupied by an employee permanently. So, only two retiring rooms are left. Is it for the purpose of running the office that retiring rooms are built? I would request the Minister to look into this immediately.

There are a few railway lines which have been demanded for a long time. A line from Hubli to Karwar is a long-standing demand. For the Dolamali iron ore project, Karwar is the nearest port. Therefore, this line should be constructed urgently to transport the iron ore.

Then, another long-standing demand is for the conversion of the MG line from Miraj to Bangalore into BG. If this is done, it will go a long way to help the travelling public and also to transport goods quickly.

Another line we want is the Chamaraj-nagar-Coimbatore line. Coimbatore is one of the important trade centres, particularly in textile fabrics. For the last three decades, the demand for this line is there. Now that the Railway Minister is coming from Mysore State, I hope that the demand for this railway line would be met and it would not be considered as out of the way.

[Shri K. Basappa]

Another line would be from Rayaldurg to Chitaldurg, which is a famine-stricken area. There are many important handloom products made in Molkarmorulu, Rayaldurg and Chitaldurg. So, if this line is constructed all the important trade centres would be connected. It will also provide a lot of employment. Though this demand has been made from 1940 onwards nothing has been done so far. I hope the Government of India will take it up at least now.

The Bhadravathi railway station was constructed when the iron works were started in 1916. Even today it is in the same condition as it was. Since it is an important industrial centre, the Railway Ministry should give that railway station a new and decent look.

The Poona-Bangalore line passes through many cities like Tumkur, Tiptur, Birur, Chikkajalur, Kodaganur, Davangere and Harihar. In all these cities the railway line passes through the cities and for want of over-bridges and under-bridges the city-dwellers are put to a lot of inconvenience. Whenever any train passes that way the traffic on both sides of the railway line come to a standstill for half an hour and people are put to a lot of inconvenience. Therefore, the railways should seriously take up the question of providing over-bridges and under-bridges at least in the important cities.

Now there is no direct line from Bangalore to Talguppa. So, a direct line should be provided. From Berur to Talguppa only a third class train is run. Why are they not providing first class and second class? Do they think that there are no passengers to travel in first class there? Since there are important commercial towns, the railways should introduce first and second classes immediately in that train.

Now there is a proposal to run another Rajdhani express from Delhi to Secunderabad. Why not run it up to Guntakkal and then on to Bangalore, as that would go a long way to help us?

With these words, I support the Demands for Grants relating to the Ministry of Railways.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : समाप्ति महोदय, रेलवे विभाग की मांगों के सिलसिले में मैंने कुछ कट मोशंज दी हैं और जूनी की ओर

में मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान दिलाने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ। रेलवे विभाग हमारे देश में एक ऐसा विभाग है जो आदर्श एम्प्लॉयर भी हो सकता है और साथ ही जनता की सुख सुविधाओं की तरफ अगर ध्यान दे तो लोगों को बहुत राहत भी पहुंच सकती है। लेकिन देखने में आया है कि पिछले कुछ सालों से इस विभाग की हालत दिनों-दिन खराब ही होती जा रही है और जितनी इसको सुधारने की बात कही जाती है, उतना ही बिबाड़ इसमें आता जा रहा है या बों कहिए कि ज्यों-ज्यों दवा की, त्यों-त्यों मर्ज बढ़ता गया। यही हिसाब रेलवे का हो रहा है।

रेलवे विभाग के बारे में मैं इतना ही कहूंगा कि अभी माई सतपाल कपूर कह रहे थे इसकी आटोमैसी के बारे में और मैं भी इसके दो एक उदाहरण ही आपको देना चाहूंगा। मेरे क्षेत्र में से एक गाड़ी चलती है 213 और 214 पेसंजर ट्रेन। यही एक मात्र गाड़ी है जो तीसरे दर्जे के यात्रियों को दिल्ली लाती है। मेरे क्षेत्र के करीब हजार, बारह सौ या दो हजार मजदूर रोज दिल्ली आते हैं। वे इसी गाड़ी के जरिये आते हैं क्योंकि यही एक मात्र पेसंजर गाड़ी है और कोई दूसरी गाड़ी नहीं है जो कि छोटे स्टेशनों पर ठहरती हो। इस वास्ते इस गाड़ी में बड़ी भीड़ रहती है। मैंने रेल मंत्रालय का ध्यान आकर्षित किया कि मेहरबानी करके इस गाड़ी पर चलने वाले पेसंजर्स की सुख-सुविधा के लिए जिसमें ज्यादातर गरीब मजदूर और हरिजन माई दिल्ली आते हैं और ये वे माई हैं जिन्होंने दिल्ली को आलीशान बनाया है और बना रहे हैं, उनकी तरफ कुछ ध्यान दिया जाए और अगर आप कोई और गाड़ी उनके लिए नहीं चला सकते हैं तो इस गाड़ी में ही कुछ डिब्बे और बढ़ा दीजिये।

जवाब मिला कि लोड एलाऊ नहीं करता है। हम ने कहा कि कोई हर्ज नहीं है; अगर आपका लोड एलाऊ नहीं करता है, तो इस गाड़ी में फर्स्ट क्लास के जो दो डिब्बे चलते हैं, उनमें से एक खाली जाता है, इसलिए एक डिब्बे को निष्काशन दीजिये, एक ही काफ़ी रहेगा। अगला

मिला कि यह नहीं हो सकता है, उसमें नब्बे परसेन्ट आकुपेशन है।

हमने कान्सल्टेटिव कमेटी की मीटिंग में कहा कि हम इस बात को चैलेंज करते हैं, ये बिल्कुल झूठे आंकड़े हैं, हमारे पास पूरा चार्ट है कि कौन सी तारीख को, कौन से स्टेशन से किस क्लास के कितने टिकट इस्यू हुए। इसका नतीजा यह हुआ कि उन्होंने फौरन एक फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे को खत्म कर दिया। लेकिन उन्होंने गरीबों को सुविधा देने के लिए ऐसा नहीं किया। फिर उन्होंने अपनी अक्ल लगाई और उस गाड़ी में टू-टायर स्लीपर लगा दिया। मैंने यह मांग की थी कि चूँकि जयपुर के बाद के स्टेशनों से इस गाड़ी में रश होता है, खास तौर से बसी, दीसा और बांदीकुई के हज़ारों मज़दूर रोज़ इस गाड़ी से आते हैं, इसलिए उनकी सुविधा के लिए डिब्बा बढ़ाइये। अगर थर्ड क्लास का डिब्बा बढ़ता, तो वे बेचारे गाड़ी में बैठ पाते। लेकिन वास्तव में

रेलवे प्रशासन ने सुविधा दी उन लोगों के लिए, जो थोड़े वेल-टु-डू हैं।

असल में इस एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन की क्या थिंकिंग है, यह तो भगवान ही जाने।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मुझे शक है कि भगवान भी जानता है या नहीं।

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा : मैं माननीय सदस्य की बात से सहमत हूँ।

मैं कई और बातों की तरफ़ रेलवे मन्त्री का ध्यान दिलाना चाहता हूँ।

MR. CHAIRMAN: The hon. Member may continue his speech tomorrow. The House stands adjourned till 11 A.M. tomorrow.

18 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, June 15, 1971/Jyaistha 25, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Tuesday, June 15, 1971/Jyaistha
25, 1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

Obituary Reference

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House of the sad demise of Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha who passed away at Danapur on the 9th June, 1971 at the age of 76.

Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha was a Member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha during the years 1962-70 representing Birbhum constituency of West Bengal. He was a very amiable person and used to take active interest in the welfare of labour and backward classes.

We deeply mourn the loss of this distinguished friend and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, we join you in expressing our grief over the passing away of Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha. As you have said, as a Member of the Lok Sabha for two terms and earlier as a legislator in the West Bengal Assembly, Dr. Saha made many friends and left an impress of dedicated and selfless work. He was deeply interested in the upliftment of Harijans specially, and of the rural people as a whole. I shall be grateful if you would

kindly convey our deep sympathy and condolences to the late Dr. Saha's son and other members of his family.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha is a great loss to all of us. Dr. Saha was not only a good doctor but he did a lot for the district which he represented here and also for the upliftment of backward classes. I will request you to kindly convey on my behalf and on behalf of my party our deep sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumba Konam) : Sir, on behalf of the D.M.K. Party, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and the leader of the House at the sad demise of Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha. He was a member of the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha and he made a great contribution in championing the cause of the poor, down-trodden, labour and backward classes in the country. I request you to kindly convey our deep sympathy and condolences to the bereaved family.

DR. RANEN SUN (Batasat) : Sir, I associate myself with the sentiments expressed here at the sad demise of Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha. He was along with us in this House. He was an able parliamentarian and an old political worker of West Bengal. On my behalf and on behalf of the CPI group in Parliament, I request you to convey our condolences to the bereaved family.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अपनी ओर से और अपने
दल की ओर से डा० साहा के दुखद देहांतान
पर गहरा शोक प्रकट करता हूँ और परमात्मा से

प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि उनकी आत्मा की सद्गति प्रदान करे। लोक सभा के सदस्य के नाते डा० साहा हम लोगों से परिचित थे। वह बोलते कम थे लेकिन ठोस काम करने में विश्वास करते थे। उनके निधन से जो क्षति हुई है उससे हम सब लोग दुखी हैं। आप उन के शोक सन्तप्त परिवार तक हमारी समवेदना पहुंचा दें।

DR. MELKOTE (Hyderabad) : Some of us were his colleagues in the Third and Fourth Lok Sabha. He was a man with very few words but extremely good-mannered. I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and by the Leader of the House and I request you to convey on behalf of our party our sentiments to the bereaved family.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by you and by the Leader of the House on the passing away of Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : On behalf of the Swatantra Party I offer my condolences to the bereaved family.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : I offer my condolences on the death of Dr. Sisir Kumar Saha. I have known him only during the Fourth Lok Sabha. I am so very sorry that he has passed away so quickly. I offer my condolences to the bereaved family.

MR. SPEAKER : The House may stand in silence for a short while to express its sorrow.

[The members then stood in silence for a short while.]

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTIONS

साइकिल टायरों के मूल्य में वृद्धि

*481. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इनलप इंडिया ने हाल ही में साइकिल टायर का मूल्य 5 रुपये 85 पैसे प्रति टायर से बढ़ाकर 6 रुपये 50 पैसे प्रति टायर कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या इस मूल्य वृद्धि से पूर्व कम्पनी ने सरकार की अनुमति मांगी थी ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं, इसकी आवश्यकता नहीं थी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : दाम बढ़ाया आवश्यक नहीं है या इजाजत लेना आवश्यक नहीं है ?

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : इजाजत लेना। आने इजाजत लेने के बारे में पूछा है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या यह सच है कि 1 मार्च 1971 को जब सरकार ने रेशन धागा डोरी और फैब्रिक्स की कीमतों में 2 रुपये प्रति किग्रा की कमी की थी तो यह कहा था कि टायरों के निर्माताओं का अधिक मूल्य बढ़ाने की इजाजत नहीं दी जाएगी। क्या यह सच है कि इनलप कम्पनी ने जो दाम बढ़ाए उस के परिणामस्वरूप टायरों की कीमतें 11 प्रतिशत बढ़ गयी हैं और उस के फलस्वरूप आम आदमी के काम में आने वाली

साइकिल 1 रुपया 30 पैसा ज्यादा महंगी हो गई है।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : माननीय सदस्य ने सवाल साइकिल टायरों के बारे में पूछा है लेकिन अभी वह रैयन धागे का बात कर रहे हैं जिसका इस्तेमाल साइकिलों के टायरों के बनाने में नहीं होता है...

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : होता है। मुझे खेद है कि मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी नहीं है। रैयन टायर यान कार और फाब्रिक्स यह 40 प्रतिशत काम में आता है टायर बनाने में। यह जानकारी मैं विशेषज्ञों से टकटका का हूँ मैं मानता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय विशेषज्ञ नहीं हैं, न मैं विशेषज्ञ हूँ। लेकिन यह पता लगा ले कि रैयन टायर यान कार और फाब्रिक्स इस्तेमाल में आते हैं या नहीं ?

मैं दूसरा प्रश्न पूछता हूँ। मंत्री जी ने कहा कि सरकार से इजाजत लेना जरूरी नहीं है। क्या इसका अर्थ यह है कि पक्के माल के निर्माता अपने दामों में अनाप शनाप वृद्धि कर सकते हैं ? क्या कोई ऐसी प्रक्रिया नहीं है जिस के अन्तर्गत निर्माताओं को विवश किया जा सके कि माल बनाने की जितनी लागत होती है उस में उचित मुनाफा मिला कर वह दाम तय करें और क्या टायरों की कीमत का मामला भी सरकार किम्मा ऐसे बोर्ड को सौंपने का विचार कर रही है जो इस संबंध में उचित निर्णय दे सके।

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमान्, टायर का सवाल और साइकिल टायर का सवाल दोनों अलग बोजे हैं। साइकिल का टायर बनाने में सूती धागे का इस्तेमाल होता है और मोटर तथा ट्रैक्टर के टायर बनाने में रैयन या नायलॉन

धागे का इस्तेमाल होता है। इसी लिये मैंने यह बात शुरू में ही स्पष्ट कर दी थी।

जहाँ एक माननीय सदस्य के प्रश्न के दूसरे अंश का सवाल है कि सरकार उस पर विचार करे और साइकिल टायर के निर्माताओं के साथ बात करे और उसके द्वारा जो काम कराने का सुभाव उनके सामने रखे और इस के लिए प्रयत्न करे- यह मुन्दर गुन्गाव है, सरकार इस पर विचार करेगी।

श्री नाथूराम अग्रिवार : एक तरफ सरकार कहती है कि हम टायर बनाने वालों से कुछ कर मागतें करेंगे दूसरी तरफ किसान जो गल्ला पैदा करता है, उसका कर्मा नहीं पूछती कि कितना भाव रखना चाहिए, सरकार को उन से भी इस के बारे में पूछना चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जैसे इनका सजैश्चन मान लिया है वैसे आपका भी मान लिया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : कहाँ माना है।

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : In view of the fact that the tyre prices have already gone up and they are sold in the market at abnormal prices to the consumers and so much blackmarketing is going on in the distribution of tyres, may I know what steps will be taken by Government to enable the consumers to get the tyres at normal prices without having to get them in the blackmarket ?

SHRI SIDDHESWAR PRASAD : We have issued orders under the Essential Commodities Act, and we have requested the State Governments to take necessary action in the matter.

**Land for Rehabilitation of Pong
Dam Oustees**

*483. SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether only 90,000 acres of land is available in Rajasthan for the rehabilitation of Pong Dam oustees against the total demand of 1.25 lakh acres by June, 1971 and 3 lakh acres on the completion of the Dam itself ;

(b) if now, how much land is available at present and where ; and

(c) how much land will be available on the completion of Pong Dam and in which regions of Rajasthan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER SHRI B. N. KUREEL (a) to (c) : A total area of 2.25 lakh acres is to be made available in the Rajasthan Canal area for resettling the Pong Dam (Reservoir) Oustees. 1.12 lakh acres is already available for allotment to the oustees this year. About 90,000 acres more will become available on completion of Stage-I by 1973-74 and the balance under Stage-II of the Rajasthan Canal Project.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : Last year, a team of MPs visited Rajasthan and they gave a report that only 95,000 acres were available and the balance was not there ; in fact, the *khata* numbers of the lands were given by the Rajasthan Government to the MPs, and in that list, it was specifically mentioned that only 95,000 acres were available, and the Union Minister had promised that the balance also would be made available from the Jatsar farms which had 30,000 acres. May I know from the hon. Minister wherefrom the Rajasthan Government have made available the balance of the land ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : We have approached the Agriculture Ministry and they have kindly allotted some land out of the Jatsar lands, and we have to get the lands. We have also found some areas in the canal irrigated area, and altogether, 1.12 lakh acres are available.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN : So far as the second stage is concerned, the Dam is expected to be completed by 1973 whereas the balance of the land of 90,000 acres and the additional land of 75,000 acres are to be available after the completion of the Rajasthan Canal, and 60 miles of that canal is still to be completed. Past experience shows that that particular portion of the Rajasthan canal would take ten years to complete, whereas the dam is going to be completed within two years. May I know from the hon. Minister how he will rehabilitate the oustees in that particular region without water and land ?

DR. K. L. RAO : The balance of land to be found is very little, because 1.12 lakhs are already there, and 90,000 acres will become available in 1973-74 on completion of Stage I, and that leaves only a small amount of about 23,000 acres, and for this, we have requested the Planning Commission to give us some extra funds to proceed with the second stage, and from the first portion of the second stage, we propose to allot the lands.

**Pending Applications for Industrial
Licences from Orissa**

*484. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for industrial licences forwarded by the Government of Orissa which are pending with the Government of India ;

(b) the names of industries for which licences have been sought and the capital investment in each of them ; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in giving licences ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD (a) to (c) : A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) : During the last three years, i.e. 1968, 1969 and 1970, in all 59 applications were received for industrial licences for Orissa. Of these applications, licences have been issued in 6 cases and letters of intent in 12 cases. 17 applications have been rejected and 8 have otherwise been disposed of. The remaining 10 applications are under consideration. All these pending applications relate to 1970. Besides, 5 applications received during the current year (upto 30th April), are also under consideration. Details of the applications, on which decisions are yet to be taken, are not normally disclosed :

(c) Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals and disposal of particular applications is often delayed due to various factors. In some of these cases, the applications did not provide all necessary particulars and additional information had to be obtained. In certain other cases, policy decisions on the industry as a whole had to be arrived at. However, efforts are being constantly made to dispose of the pending applications as quickly as possible.

SHRI P. K. DEO : The statement is very sketchy and misleading. There is no mention of the names of the industries and the capital investment, which have been asked for in reply to part (b) of the main question. I hope the hon. Minister will

come out with a full reply to my supplementary question. Even though we are swearing day in and day out by socialism and public sector undertakings, is it not a fact that the Industrial Development Corporation of Orissa asked for a licence for a sponge iron and polyester fibre plant but the licences were actually given to private people just before the elections ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The hon. Member has referred to a particular project of which I am not aware. I require notice.

SHRI P. K. DEO : It is a very pertinent question.

MR. SPEAKER : He wants notice.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Are Government aware that basing their findings on the accepted principle that the allocation of industries is being made on political grounds and on the basis of the various pulls by the States on the Centre, the Rajamannar Committee has made a specific recommendation :

"All important industries have been brought under the control of Parliament, leaving practically no scope for initiative with the State Governments".

and they have recommended that entry 52 in the Union List should be suitably amended so that the State Government could get more powers.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member ask a straight question.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Government would not supply the details.

If I ask about particular industries, Government have no answer. If I ask him on policy matters, you say that I can not ask.....

MR. SPEAKER : Let him ask a direct question.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Is it not high time that the licensing system should be decentralised ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : That is not under contemplation.

श्री नवल किशोर सिंह : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इण्डस्ट्रीयल लाइसेंस के निस्तार के लिये कोई अवधि सरकार ने निश्चित की है कि इतने दिनों में जहां कोई खामी नहीं होगी, उसका अवश्य निस्तार (डिस्पोजल) कर दिया जायगा ?

MR. SPEAKER : The statement has been laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : The statement says nothing about any time-limit for disposal of applications.

श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद : श्रीमन्, आमतौर पर कोशिश यह की जाती है कि तीन महीने में इण्डस्ट्रीयल लाइसेंस ईशू कर दिया जाय, लेकिन जैसा कि स्टेटमेंट में स्पष्ट किया गया है, कभी कभी ऐसी दरखास्ते आती हैं, जिन में जो जानकारी मांगी जाती है, वह पूरी नहीं दी जाती है, उन से जानकारी मंगाने में देर लग जाती है। कभी कभी जो इण्डस्ट्रीयल लाइसेंस मांगे जाते हैं, उन का कई पार्टियों से सम्बन्ध होता है, उन की छानबीन में देर हो जाती है।

RE : Q 485

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन को पुलिस ने गिरफ्तार कर लिया है, वह जेल में हैं सबाल कैसे पूछेंगे ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह अपने आप उस तरफ चले गये. हम से तो पूछा नहीं। अगर हम से पूछ कर गये होते तो हम देखते।

Railway Ticket Racket

*487. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Railway ticket racket has recently been unearthed in Northern Railway ;

(b) if so, whether some arrests have been made in this regard ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) This does not arise in view of reply to part (a) above.

(c) Checks at various levels are prescribed and all possible preventive measures are taken to deal with malpractices connected with tickets. I want to clarify that this reply to part (a) of the question does not mean that there is no racket at all. It is in reply to the specific question whether recently a racket has been unearthed.

As hon. Members are aware, I am not one of those who want to hide things. because the administration is as much yours as mine. Rackets are going on, and all possible efforts are being made. In fact, I am also going on inspection, and there is a non-official organisation on ticketless travel. I am happy to tell the House that only the day before yesterday an entire marriage party of 75 persons including

the newly wedded bride and bridegroom, found their way to the lock-up for travelling without tickets in the Khat-Gaya Passenger train. They were caught in a surprise magisterial check near Jammuwan Railway Station. They were summarily tried and fined Rs. 75,000 and in default they were sent to jail. The marriage party had come from Pekai village, Musai Thana of Patna District.

Therefore, this ticketless travelling has become a feature of our administration, and I for one want to take very many steps to check this ticketless travel.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : I am glad my question has helped the Minister come out with a frank statement. However, the hon. Minister has confused two things. Here the specific question is whether the Railway Administration has unearthed a Railway ticket racket.

On the 19th May there appeared a press statement in the *Indian Express* by an officer of the Northern Railway, Mr. Kohli, who is the Divisional Superintendent. He has admitted that racketeering is going on within the four corners of the law, and that it is very difficult for the railway authorities to check it. So, my question is whether any instructions have been given to the Vigilance Department to investigate into this ticket racketeering and whether the Vigilance Department has totally failed, and secondly whether this racketeering in the Northern Railway has been going on because of some railway officials and unauthorised travel agents being in league.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA. In regard to the statement by Mr. Kohli, I have got that information. I concede that the Vigilance Department should work with better efficiency. I may inform the House that today I met the officers connected with this question and I have proposed very many modifications and improvements in the methods of finding out these rackets, and I will pursue it,

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has not replied to my question about the vigilance department. He merely made a little observation.

MR. SPEAKER : In your case I have noticed that you do not come out direct with the question ; you add introductions and later on explanations. Kindly conform to the rule and put a straight question.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : My straight question is whether the ticketless travel racket is going on in collusion with some railway officials and some unauthorised travel agents.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Yes, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : That is the best way of answering a question Yes, Sir ; or No, Sir.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member wanted to know whether some unauthorised travel agents and some railway officials were involved and I made a straight answer. These people are involved and we are trying to find out. That is the real trouble... (*Interruptions*)

श्री एस० एन० पांडे : क्या मन्त्री जी बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जब आपको मालूम है कि इस तरह की रैकेटिंग चल रही है तो उसको दूर करने के लिए आपने कौन से स्टेप लिए हैं और पहली बार आपको यह मालूम हुआ था ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: So far as the steps on the concerned, I have got a series of steps that have been taken and if you permit me I shall lead them ; they are about two pages.

MR. SPEAKER : You can lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The point is that we are taking continuous steps. We have to go on pursuing. There is no final solution to these matters.

**Conversion of Howrah-Amta Section
into Broad Gauge**

*490. **SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has been represented to Government that the Howrah-Amta Section, which was closed down recently, if converted into broad gauge and extended, may provide an alternative route between Howrah and Kharagpur which is considered essential for the smooth running of South Eastern Railway trains; and

(b) if so, the action, if any, taken on the said representation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major portion of the alignment of the Howrah-Amta Light Railway is on the District Board Roads. If a Broad Gauge is to be constructed, a different alignment would be essential. An alternative route between Howrah and Kharagpur is not considered necessary from the point of view of the existing rail facilities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Is it not a fact that it was the opinion of people in the railways that the track between Howrah and Kharagpur was much too overworked and, if so, what steps do the Railways propose to take on that opinion ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have already answered that was not the opinion of the railway administration,

They have given me the information that between Kharagpur and Howrah, there are two lines and three lines track and they will be able to take all the traffic that can be secured.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I regret I am unable to accept this because I was told by very competent persons that the tracks were not enough. Anyway, I do not like to go into that *jagda* now. Would you kindly tell us if in view of the density of population that exists in that area, and also from the point of view of serving the industries, this conversion of the light railway into broad gauge will mean new business for the railways and, at the same time, whether production will go a long way ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The hon. Member may be right in his assessment on the situation, but the fact is that we have no money for opening new lines and the proposal, if implemented, would cost Rs. 8 crores to Rs. 9 crores, and there is no money available in the plan expenditure for that purpose. In fact, the hon. Member knows we want the restoration of the cut of Rs. 250 crores, and if that cut is restored we will be able to think about this thing.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The Minister has explained the difficulties in converting the narrow gauge line into broad gauge. But is this difficulty only in the case of the Howrah-Amta light railways or in the case of the other light railways also like the Shahdara-Saharanpur line, because, in that case it will altogether a major policy decision. We would like to see that wherever these lines are closed, they should be converted into broad gauge, because perhaps.

MR. SPEAKER : I admire your way of putting it (*Interruption*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What is the answer ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I agree with the hon. Member that there are many lines in India which deserve the kind of treatment that the hon. Member suggests. The only question is, its one of availability of funds and priority in the matter of taking up these lines.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : क्या रेल मंत्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व की दिल्ली-हावड़ा ग्रान्ड ट्रंक रोड पर बिहार प्रान्त के गया जिला-न्तर्गत शेरघाटी पुल टूट जाने से सड़क यातायात बिल्कुल बन्द हो गया है जिस की वजह से रेल स्टेशनों पर पर्याप्त मात्रा में भीड़ जमा हो गयी है और यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं। इसलिए क्या आप मुगलसराय से धनबाद तक आप और डाउन गाड़ी बढ़ाने जा रहे हैं?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : This is a new question.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी : सम्भवतः मंत्री महोदय मेरा प्रश्न समझ नहीं पाये, मैं फिर दोहराते देता हूँ। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व के दिल्ली-हावड़ा ग्रान्ड ट्रंक रोड पर गया जिले में शेरघाटी पुल के टूट जाने से सड़क यातायात बन्द है और इस वजह से रेलों पर यात्रियों की काफी भीड़ होने लगी है और गाड़ियाँ कम होने की वजह से यात्रियों को बड़ी कठिनाइयाँ हो रही हैं। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या मंत्री जो मुगलसराय-धनबाद के बीच में आ और डाउन गाड़ियों की व्यवस्था करने जा रहे हैं ताकि यात्रियों को आराम मिले?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह सवाल तो हावड़ा-आमता सेक्शन तक महसूस है।

Separation of Judiciary from the executive.

*491. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to separate Judiciary from Executive in various States ;

(b) the number of States which have not yet done so and the reason therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Central Government in this regard.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) and (c). The Government of Nagaland have expressed their inability to effect separation because of special situation prevailing in that State. The Code of Criminal Procedure is not in force in Nagaland but certain rules made under Section 6 of the scheduled Districts Act, 1874, govern the trial of offenders in the State. A—11 criminal cases, except heinous crimes are settled according to local customary laws. The State Government in the circumstances do not consider it necessary to separate Judiciary from the Executive.

The subject 'Administration of Justice' falls in the State's sphere. It is primarily the responsibility of the State Government to take action for separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in Nagaland.

The Central Government have introduced a Bill in Parliament for the enactment of a new Code of Criminal

Procedure under which separation of the Judiciary will be made on an All India basis. The Bill is now before a Joint Committee of Parliament.

Statement

The Judiciary has been separated from the Executive in Gujarat, Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir (except Poonch Sessions Division) Maharashtra, Mysore, Punjab and West Bengal by Statute and by executive order in Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, over substantial areas of Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and in some areas of Assam and Rajasthan. The Punjab Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act, 1964, is in force in that part of Himachal Pradesh State which formed part of Punjab prior to 1.11.1956.

2. Among Union territories, statutory separation exists in Chandigarh where the Punjab Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions Act, 1964, is in force. The Union Territories (Separation of Judicial and Executive Functions) Act was enacted in 1969. It came into force in all the areas of the Union territory of Delhi with effect from 2nd October, 1969, and in all areas of the Union territory of Nicobare, Minicoy and Amindivi Island with effect from the 1st day of March, 1970. In relation to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu, 1st July, 1971, has been appointed as the date on which the said Act shall come into force in the Union territory. In other Union territories the Act has yet to come into force.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : From the statement it appears that the judiciary has been separated from the executive, in Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir (except Poonch Sessions Division) etc. and "over substantial areas of Andhra Pradesh", etc. What exactly is the definition of "over substantial areas" ? Why has it not been separated in the entire State ? Also, why has Poonch Sessions Division been omitted in Jammu and Kashmir ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : As I said, the administration of justice is a State subject. It is for them to separate the judiciary from the executive. Under article 50 of the Constitution, the Centre can give them advice and that is what we are doing. It is for the State Governments to decide where they should separate it and where they should not. As I said, we are amending the Criminal Procedure Code, so that the judiciary is separated from the executive on an all-India basis.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : About amending the Cr. P. C. may I know whether the views of State Governments have been obtained and if so, whether there is unanimity among them or whether there is difference of opinion ? If so, which are the States which differ ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : The Bill is before the Select Committee and all these aspects that have been raised will be considered.

MR. SPEAKER : He is asking whether the views of the State Governments have been ascertained on this.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : I require notice of that question.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : Will the minister please state whether his attention has been drawn to certain opinions expressed by persons of eminence in the legal field that appointments of Judges of High Courts and Supreme Court either on the eve of their retirement or after retirement on deferred commissions affects the integrity and independence of the judiciary, because it is kept under the control of the executive ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry it does not arise out of this question. Are you a lawyer ?

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GO-SWAMI : Yes. Indirectly it arises because.....

MR. SPEAKER : Separation of the judiciary from the executive is a specific subject. You can give separate notice of this question.

SHRI R. V. BADE : The statement says that judiciary has been separated from the executive in M. P. But cases under sections 107, 117C and 145 of the Cr. P.C. are tried by revenue officers and not by judicial officers. How can you say that they have been separated ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : Sections 107 and 110 deal with offences relating to law and order questions. They are tried by revenue officers, who are also magistrates. In Madhya Pradesh in all other matters there is complete separation.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : In Uttar Pradesh there used to be complete separation of the judiciary from the executive with the result that magistrates attached to the executive side were not deciding cases arising under the Indian Penal Code. This policy was reversed by the government headed by Shri Charan Singh with the result that...

MR. SPEAKER : No speeches. Let him come to the question.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : May I know whether the executive magistrates in UP are now deciding cases arising under the Indian Penal Code ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a specific question about separation of the judiciary from the executive.

SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : May I know whether there is any separation of judiciary from the executive with respect to the trial of cases arising under the Indian Penal Code in Uttar Pradesh ? I think my question is very very specific.

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : In the statement it has been

mentioned that in UP there is separation of the judiciary from the executive by an executive order.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मैं आप की मार्फत मिनिस्टर साहब से जानना चाहता हूँ कि जिन स्टेट्स में अभी तक जुडिशियरी एग्जिक्यूटिव से अलग नहीं हुई है क्या उन स्टेट्स का सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट कोई हिदायत देगी कि कब तक जुडिशियरी एग्जिक्यूटिव से अलग कर दिया जाये ?

श्री नीतिराज सिंह चौधरी : अटिकल 50 के अनुसार हमें सलाह देने का अधिकार है हिदायत देने का नहीं। हम सलाह दे रहे हैं और कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि जुडिशियरी से एग्जिक्यूटिव को अलग कर दिया जाये।

SHRI B. K. DAS CHOWDHURY : May I know whether it is a fact that in view of the financial stringency in West Bengal the process of separation of judiciary from the executive has not yet been completed and whether the State Government of West Bengal has already approached the Centre for certain financial relief to complete this process of separation, as directed by the Constitution ?

SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY : I know it for a fact that in the State of West Bengal separation of the executive from the judiciary is not complete, but the reasons are not known to me. At least the Ministry is not aware of them.

Development of Light Industries Abroad with Indian Collaboration

* 402 **SHRI C. JANARDHANAN :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether many nations sought India's help in developing light industries in their respective countries;

(b) if so, the names of those countries; and

(c) whether Ghana asked for help and collaboration ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The countries which have sought India's assistance to set up small scale industries including light engineering industries, include Malaysia, Iran, Afghanistan, Kenya, Mauritius, Libya, Fiji, Nepal, Bhutan, Zambia, Western Nigeria, Trinidad, Surinam, Tobago, Egypt, Ghana etc.

(c) Ghana had asked for India's assistance to set up an industrial estate and a workshop for the development of small scale industries. Machinery worth about Rs. 4.02 lakhs is being supplied to Ghana and shortly an officer of the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation may go to Ghana for its installation and putting it into operation.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : May I know the character of the assistance given to the various countries ? Is it limited to technical know how and machinery or are we establishing some industries there ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : It varies from country to country. To some countries we are giving only technical know-how while in the case of some other countries we are assisting them in the installation of industries. There are certain cases where we have joint ventures also.

SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : What are the agencies involved in giving assistance to the various countries—only the public sector industries or the private

sector also ? If the private sector is involved, are there any of the 75 monopoly business houses mentioned in the Report of the Monopoli Commission ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : There are some monopoly houses also involved in this, but mostly it is the Small Scale Industries Development Organisation which gives them technical know-how and helps them in erecting small-scale industries.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : What is the exact objection of the Government to allowing the monopoly houses to establish industries in other countries ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I have just now replied to it.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Why should we not give them full freedom ?

MR. SPEAKER : Nothing about this was mentioned in his reply so that it might prompt a question from you.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : One of the monopoly houses, that is the Birla group, had set up factories in Ethiopia and other African countries. Have any complaints from those governments been received about the working of the Birla group in those countries ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is going too much beyond the scope of the question.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : The Birla group of industries have established some industries in some countries but I do not have the details with me.

DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister give us a rough figure as to the amount of help rendered by the public sector agencies in India to such countries in Africa and

the ratio it bears to the help rendered by the Indian big business to such countries ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I do not have the figures with me at the moment.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Have Government any estimate of the amount of private investment that has taken place overseas and can they give us an idea about this ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I do not have the total figures with me. In certain countries the private sector has gone and has established industries. But what is the total amount of investment, I do not have the figures with me.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is the use of our asking question if he does not have the figures with him ?

SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA : Will the Minister be pleased to say if any of these big business houses have repatriated any foreign exchange earned by them by setting up factories outside India ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : These figures are with the Ministry of Finance.

Announcements in Hindi on Railway Stations in Hindi-Speaking States

* 495. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in Hindi-Speaking States announcements at Railway Stations are made exclusively in Hindi; and

(b) whether Government propose to issue directions to the effect that Hindi announcements in Hindi-Speaking areas should be followed by English versions ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No Sir.

(b) As per existing practice announcements are made in Hindi and English in Hindi-speaking areas.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Minister says, "No". What am I to believe, his 'No' or my own ears ? I have heard it in many places while coming from Howrah to Delhi. At many stations only Hindi announcements are made and not English. It may be a mistake, but it is being done in many places. I will be satisfied if the Government categorically says that it may be an individual lapse but it should not be done and everywhere in English, Hindi and regional language announcements should be made. If this is a categorical directive, I have no grudge.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have stated the position so far as the railway administration is concerned. If in any place the direction of the railway administration is not carried out, as my hon. friend suggests, he may bring it to my notice and I will rectify matters.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA : How many people know English ? Announcements in English will not help many people ; so, it should be only in Hindi. What objection has the Minister got ?

(इन्टरव्यू) देश के कितने लोग अंग्रेजी जानते हैं ? दो, तीन या चार परसेंट ? मुझे अपने प्रश्न का उत्तर चाहिये । क्या मंत्री महोदय रेलवे स्टेशनों में अंग्रेजी एनाउन्समेंट्स को हटावेंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a question but a suggestion for action.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAM-MA : I want to know whether they

are going to remove English announcements at the stations.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The Railway Administration cannot have a policy of its own in this matter. Whatever the hon. House decides we are going to have.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The House has decided that there should be bilingualism for sometime to come. May I know what is being done at the railway stations which are situated in non-Hindi speaking areas ? Are announcements being made in Hindi also there ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The instructions are clear and, in fact, as the hon. Member knows, in south, the names are written in Hindi..... (*Interruption*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Whatever the directions, they have to be implemented all over India.

Broad gauge line from Rohtak to Bhiwani (Northern Railway)

*501. **SHRI MANI RAM GODARA :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation from the citizens of Bhiwani in Hissar District for a broad gauge line connection from Rohtak to Bhiwani was received; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Railway Administration to meet the demand of the people ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The representation was given due consideration, but it was found that sufficient traffic would not be generated to

make the proposed rail link economically viable. Its construction is therefore not being considered at present.

श्री मनोराम गोदरा : मंत्री महोदय ने उत्तर म कहा है कि इस पर विचार किया गया था लेकिन यह पाया गया कि यह रेल लिंक इकानामिकली वायबल नहीं होगा। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सा क्रायि-रिया अनाया गया जिससे आप इस नतीजे पर पहुँचे ?

MR. SPEAKER : He wants to know : What criteria were applied for arriving at this decision ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : It is the financial criteria.

श्री मनोराम गोदरा : यह रेल लिंक मुनाफा नहीं देगा इस फैसले पर जब आप पहुँचे तो कौन कौन से फैक्टर्स आपने कंसिडर किये थे। ट्रैफिक का किया था, लोडिंग का किया था, किस तरह के फैक्टर्स आपने कंसिडर किये थे ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : All these loadings and other things have ultimately to be measured in terms of income.

श्री भान सिंह भौरा : जब भी पत्र लिखे जाते हैं यही जवाब दे दिया जाता है। मैं जानता हूँ कि सर्वे करने वाली पार्टी में कौन कौन से अफसर होते हैं ? यही जवाब हर एक का होता है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि कौन सी एजेंसी है जो इनवेस्टीगेट करती है ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : That is hardly a question for me to answer.

श्री मनोराम गोबरा : इन्होंने फेक्टज बताये हैं जिनकी वजह से मंत्री महोदय हर सिक का पेंडिंग शी साउंड नहीं समझते हैं। जिस तरह स इंडस्ट्री बढ़ रही है, एग्रीकल्चर का पैदावार बढ़ रहा है, उसका देखते हुए आज बहुत फरक पड़ गया है और पड़ता जा रहा है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन चीजों की ध्यान में रखते हुए क्या और इसका चुनाव सब कराया, चुनाव पता लगाया कि फायरशॉट यह रेल लाइन खूद करती है या नहीं करती है।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have advisedly said 'at present'. If in future there is a possibility of this line being made financially viable, we shall consider that.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : जिन सरियाज स रिप्रिजेंटेशन आता है कि वहाँ रेलवे लाइन खाली जाए, वहाँ जब आपको सर्वे पार्टी जाती है तो उस सर्वे पार्टी के साथ उस एरिया के मंत्री आफ पार्लियामेंट को भी सम्बद्ध किया जायगा, उसके साथ उसकी भी रखा जायगा ताकि वह पता कर सकें कि यह प्रोपोजेक्ट फाइनेसली वायविल है ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The technical people make survey. Whatever the survey may be, the survey report will be made available to Members if they want to see. I have no secrecy about it.

Development of Haldia Industrial Complex

*503. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to develop Haldia as a big industrial area in order to give fillip to the industries in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). A number of steps are being taken to develop Haldia as an industrial area. A petroleum refinery is expected to be completed by the end of 1972. The Haldia Dock project is expected to be commissioned by middle of 1972. Besides there are certain proposals under consideration for setting up a fertiliser and petro-chemical complex and a shipyard in the Haldia region. The State Government are acquiring land for developing Haldia as a large industrial area. Industrial Estates are also planned by the West Bengal Industrial Development Corporation.

DR. RANEN SEN : May I know what is the progress made so far in respect of this project which is being contemplated to be started in Haldia ? (Interruption) What is the progress made so far ?

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : I have pointed out that the Petroleum refiner is supposed to be completed by the end of 1972 and the Haldia Dock Project is expected to be commissioned by this middle of 1972. Unless for other industrial estate and projects the land is acquired, progress cannot take place.

DR. RANEN SEN : May I know whether it is a fact or not that the West Bengal Government has already acquired the land and facilities are being given to the Government of India to establish this fertiliser plant and other ancillary industries. It is the Government of India which is negligent towards development in Haldia.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : It is a situation we are faced with, namely, difficulty of getting land. Now, as the

hon. Member has stated, if it is correct, then, naturally other steps will be taken for the completion of the project.

DR. RANEN SEN : He neither agrees nor denies. That is my information. I want to know whether that is correct or not.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Is it not a fact that the Government of India has recently informed us that the Haldia project will go on working from 1973 ? In that context may I know why the Government is making delay in asking industrialists to come and provide them with all facilities in the area ? I would like to know whether this area is going to be regarded as free trade zone.

SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD : As far as the free trade zone, as far as I am aware, no decision has been taken. As to the other two points; two steps have been taken in this direction. One is that a cell has been created in the Home Ministry to look into West Bengal's problem including Haldia. Another is that the West Bengal Reconstruction Corporation has been set up and they will look into the financial aspects of West Bengal including Haldia.

SHORT NOTICE QUESTION

Supply of Power from Korba Thermal Plant to Uttar Pradesh

SN Q. 2. SHRI N. N. PANDEY: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government have discontinued the supply of Power from Korba Thermal Plant to Uttar Pradesh from the 8th June, 1971;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Central Government are proposing to resolve this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER DR. K. L. RAO : (a) Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board discontinued the bulk power supply to Uttar Pradesh from midnight of 8th June, 1971.

(b) The Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had agreed to supply about 35 to 55 MW of bulk power to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board from their Korba power system on a mutually agreed basis. The power supply was commenced with effect from 24th August, 1970, and a tariff rate which worked out to an average of 8 paise per kwh was agreed to. However, the Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board had, by stages, increased the rate to an average of about 12 paise per kwh between the period of August, 1970 to May, 1971. The Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board had been making payments on the basis of average rate of 8 paise per kwh plus coal surcharge as indicated by Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board from time to time. On the other hand, according to Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board the arrears of payment were of the order of about Rs. 1.23 crores in line with various increases intimated by them to Uttar Pradesh State Electricity Board.

(c) The power supply has been resumed with effect from 6 P. M. on 12th June, 1971, as a result of the discussions between the Chief Ministers of Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh.

श्री एन. एन. पांडे : मैं मंत्री महोदय से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जब सेंट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन की इन्टरवेन्सन से 8 पैसे पर यूनिट का एक रेट तय हो गया, तो फिर यकायक रेट को 70 परसेंट बढ़ाने और हर साल बढ़ाते रहने का क्या कारण था और क्या सेंट्रल वाटर एंड पावर कमिशन ने कोई ऐसा स्टैप लिया, जिस से यह डिस्पूट रिजाल्ट किया जा सके।

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true there is some rise in the charges. But the MP Electricity Board contend that they have to get coal from a longer distance and therefore they have increased the rate. But this was not discussed between them. It is regrettable that power was cut off suddenly.

Apart from this, the Government of India has got an organisation, the Central Electricity Authority which acts as arbitrator in these disputes. Unfortunately, this case was not referred to them. I think now it will be taken up by the Central Electricity Authority.

श्री एस. एन. पांडे : इस बात को देखते हुए कि उत्तर प्रदेश में इलेक्ट्रिसिटी की कमी है, क्या मंत्री महोदय एक सेंट्रल पावर प्राजेक्ट बनाने पर विचार कर रहे हैं, जिस से इस कमी को दूर किया जा सके ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is true there is a heavy shortage of power in UP. It is as much as 5 million units a day. We are fully aware that we should try to make it up as early as possible. We are trying to get power from DVC; we are also trying to see whether some more projects could be set up to produce power.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is the hon. Minister aware that the Irrigation and Power Minister of UP repeatedly approached the Central Government and apprised them of the serious power crisis in UP resulting in closure and partial closure of many textile and engineering units and even defence units ? If so, what steps have been taken by Government to see that the Central Government comes to the rescue of the UP Government in the matter of supplying power from other States ? Also, is it a fact that the agreement signed with the Birlas regarding power supply from the Rihand Dam to their Aluminium Corporation is for 25 years ? Is this not

a humiliating agreement by which they are bound to supply power at the cheapest rate to Birlas at the expense of the peasants and small industrialists ? Will this agreement be scrapped and power supplied to other units ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have already said there is a heavy shortage of power in UP by as much as 5 million units a day. We are trying to get it from DVC as also from Madhya Pradesh and partly from Delhi. Bhakra is just picking up and there will be some surplus in Delhi which can be sent to UP. We are requesting Badarpur to come up in the next year. If it does, the shortage will be less. Still I would submit that for two or three years the power position in Uttar Pradesh will be difficult.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about scrapping the agreement with Birla ? It seems the Rihand Dam was constructed spending a huge amount only to supply to Birla's Aluminium Corporation as seen by the 25-year agreement of which there are still ten more years to run. The UP Government is ready to scrap the agreement. What about the Central Government.

MR. SPEAKER It is not connected with this question.

श्री जशि भूषण : माननीय मिनिस्टर साहब जानते हैं कि मध्यप्रदेश में भी पावर शॉर्टेज बहुत ज्यादा है। मध्य प्रदेश में जो देश में सब से बड़ी और सब से तेज बहने वाली नदी नर्मदा है, अभी तक सरकार ने उस पर कोई बिजली उत्पादक बांध नहीं बनाया है। उत्तर प्रदेश को बिजली देने का क्या फायदा है जब वहाँ पर बिड़ला को वह बिजली तीन पैसा प्रति यूनिट के हिमाब से दे दी जाये ? पहले उत्तर प्रदेश यह व्यवस्था करे कि बिजली को सही जगह

पिछड़े इलाके की तरक्की को इस्तेमाल किया जायेगा, वर्ना मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने यह बहुत अच्छा फैसला किया है। क्या मंत्री महोदय इस बारे में कोई उत्तर देंगे ?

MR. SPEAKER : This is a suggestion for action.

श्री शशि भूषण : उत्तरप्रदेश में, सस्ता बिजली से बिड़ला एलुमिनियम बनाते हैं और दूसरे इलाकों में, प्रांतों में ले जाता है। उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिलों में एक भी इंडस्ट्री नहीं बनाई गई है। एलुमिनियम द्वारा सिर्फ वह एक्सप्लायट कर रहा है। सरकार ने गर्वदा पर भी कोई बाँध नहीं बनाया है। बिजली कहां से पैदा होगी ?

SHRI R. V. BADE : The MP Government stopped supply of power to UP because the UP Government refused to pay arrears outstanding against them. Is this a fact ? If so, what is the total of arrears outstanding ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is an agreement for transfer of power temporarily, for a few months. The agreement was entered into between UP and MP. Madhya Pradesh contend that in terms of agreement, they are entitled to further charges regarding duty and so on. UP contend that under the agreement that is not entertainable. So there is a dispute between the two and this can be settled by an arbitration body like the Central Electricity Authority.

SHRI D. N. TIWARI : The Minister said he will make up the deficit of power for UP from DVC. Have the requirements of power of Bengal and Bihar being met from DVC or is there any shortage of electricity in North Bihar and there is no supply from DVC ?

DR. K. L. RAO : There is no shortage as such in the eastern sector. By and large, the position is 'satisfactory'. The hon. member is asking an entirely different question about Northern Bihar. In Northern Bihar, there is no power system.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY : Why not set up one ?

DR. K. L. RAO : We have got to establish it. This power we are also trying to get from Gaya, but there are no transmission lines. We have to establish large power stations in North Bihar. We are trying to do that.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : The Minister said the other day that there is nothing like Telengana power or Andhra power. So also there should be nothing like Madhya Pradesh power, U.P. power or Madras power. May I know whether the Minister knows that Madras has been reluctant to give Kalpakkam power to Andhra Pradesh, and if so, whether the Centre will intervene and see that power is supplied to the deficit areas of Andhra Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not relevant.

SHRI PARIPOORNAND PAINULI : The other day hon. Minister was pleased to state on the floor of the House that he would go to Tehri and examine the feasibility of the Tehri dam. Would he be good enough to explain here what his final decision is about the construction of the dam at Tehri ?

DR. K. L. RAO : It is going to be taken up. I have examined the site. I visited the Tehri dam site. We are expecting to put up a power station. But unfortunately it is a big work, and it will take ten years before the power is commissioned.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Setting up of Hydel Power Station
at Jammu.

* 482. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION
AND POWER be pleased to state :(a) whether the Union Government
have approved the proposal of the Jammu
and Kashmir Government to set up one
more hydel power station at Jammu;(b) if so, the total expenditure invol-
ved; and(c) when the work is likely to be
started ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION
AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a).
No proposal has been received from the
Government of Jammu & Kashmir for
setting up any new hydel power station
near Jammu. At present Chenani is the
only sizeable hydro generating station, the
first stage of which is at an advanced
stage of construction. It envisages the
installation of three Units of 4.6 MW
each. Two more sets of 4.6 MW will be
installed in stage II during the Fourth
Plan.

The other hydel project with an instal-
led capacity of 270 MW comprising 3
generating sets of 90 MW each using the
water of river Chenab at a head of
300 ft.

(b) The estimated cost of Salal Hydro
Electric Project is Rs. 55.16 crores and
that of Chenani is Rs. 8.8 crores.

(c) Preliminary works for Salal project
have already commenced and project is
expected to be completed by 1975-76.

Constitution and functions of Paper
Corporation

* 485. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will
the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the date on which the Paper
Corporation was constituted;

(b) its capital structure and names of
its Chairman and Members of the Board
of Directors; and

(c) the schemes which the Corporation
proposes to take up and the progress
made in implementing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :

(a) The Hindustan Paper Corporation
was registered on 29th May, 1970.

(b) The capital structure of Hindustan
Paper Corporation is as under :

Authorised capital	Rs. 30 crores
Subscribed capital	Rs. 30 crores
Paid-up Capital	Rs. 7.27 lakhs

The names of the Chairman and
Members of the Board of Directors are
as under :

1. Shri Abid Hussain Jt. Secy. Ministry of Industrial Development	Part - time Chairman- cum-Manag- ing Director
2. Shri P. D. Kasbekar Jt. Secy. Ministry of Finance.	Director
3. Shri N. Narasimhan	Director

(c) The Hindustan Paper Corporation
have been entrusted with the implementa-
tion of the following projects :

1. Nagaland Pulp/Paper Project, Nagaland
2. Kerala Newsprint Project, Kerala.
3. Assam Pulp/Paper Project, Assam

The progress made in respect of the above three projects is indicated below :

(i) *Nagaland Pulp & Paper Project.*

The site for this project has been acquired and developed. The agreement for technical consultancy on turnkey basis between the Government of Nagaland and National Industrial Development Corporation is being negotiated. The Revised Detailed Project Estimates have been got prepared by the N.I.D.C. and these are under examination. The laboratory and factory tests of the raw materials have been completed.

(ii) *Kerala Newsprint Project*

The site for the project has been identified and land-prices have been frozen by the Government of Kerala. Work relating to the preparation of the detailed Project Report has been entrusted to the National Industrial Development Corporation. The raw material tests are in progress.

(iii) *Assam Pulp & Paper Project.*

A candidate site in Assam has been selected for the project. On receipt of requisite data from the State Government, the site will be finalised. Work relating to the preparation of the Detailed Project Report has been entrusted to the National Industrial Development Corporation.

Besides arrangements have also been made for training of selected personnel

for all the above three projects in the Institute of Paper Technology at Saharanpur.

राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में नई दिल्ली से हावड़ा जाने वाले यात्रियों से अर्जित आय

*486. श्री हुक्म चन्द कछवाय: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत एक वर्ष के दौरान राजधानी एक्सप्रेस में नई दिल्ली से हावड़ा जाने वाले यात्रियों की प्रति दिन औसत संख्या कितनी थी;

(ख) गत वर्ष के दौरान इस गाड़ी से किराये के रूप में सरकार को प्रतिदिन औसतन कितना लाभ हुआ है ; और

(ग) गत वर्ष में इस गाड़ी के रखरखाव और संचालन पर सरकार द्वारा खर्च की गई प्रति दिन औसत राशि कितनी है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतया) : (क) वातानुकूल शयन दर्जे में 17 और वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान दर्जे में 307 ।

(ख) लगभग 35 हजार रुपये प्रति फेरा ।

(ग) खर्च का लेखा-जोखा अलग-अलग गाड़ियों के हिसाब से नहीं रखा जाता । लेकिन राजधानी एक्सप्रेस के संचालन पर प्रत्यक्ष व्यय, अर्थात् डीजल तेल की खपत, इंजन कर्मियों, गाड़ी कर्मचारियों आदि की लागत, सवारी डिब्बों और इंजनों पर व्याज और मूल्यहास के

रूप में प्रति मास 2.40 लाख रुपये के खर्च का अनुमान लगाया गया है। इसमें गाड़ी के अन्दर की खान-पान सेवा का खर्च शामिल नहीं है। रेल पथ की व्यवस्था और उसका अनुरक्षण, सिगनल और दूर-संचार आदि तथा ऊपरी उपस्कर जैसी अन्य मदों के खर्च को जिससे अन्य गाड़ियों का भी सम्बन्ध है, इसमें शामिल नहीं किया गया है।

तबनुसार सामान्यतः वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान और 1 वातानुकूल शयनयान वाली राजधानी एक्सप्रेस पर प्रति फेरा 14,000 रुपये का प्रत्यक्ष व्यय आता है। भीड़ के दिनों में जब एक अतिरिक्त वातानुकूल कुर्सीयान लगाया जाता है, तो प्रति फेरा 1,000 रुपया अतिरिक्त व्यय आता है।

Revision of Electoral Rolls in West Bengal

*488. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :
Will the Minister of LAW & JUSTICE
be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Chief Election Commissioner has decided that revision of the electoral rolls in West Bengal cannot be undertaken at present;

(b) if so, the reasons for this decision ;

(c) whether almost all political parties have complained that the said rolls are seriously defective and require early revision ;

(d) whether the authorities of 8 Districts have pleaded that due to heavy influx therein of evacuees from Bangla

Desh, revision of electoral rolls should be indefinitely postponed; and

(e) the reasons why this work cannot begin at least in the remaining Districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND
JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH
CHAUDHARY) : (a). Yes, Sir. The
Election Commission had decided that
the revision of the electoral rolls in West
Bengal should be postponed for the time
being.

(b) The reasons are that all the District Election Officers and Collectors of all the Districts had pleaded in a Conference with the Chief Election Commissioner at Calcutta on the 9th May last that, owing to the heavy influx of refugees the district administration in all the districts was strained to the utmost and that it would be neither practicable nor desirable to undertake revision of the electoral rolls at present. If the electoral rolls are revised now, it would be practically difficult to exclude from the rolls, a large number of the refugees who have already mixed themselves with the general population in all the districts, including Calcutta. The inclusion of the names of the refugees in the rolls may give rise to the presumption that they are citizens of India.

(c) No, Sir. No such complaint has been received in the Election Commission.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The Election Commission is presently considering whether the work of revision could begin in the non-border districts of West Bengal where the problems created by the influx of refugees are not as acute as in the border districts.

**Low Production in Private Small and
Medium Scale Industries in
West Bengal**

***489. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the existing private small and medium scale industries in West Bengal are not running to their capacities due to short supply of raw materials;

(b) whether the present distribution system of raw materials is one of the causes for low production; and

(c) if so, how Government propose to remove this bottle-neck ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) There is a general shortage of certain industrial raw-material like steel, including stainless steel, Caustic Soda, Soda Ash and Calcium Carbide etc. which is affecting the industrial production in certain industries throughout the country inclusive of West Bengal.

(b) By and large, the existing distribution system formulated by the various Ministries is working reasonably satisfactorily and is subject to periodical review from time to time depending on prevailing circumstances. The distribution system by itself is not the cause of low production, but is a device to avoid hardships resulting from shortage of raw materials.

(c) Supply position in respect of industrial requirements is reviewed periodically in order to identify shortages wherever they exist and to consider the necessary correctives to be applied. A number of steps have been taken to increase the production of items, which are currently in short supply and are likely to be in short supply in the near

future. A Press Note inviting applications for the grant of industrial licences in respect of 123 items which are or are likely to be in short supply, was issued in 1970. In addition, the licensing registration policy of the Government has been liberalised and the banned list for industrial licensing has been done away with.

The import policy concerning the import of industrial raw materials is being reviewed from time to time by the standing internal departmental committee to meet the short-term scarcity conditions. The import policy of 1971-72 contains special provisions for import of items which are in world short supply. The industries which are affected due to short supply of raw-materials arising from the world shortage are being permitted to apply for import of raw materials for over a period of six months at a time.

The import policy also provides for review of entitlements of Actual Users. The cases of Actual Users in which it is established that the operation of existing import policy has caused undue hardship and is likely to affect industrial production, will be considered for imports by the Sub-Committee under the C.C.I. & E. This arrangement is applicable particularly to small scale units.

**Absorption of Educated Unemployed
in Public Sector Undertakings.**

***493. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any guidelines were prepared as to make private sector to supplement the Government's efforts to absorb educated unemployed in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the proposals or guidelines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). While no such specific guidelines have been drawn up, one of the main objectives of Government's industrial licensing policy is to stimulate industrial growth and, while doing so, to give preference to employment-oriented units. Reservation of more and more items for manufacture exclusively by the small-scale sector is also intended to provide more employment opportunities. A scheme for training engineers to take up new industries in the small scale sector and for providing financial assistance to engineers, entrepreneurs has been drawn up by Government. With a view to providing wider and greater freedom to newer and smaller entrepreneurs and also to the established entrepreneurs, so as to create more employment opportunities in the country, Government have made significant liberalisations in industrial licensing policy by raising the exemption limit up to Rs. 1 crore from Rs. 25 lakhs and also providing for substantial expansion of industrial units without a licence by a maximum of Rs. 1 crore within the ceiling of Rs. 5 crore.

Setting-up of Industrial Projects in Madhya Pradesh during Fourth Plan

* 494. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of industrial projects which have been allocated under the public sector to be set up in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan;

(b) whether the State Government has asked for more aid to encourage setting up of industries in the backward areas; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) The names of industrial projects to be set up during the Fourth Five Year Plan are given on pages 326-330 of the Fourth Plan document. The projects to be located in Madhya Pradesh during the Fourth Plan are also specified. A coal based fertilizer project at Korba and a paper and pulp plant in the Dandkarnva region in Madhya Pradesh are also likely to be taken up during the Fourth Plan.

(b) and (c). In deciding the location of public sector industries techno-economic and other considerations including the relative industrial backwardness of different regions have to be taken into account and subject to this, proposals for locations would certainly be given consideration. The following industrially backward districts of Madhya Pradesh have been selected for concessional finance from financial institutions for promotion of industries :

Bastar, Mandla, Surguja, Seoni, Jabua, Balaghat, Bilaspur, Sindhi, Betul, Raigarh, Raipur, Dhar, Tikamgarh, Rajgarh, Kharagone, Shajapur, Shyampur, Chindwara, Rewa, Panna, Dewas, Mandsaur, Chhatarpur, Guna, Datia, Morena, Vidisha, Narsimhapur, Raisen, Hoshangabad, Damoh, Bhind, and Sagor.

Reduction in Licence Fee of Licensed Railway Porters

* 496. **SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Study Group appointed to enquire into the conditions of the licensed porters on the Railways has recommended to reduce the present licence fee of the licensed porters; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to reduce this; if so, when and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) While no specific recommendation has been made by the Study Group for the reduction of licence fees of porters, they wanted the cost of supervision to be kept out of the licence fee which, if acted upon, might result in a reduction of the licence fee. This recommendation was not accepted by the Ministry.

(b) Does not arise.

Rise in the price of Tyres

497. SHRI FATEHSINGHRAO GAEKWAD :

DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of rayon tyre-yarn, cord and fabrics had been reduced by the Government on the express condition that the tyre manufacturers would sell tyres at lower rates;

(b) if so, whether some of the leading tyre manufacturing companies have raised the prices of bicycle tyres by about 15 per cent after the above reduction in price by the Government; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take against the defaulting companies ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) By a Resolution of the Ministry of Foreign Trade dated the 27th February, 1971, Government have accepted the recommendations of the Tariff Commission for a reduction in the prices

of rayon tyre-cord materials. The benefit of this reduction, when it has been effected, is to be passed on to the ultimate consumer by the automobile tyre manufacturers.

(b) and (c). The increase in the price of bicycle tyres is not related to the price of rayon cord material, as this is not used at all in the manufacture of bicycle tyres.

Broad Gauge Line for Jodhpur-Delhi Section (Northern Railways)

*498. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI Jodhpur : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the increased traffic load on the Jodhpur-Delhi section of the Northern Railway;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to convert the existing metre gauge line into broad gauge and if so, by when; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Though there has been some increase in the train services during the last few years, the existing capacity on the Delhi-Jodhpur metre gauge section is adequate to cater to the requirements of present traffic, as well as any likely increases in the near future. This section has therefore not been included in the perspective Plan of gauge conversions on the Indian Railways to be implemented in the next ten to fifteen years or so.

Criteria Adopted for Location on Industrial Projects in States

*499. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria adopted by the Central Government for location of Industrial projects in the States; and

(b) the names of the States which have preferred claims for the location of such projects during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) and (b). Requests from several States have been received from time to time for setting up various industries in their States. In deciding the location of public sector industries, techno-economic and other considerations including the relative industrial backwardness of different regions have to be taken into account and subject to this proposals for locations are given consideration.

Criteria for categorising Kashmir as a backward State

*500. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India have declared Kashmir as a backward State for the purpose of industrial development ;

(b) the criteria followed in categorising the State as a backward state; and

(c) whether any deviation has been made in evolving the present criteria from

the established ones and if so, the particulars of the deviations made and the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) : (a) to (c). Jammu and Kashmir has been declared as a backward State for the purpose of industrial development. The main criteria adopted by the Working Group for identification of Industrially Backward States and Union Territories were :

- (i) Total *per capita* income ;
- (ii) *per capita* income from industry and mining ;
- (iii) number of workers in registered factories ;
- (iv) *per capita* annual consumption of electricity ;
- (v) length of surfaced road in relation to (a) the population, and (b) the area of the State; and
- (vi) Railway mileage in relation to (a) the population, and (b) the area of the State.

In the past different committees like the Committee on Dispersal of Industries, Working Group on Rural Industries Project and the Planning Study Group for the Fourth Plan formulated their own different criteria for their purposes. The objective underlying the terms of reference of the Pande Working Group was to correct or to minimise regional imbalances by encouraging the establishment of industries of all sizes in selected backward areas or regions through financial and fiscal incentives including investments from financial and banking institutions. This Group

evolved its own criteria which are detailed above.

**Consideration of R. presentations from
Unrecognised Unions Association.**

***502. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :**
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway employees in the most of the categories have formed their own categorical Unions/Associations supported by majority of the employees ;

(b) whether these categorical Unions/Associations have formed into a new Confederation recently;

(c) whether there is any proposal to recognise the new Confederation on their claim of membership ;

(d) whether there were instructions from Government to consider the representations coming from unrecognised unions also; and

(e) whether these instructions are now changed and only representations from recognised Unions are being considered and if so, the reasons for such change ?

**THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMATHAIYA) :** (a) As far as Government are aware, there are about 60 category-wise Unions/Associations on the Railways. Government have no precise information about their membership. The majority of Railwaymen are, however, members of the recognised Unions affiliated to the National Federation of Indian Railwaymen and the All India Railwaymen's Federation.

(b) It is understood that 15 such category-wise Unions/Associations have formed into a Confederation,

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Instructions were issued to the Railways to the effect that genuine, grievances of staff coming from any source, including unrecognised unions, should receive the attention of the appropriate authorities, but that no correspondence should be entered into with unrecognised bodies.

(e) These instructions are still in force.

**Utilization of Maximum Licensed
Capacity of Moped Manufacturing
Unit, Tirupati (A.P.)**

***504 SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY :**
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the production at the Mopeds manufacturing Unit in Private Sector located at Tirupati (A.P.) has attained maximum licensed capacity; and

(b) whether any expansion of capacity has been licensed for that Unit ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT
(SHRI GHANSHYAM OZA) :**
(a) The rate of production during the last few months has been about 700 mopeds which corresponds to an annual capacity of more than 8,000 as against their original licensed capacity of 7,500 per year.

(b) An industrial licence has been granted to the party on 18.2.71 for expansion of their capacity to 15,000 mopeds per annum on double shift working.

Statement of water disputes between States

***505. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the names of States which have water disputes with other States;

(b) the stage at which each of these water disputes is at present;

(c) whether another water dispute has arisen between the States of Madhya Pradesh and Bihar over the waters of the Sone river;

(d) if so, the main points of dispute; and

(e) how Government propose to settle these disputes amicably between the States and the time by which a settlement is likely to be reached ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) to (e). Water disputes on the Krishna between Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra and Mysore; the water disputes on the Godavari between Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa, and water disputes on the Narmada between Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, and Rajasthan have been referred for adjudication to the Tribunals constituted under the Inter-State Water Disputes Act, 1956. While efforts are being made by the Tribunals to complete their work as expeditiously as practicable, it is not possible at this stage to indicate when the adjudication proceedings are likely to be over.

All the aspects of the disputes over the Cauvery waters amongst the State of Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu are under careful consideration of Central Government with a view to finding out how the differences can be resolved.

On the Sone River, the Madhya Pradesh Government have proposed the Bansagar Project. The Government of Bihar have protested against the Bansagar Project as proposed by the Government of Madhya Pradesh involving diversion of the Sone waters to the Tons river, on the ground that it will affect the large irrigation system in Bihar from the Sone lower down where the position of supplies is stated to be already critical.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh have been urging that the Bansagar Project is the only source of irrigation to the famine stricken plateau areas in Mirzapur district and that the Bansagar Project proposed by the Madhya Pradesh Government should be modified to make provision for irrigation in this area also.

Efforts are being made by engineers of the Central Government in consultation with engineers of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Bihar Governments to evolve, as early as possible, revised proposals for the Bansagar project which might be acceptable to all the three States.

**Increase in rent of Railway Quarters
(Southern Railway)**

***506. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) on how many occasions the rent of Railway Quarters was increased during the last ten years;

(b) whether there was any additional capital outlay on the existing Quarters justifying the increase;

(c) whether it is the policy of Government to increase the rent periodically, without any additional investment;

(d) whether the periodical maintenance of Railway quarters is not being done on the Southern Railway; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The rents on Southern Railway were revised in 1961, 1964 and 1967.

(b) Expenditure is incurred on some of the existing old quarters in providing certain amenities and in making improvements. The increase of rent, however, is not due only to such expenditure. The rent is not calculated separately but by pools of quarters. The assessed rent of quarters in each pool is worked out periodically on the basis of 6% of the total cost of the pool, to take into account the cost of quarters constructed since the last revision. At the cost of construction is going up the assessed rents of quarters in a pool including those for old quarters tend to rise over a period. The recovery of rent from the staff is however limited to 10% of the emoluments or the assessed rent whichever is lower; in the case of staff drawing below Rs. 220/- per mensem in the authorised scales, a lower limit of 7½% of emoluments applies.

(c) In order to bring the position at par with the other Departments of the Government as recommended by the Pay Commission in 1959, instructions were issued in 1960 to refix the assessed rent of the quarters so as to give a return of 6% instead of 4% as hitherto on the costs of the quarters in each class. Apart from this whole sale revision carried out in 1961 the increase of assessed rents has been the result of additional investments either in making improvements in the old quarters or in constructing new quarters falling in a pool as explained above in reply to (b) above.

(d) Systemtic periodical maintenance of quarters is being done on Southern

Railway.

(e) Does not arise.

A.R.C.'s recommendation regarding setting up of a standing Committee of Parliament to scrutinise working of Railways.

* 507. SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the action taken on the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission for setting up a Committee of Parliament to scrutinise the working of the Railways ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : The recommendation is under the consideration of the Government.

Generation of electricity in Kerala

* 508. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to conduct any survey with a view to generating electricity from the waters of various rivers in Kerala;

(b) if so, the number of places where electricity can be produced for commercial purposes as also its quantity; and

(c) the number of places out of them where generation of electricity has been started and the amount of electricity being produced and the criterion followed in its distribution ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO) : (a) Between 1952 to 1959, the Central Water and Power

Commission conducted a preliminary country-wide hydro electric survey of the river basins in the country including Kerala on the basis of available to photographic data. The Kerala State authorities are conducting detailed investigations at present.

(b) A statement giving the sites in Kerala where electricity can be produced

together with their firm power potential is given in *Statement I*.

(c) A statement giving the places where generation of electricity has started together with the quantity of electricity produced therein is given in *Statement II*. The power generated at the various sites are fed into the Kerala Grid net-work and utilised for domestic, commercial, agricultural and industrial purposes.

Statement I

Sites in Kerala where electricity can be generated together with their firm power potential

Name of Sites	Firm power potential at 60% load factor (MW)
1. Pamba-Kakki on River Pambiar Kakkiar	226.0
2. Kakkad on River Pambiar	50.0
3. Idikki on River Periyar	348.0
4. Kellar on River Kellar	18.0
5. Perinjakutti on River Perinjakutti	120.0
6. Pellivasal on River Mudirapuzha	53.3
7. Lakshmi on River „	30.0
8. Sengulam on River „	55.0
9. Nerianangalam on River „	58.5
10. Panniar on River Panniar	26.0
11. Lower Pariyar on River Pariyar	91.0
12. Puyankutti on River Puyankutti	25.0
13. Sholiar on River Sholiar	41.5
14. Poringalakuthu L. B. on River Chalakudi	25.0
15. Poringalakuthu R. B. on „ „	92.0
16. Lower Chalakudi on River „	78.5
17. Silent Valley on River on Kundi-Puzha	78.0
18. Kuttiadi on River Kuttiadi	67.7
19. Barapole II on River Barapole.	56.0
Total	1539.5

Statement II

Places where generation of electricity has started together with the quantity of electricity produced.

SCHEME	CAPACITY (KW)	FIRM POWER (KW)	GENERATION 1970-71 (Million units)
PALLIVASAL	37500	32500	102.2
SENGULAM	48000	20800	151.0
NERIAMANGALAM	45000	27300	244.5
PORINGALKUTHU	32000	16900	186.7
PANNIAR	30000	19500	59.2
SHOLAYAR	54000	26600	247.7
SABARIGIRI	300000	138500	1133.3
			2,124.6

Besides, the above, the Kuttiadi Project and the Idikki Hydro Electric Project are under construction. The Kuttiadi Project, with an installation of 75 MW (3x 25 MW) is expected to be completed by July, 1971. The first stage of the Idikki Project envisages installation of 3 units of 130 MW each. The first unit of 130 MW at this station is expected to be commissioned in 1973-74 and other two units in early Fifth Plan period. The second stage extension of this project involving installation of three more units of 130 MW, which would enable the station to be operated as a peaking station, has recently been cleared for implementation by the Advisory Committee. 245 million kwh will be available from Kuttiadi and about 1865 million kwh from Idikki Project respectively.

Ring Railway for De hi

* 509. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the construction of Ring Railway in Delhi will be completed according to the time schedule;

(b) the present stage of construction of this Railway; and

(c) by which date this Railway will commence operation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal for the construction of a Ring Railway in Delhi.

A Study Team on Metropolitan Transport was set up by the Planning Commis-

sion, in 1965, to study the transport requirements of Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Madras. The preliminary investigations by this Team indicated that a Mass Rapid Transit System (Metropolitan Railway System) would be required for Delhi.

The comprehensive Traffic & Transportation Study for Delhi, entrusted by the Metropolitan Transport Team to the Central Road Research Institute, has been completed. From a consideration of the data available from the Study, the Metropolitan Transport Team is expected to arrive, shortly, at conclusions as regards the 'corridors' along which Metropolitan Rail Lines are required; i.e., whether radial, circular or other alignments. After the Metropolitan Transport team's recommendations are available, the Railways would take up the Techno-economic Feasibility Studies to decide on the most suitable system; overhead or underground—for Metropolitan Rail System for Delhi. Provision of funds has been made in the Railways' Budget for the current year for these Studies.

**Broad-Gauge line between
Salem and Neyveli**

*510. SHRI BHUVARAHAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to introduce a Broad Gauge line between Salem and Neyveli in view of the importance of the Salem Steel Plant; and

(b) if so, when the work in that connection will be started ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No, Sir,

(b) Does not arise,

**Writ Petitions filed in High Courts
by staff of Railway
Electrification**

2109. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: Will the the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a majority of Class III staff of Railway Electrification have filed writ petitions in different High Courts;

(b) whether in most of the cases, the Railway administration have lost the cases and a large expenditure has been incurred by Government in this connection;

(c) if so, the expenditure including salaries of staff concerned; and

(d) whether some Members of Parliament have requested the Railway authorities to settle all these matters through negotiations and if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (d). The information if being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**मध्य रेलवे पर कुछ गाड़ियों का चलाना
बंद करना**

2110. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने मध्य रेलवे पर कुछ यात्री रेलगाड़ियों का चलाना बंद कर दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) और (ख). जी हां, भुसावल-इटारसी खण्ड पर एक जोड़ी गाड़ी नं० 349/350 रद्द कर दी गयी और यवतमान-अचलपुर छोटी लाइन खण्ड पर दो जोड़ी मिली-जुली गाड़ियां, अर्थात् 633/334 और 641/642 तथा जालंब-खामगांव खण्ड पर एक जोड़ी मिली-जुली गाड़ी अर्थात् 425/424 रद्द कर दी गयी ।

गाड़ी नं० 349/350 अगस्त 1968 में रद्द की गयी थी ताकि पश्चिम रेलवे की उन गाड़ियों के लिये लाइन उपलब्ध हो सके जिन्हें पश्चिम रेलवे पर टूट-फूट के कारण भुसावल-इटारसी मध्य रेलवे मार्ग होकर चलाना पड़ा था ।

लेकिन इस खण्ड के कुछ महत्वपूर्ण स्टेशनों पर नं० 57/58 और 41/42 एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों को ठहराने की मंजूरी देकर एक वैकल्पिक गाड़ी की व्यवस्था की गयी थी । इसके अलावा 1-4-71 से भुसावल-इटारसी खण्ड में नं० 457/358 सवारी गाड़ी के समय में भी हेर-फेर किया गया है ताकि वे प्रभावित यात्रियों के लिए सुविधाजनक हो सके । 633/634 और 641/642 नं० की छोटी लाइन की मिली-जुली गाड़ियां रद्द कर दी गयीं जिसका कारण यह था कि इंजन गलत हो गये थे और उनकी सेवा असन्तोषजनक थी तथा मेट्रोल प्राइस रेलवे कम्पनी, जो इन इंजनों की मालिक है और जिसकी ओर से मध्य रेलवे इस छोटी लाइन का काम संभालती है, इनके बदलाव का खर्च उठाने को राजी नहीं हुई । 1-4-71 से नं० 641/642 मुरतजापुर-यवतमान मिली-जुली गाड़ियां फिर चालू कर दी गयी हैं ।

बम्बई दिल्ली और बम्बई-इलाहाबाद के बीच नई गाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

2111 श्री गंगा खरण दीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह तथाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अनेक वर्षों से बम्बई-दिल्ली और बम्बई-इलाहाबाद के बीच स्थानीय गाड़ियों की कमी होने के बावजूद भी, केवल जनता एक्सप्रेस को छोड़कर इन नगरों के बीच और किसी नई गाड़ी को नहीं चलाया गया है ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त मार्ग पर कोई नई गाड़ियां चलाने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हा. तो ये गाड़ियां कब तक चलाई जायेंगी ।

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं । 1-4-1970 से बम्बई और इलाहाबाद के बीच एक जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी सप्ताह के पांच दिन और चलाई गई है । पहले यह गाड़ी सप्ताह में दो दिन चलती थी जो अब मातों दिन चला करेगी । 1-4-1971 से इलाहाबाद होकर चलने वाली नं० 7/8 बम्बई-हावड़ा डाकगाड़ी डीजल इंजन से चलाई जा रही है और इनमें तीन और सवारी डिब्बे बढ़ा दिये गये हैं । बम्बई-दिल्ली मार्ग पर नं० 5/6 पंजाब डाक और नं० 57/58 अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी डीजल रेल इंजन से चलाई जा रही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप प्रतिदिन 6 और सवारी डिब्बों की व्यवस्था हो गयी है ।

(ख) और (ग). बम्बई बी. टी. और बीना के बीच एक साप्ताहिक जनता एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी चलाने के प्रस्ताव पर विचार किया जा रहा है । इस प्रस्ताव का क्रियान्वयन बीना में

मुसावल और इटारसी रेलवे स्टेशन के बीच यात्री गाड़ियों की कमी

(क) क्या भुसावल और इटारसी रेलवे स्टेशनो के बीच चलने वाली गाड़ियों को बंद कर देने के बाद उन स्टेशनो पर गाड़ियों की भारी कमी अनुभव की जा रही है ;

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार उक्त क्षेत्र में यात्री गाड़ियों की संख्या में वृद्धि करने का है ; और

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतया) : ज।
नहीं

तरह सब उन्हें इटारसी की तरफ जाने के लिए सुबह की सुविधाजनक गाड़ी और इटारसी से खण्डवा की तरफ के लिए शाम की गाड़ी उपलब्ध हो गयी है। उनमें से कुछ स्टेशनों पर नं. 57/58 और नं. 41/42 एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों के ठहराव की व्यवस्था भी कर दी गयी है, ताकि प्रभावित यात्रियों की आवश्यकता पूरी हो सके।

Quick disposal of pending cases in Courts

(a) the number of appeals that are pending in different High Courts of India pertaining to industrial disputes between owners and labourers regarding their demands and for how long;

(b) how many of them have been decided last year; and

(c) whether Government of India have instructed the High Courts of different States to dispose them of immediately ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) :
(a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Rajdhani Express between
Delhi and Ahmedabad**

2114. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any
proposal to run a Rajdhani Express
between Delhi and Ahmedabad on Metre
Gauge line;

(b) if so, when the proposal will be
implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Ministry
of Railways have accepted in principle
the need for introduction of a Rajdhani
Express between Delhi and Ahmedabad
on Metre Gauge line.

(b) and (c). The introduction of this
train would depend on the out-come of
the feasibility studies, which are being
carried out.

**Removal of Tariff Control on
Paper Industry**

2115. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA:
Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether prices of blue match
paper and other varieties of paper required
for the match Industry were increased
abnormally during the last two years
because of the removal of tariff control
on paper industry ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the removal
of tariff control; and

(c) the steps taken by the Govern-
ment to control the prices of blue match
paper and other varieties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVE-
LOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR
PRASAD) : (a) to (c). Statutory control
on paper, including match paper was
lifted in May 68. The prices of paper
of different varieties are now up by
about 20% over what they were in
May '68.

The control was removed so as to
encourage more paper production in the
country. The Paper Industry requires
fairly heavy investment, which was not
forthcoming during the period of control.
Also the supply position in 1968 was
compatively easy.

The Central Government has set up
and *Ad-hoc* Paper Committee with
representations of manufacturers, con-
verters, users and of government to
keep a constant watch on the situa-
tion and to take such remedial
measures as are called for in regard to
manufacture, supply, prices and other
connected aspects. This Committee has
been meeting frequently and has taken
suitable action as required.

**Expansion of Pinjore Unit of
H. M. T.**

2116. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :
SHRI D. K. PANDA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL
DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools
Ltd., has planned for further expansion
in Pinjore;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;
and

(c) whether employment potential
will also increase along with this expan-
sion ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) • A tractor project is proposed to be set up in the Pinjore Unit of Hindustan Machine Tools Limited during the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

(b) and (c). It is envisaged that the tractor project at full production would produce 12,000 'HMT-ZETOR' tractors valued at approximately Rs. 20 crores per annum, in technical collaboration with Messrs Motokov Foreign Trade Corporation, Praha (Czechoslovakia). The Company has taken up preparation of the Detailed Project Report. The investment in this project is expected to be of the order of Rs. 4.91 crores. The total number of persons estimated to be employed additionally in the project at full production in respect of this project will be known only after the Detailed Project Report is completed.

Talks between India and Pakistan of Farakka issue

2117. **SHRI H. M. PATEL :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of India or Pakistan have taken any initiative to renew talks on the Farakka issue ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). In their communication in January, 1971, the Government of India suggested the holding of a meeting between India & Pakistan at the level of Secretaries. This has been agreed to by the Government of Pakistan. The date of the meeting has not yet been decided.

Price of Amul Baby Food

2118. **SHRI DINESH BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government were approached by the Amul Baby Food producers to increase the price of the baby food by about 8 per cent; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The firm have been authorised to increase the price of milk food for infants by 4% as an interim measure, pending further detailed examination.

Stealing of Copper Wire from Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking Godown

2119. **SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION & POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a case of theft of copper wire from the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking Godown at Rohtak Road, Delhi, was reported in the year 1968;

(b) whether any inquiry had been made and if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government against the persons found guilty ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION & POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir. Cables of various sizes totalling 935 meters were found missing from the drums in the Delhi Electric Supply Undertaking godown at Rohtak Road on 6-12-1968.

(b). On the basis of the report of theft lodged with the Punjabi Bagh Police Station, a case under Section 409 of the Indian Penal Code was registered. However, as no clue of the alleged theft could be found, the case was filed as untraced by the Police on 25-3-1969. It is understood that the Delhi Municipal Corporation has recently decided to refer the matter to C.B.I.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

Pending Cases before Mysore High Court

2120. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of cases pending before the Mysore High Court as on 1st April, 1971;

(b) the number out of them which are pending for more than one year; and

(c) whether Government propose to appoint some more Judges to finalise the pending cases in the High Court of Mysore and if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) 18,877 as on 1st January 1971. The figures as on 1st April, 1971 are not readily available.

(b) 7,220.

(c) It is for the State authorities to propose increase in the Judge strength if the existing strength is not considered adequate to cope with the institutions and the pendency. No proposal for such increase in the Judge strength has been received by the Government of India.

Reported observation of Chief Justice of India regarding undermining the prestige of judiciary

2121. SHRI H. M. PATEL : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the views expressed by the Chief Justice of India while inaugurating the Punjab and Haryana High Court Bar Association Conference, as reported in the *Sunday Standard* of 14th March, 1971, deploring the "insidious efforts being made in some quarters to undermine the prestige of the judiciary in the country"; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government in regard thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) Government have seen the Press Report referred to.

(b) Government are not aware of any such attempts being made to undermine the prestige of the judiciary. The independence of judiciary is fully guaranteed by the Constitution.

विद्युत कर्मचारी संघ, मध्य प्रदेश द्वारा ज्ञापन

2122. श्री हुकमचन्द कछबाय : क्या सिबई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को विद्युत कर्मचारी संघ कोरबा (मध्य प्रदेश) से कोई ज्ञापन मिला है जिसमें तापीय बिजली घर, कोरबा के कार्य-करण की उच्चस्तरीय जाँच कराने की माँग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उसमें किन आरोपों का उल्लेख किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्य-वाही की है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत-मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) जी, हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Progress of work of Irrigation Commission

2123. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in the work of the Irrigation Commission so far; and

(b) whether the Commission has been asked to submit any interim report ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Commission has visited Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu & Kashmir, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh, and has held discussions with the State Governments, Heads of Departments, M.Ps. M.L.As. and farmers. Data has been collected from various Central agencies. Replies to Questionnaire received from the States have been examined. The Commission is at present engaged in drafting its Report.

(b) No request has been made to the Commission to submit an interim report as the report is expected to be submitted by the end of the current financial year.

Licence for manufacture of Tractors in collaboration with Japan

2124. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a licence has been given to a firm for manufacture of tractors in collaboration with Japan;

(b) if so, the location of the proposed factory and capital likely to be invested therein;

(c) the estimated annual production and when the tractors manufactured in this factory would come in the market; and

(d) the foreign components of these tractors and the estimated cost at which it would be sold to the individuals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No, Sir. A letter of intent has however been issued on 12-11-1970 for grant of an industrial licence to M/s. Byford Private Ltd., New Delhi for setting up a new industrial undertaking for the manufacture of 'Shibaura' (37 HP) Agricultural tractors in collaboration with a Japanese firm.

(b) The party proposes to set up the factory at village Mohali, near Chandigarh, with a total capital of Rs. 3.55 crores.

(c) Letter of Intent has been granted to the firm for a manufacturing capacity of 6,000 tractors per annum. It is not possible at this stage to say categorically as to when the tractors proposed to be manufactured by the firm will be made available for sale to the public.

(d) They would start manufacture with 50% foreign components in the first year, and will reach as near 100% indigenous manufactures possible in the third year of production. They have, however, estimated that the ex-factory cost of the tractor would be amount Rs. 21,000/-

कमला बालान बाँध, बिहार की प्रगति

2125. श्री रामभगत पासवान : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कोसी बांध के साथ सम्बद्ध कमला बालान बाँध (दरभंगा जिला बिहार) का निर्माण कार्य दारजिया में रुक गया है ;

(ख) क्या जनता ने सरकार से अपील की है कि इस बाँध का बरास्ता तिलकेश्वर दारजिया से अगर घाट तक विस्तार किया जाना चाहिए ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो क्या सरकार का विचार जनता के हित में इस बाँध को शीघ्र पूरा करने का है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). कमला बालान के तटबन्ध दारजिया तक निर्मित हो चुके हैं। सरकार तटबन्धों के विस्तार की लोगों की माँग के प्रति सचेत है। तटबन्धों के विस्तार के लिए व्यवहार्यता रिपोर्ट तैयार करने के लिए अनुसंधान बिहार सरकार द्वारा शुरू कर दिए गए हैं।

बिल्ली बाँध का निर्माण

2126. श्री रामभगत पासवान : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विरोल डिवीजन के दरभंगा जिला (बिहार) में भंठा से रजवा तक बिल्ली बाँध बनाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बाँध को सरकार का कब तक पूरा करने का विचार है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). बिहार सरकार से जानकारी एकत्र की जा रही है और यथा-शीघ्र सभा-पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

चौथी पंच वर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश की नदी जल परियोजनायें

2127. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) योजना आयोग ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में मध्य प्रदेश के लिए किन-किन नदी जल परियोजनाओं को स्वीकृति दी है ;

(ख) उपयुक्त प्रत्येक स्वीकृत परियोजना पर कुल कितनी राशि खर्च किए जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) ऐसी परियोजनाओं की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जिन पर प्रारम्भिक कार्य आरम्भ कर दिया गया है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). मध्य प्रदेश की चौथी योजना में शामिल करने के लिए निम्नलिखित पाच नई स्कीमें योजना आयोग द्वारा स्वीकृत हो गई हैं :

स्कीम का नाम	अनुमानित लागत (लाख रुपये)
1. बारगूर	71.74
2. पुटकानाला	63.53
3. जमनी बाँध	61.26
4. मयाना टेंक	51.40
5. कंवरपुर	98.83

(ग) योजना आयोग ने किन्हीं अन्य परि-योजनाओं पर प्राथमिक अथवा अन्य कार्य प्राधिकृत नहीं किये हैं।

Penalisation of industrialists for shortages due to pilferages in trains

2128. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Industrialists and Small Scale Enterprises are being heavily penalised for the shortages on account of pilferages in the trains and due to delay in settling their claims; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed by Government to redress their grievances ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Plans to prevent floods in Uttar Pradesh

2129. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have recommended to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to make detailed plans to prevent floods in the State; and

(b) if so, the response of the State Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The Central Flood Control Board, at their 15th meeting held in November 1970, had recommended preparation of a comprehensive plan of flood control indicating the priority works, within two years

Accordingly all State Governments including the Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested to prepare their plans by the end of 1972.

(b) The Government of Uttar Pradesh have stated that an estimate of Rs. 93 lakhs has been prepared to carry out necessary surveys and investigations of the various rivers in the State in connection with the preparation of the comprehensive plan and the same is being processed.

नीब लूनाकरण उठाऊ सिंचाई नहर के दोनों ओर के देहातों में पीने के पानी की व्यवस्था

2130. श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या लूनाकरण उठाऊ सिंचाई नहर जो कि राजस्थान नहर की एक शाखा है के दोनों ओर स्थित देहातों के निवासियों की पीने के पानी की समस्या को हल करने के विचार से कोई योजना बनाई गई है ;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उपर्युक्त योजना कब तक पूरी हो जाएगी ; और

(ग) क्या उठाऊ सिंचाई योजना के अन्तर्गत बीकानेर जिले के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों को सिंचाई और पीने के पानी की सुविधाएँ दी जाएंगी ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मन्त्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बैजनाथ कुरील) : (क) और (ख). पीने के वास्ते पानी सप्लाई करने के लिए कोई अलग स्कीम नहीं है। राज्य में प्रचलित पद्धति के अनुसार उन सब ग्रामों को, जो नहर के क्रमान क्षेत्र के अन्तर्गत आते हैं, नहर से पीने का पानी

दिया जाता है। लूनकरणसार बीकानेर लिफ्ट सिंचाई स्कीम के 1972-73 के अन्त तक पूर्ण होने की सम्भावना है।

(ग) इस स्कीम से लूनकरणसार तहसील के 35 ग्राम तथा बीकानेर तहसील के 41 ग्राम लाभान्वित होंगे।

गंगानगर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में
फर्मों को माल डिब्बों के आबंटन
में कथित भेदभाव

2131. श्री पन्ना लाल बारूपाल : क्या
रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के गंगानगर संसदीय निर्वाचन क्षेत्र में किसी फर्म को गत मार्च में श्रीखपुर, केसरी सिंहपुर, कलयामार्कीट और रामगिहपुर मार्कीट में 20 माल डिब्बों के हिसाब से 80 माल डिब्बे अलाट किये गये थे जबकि अन्य व्यापारियों को जिन्होंने इस प्रकार की प्रार्थनाएं की थीं, एक भी माल डिब्बा अलाट नहीं किया गया था ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ? रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं। मार्च, 1971 के अन्त में बीकानेर एण्डल में रामसिंहपुर और श्री विजय नगर स्टेशनों से एक फर्म को सरसों से लदे केवल 6 माल डिब्बों के संचलन के लिए तदर्थ सहायता दी गयी थी क्योंकि फर्म ने उत्तर रेल प्रशासन को लिखा था कि तेल की मिल को बन्द होने से बचाने के लिए उसे संकटकालीन माल डिब्बों का आबंटन किया जाये। अप्रैल, 1971 में इस क्षेत्र के स्टेशनों से चार अन्य

फर्मों को भी सरसों की दुलाई के लिए इसी तरह की तदर्थ सहायता दी गयी थी।

(ख) जब कभी भी किसी विशेष मार्ग के रास्ते माल की बुकिंग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगा रहता है या माल की बुकिंग को लम्बे अरसे तक नियमित करना पड़ता है, तो उद्योगों को बन्द होने से बचाने के लिए उचित मामलों में फर्मों को कुछ माल डिब्बों के संचलन के लिए तदर्थ सहायता दी जाती है।

Commission of theft in station
on North Lakhimpur Railway
Station

2132. SHRI MUHAMMAD SAERIEF :
SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether any enquiry was held into the theft from the office of the Station Master, North Lakhimpur Railway Station on the night of 13th May, 1971; and

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Government Railway Police, North Lakhimpur have registered a case and arrested the Station Master and Assistant Station Master, North Lakhimpur. Departmental action against other delinquent staff is also in progress.

Deployment of additional staff in
Foreign Traffic Accounts Office
Western Railway Delhi

2133. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL :
SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) the justification submitted by the Western Railway, for the develop-

ment of additional staff in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi for the 'increased quantum of work;

(b) the items of work for which staff has been sanctioned; and

(c) the items of work for which staff has not been sanctioned and reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). The Western Railway Administration asked for Railway Board's approval to the creation of 33 clerical posts for the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi and the deployment of surplus staff against the posts to be so created. Their justification covered two aspects—

- (i) increase in quantum of traffic and the resultant increase in the work-load; and
- (ii) additional requirements for the processes connected with simplification and mechanisation of accounting procedures relating to Traffic Accounts.

Keeping in view the need for economy in administrative expenditure and after careful examination and taking in view the overall position, creation of 17 posts only was agreed to; these posts were to be utilised by the Railway Administration for such items of work as were considered necessary.

Re-instatement of Casual Employees of Railways Electrification

2134. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether a large number of casual employees of Railway Electrification who went to jail have not been taken back to duty inspite of the then Railway Minister's orders for re-instatement of all the casual employees;

(b) whether complaints have been received that the controlling officers of Railway Electrification are not re-instating casual employees according to their seniority;

(c) whether the addresses of these casual employees are available in the records of the different subordinate offices; and

(d) if so, the reason for reinstating junior staff ignoring the claim of seniors ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (d). At no stage was a decision taken to re-engage all discharged casual labourers irrespective of availability of work. Due to reduction in work, the Railway Electrification Organisation cannot hold on to as many casual labourers as were in position before the casual labourers went to jail. Those among the discharged casual labourers who were more suitable were taken back displacing outsiders. In some cases juniors presented themselves immediately when they were required for employment. Addresses of casual labourers were not available in some cases.

Reduction in expenditure of Railways

2135. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Railways are considering some proposals by which expenditure on Railways could be reduced;

(b) if so, what are the items on which the expenses would be cut; and

(c) what is the total amount likely to be saved thereby?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) *Adhoc* reductions under ordinary working expenses of the Railways are proposed to be made.

(c) it is too early to give a firm estimate of the saving on this account at this stage.

**Suggestions by Wanchoo Committee
on Railways**

2136. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have examined the suggestions made by Wanchoo Committee on Railways; and

(b) if so, the decisions taken by Government in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The Railway Accidents Inquiry Committee 1968 (Wanchoo Committee) submitted their Report in two parts—first part in November, 1968 and the second and final in August, 1969 respectively.

Part I of the Report was examined in detail and the "Views of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)" on this part of the Report were incorporated in a printed pamphlet, copies of which were circulated along with the Railway Budget

documents in February, 1969. There are in all 229 items in this Part, of which 139 are in the nature of observations and 90 are recommendations. All these recommendations have since been accepted.

Part II of the Report which covers many facets of railway working has also been examined in detail and the "Views of the Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)" on this Part of the Report were incorporated in a printed pamphlet, copies of which were laid on the Table of the House on 24-2-1970. There are in all 500 observations and recommendations contained in this Part of the Report, of which 51 are essentially in the nature of observations and remaining 449 in the nature of recommendations. Of these, 292 recommendations (including 74 which are in conformity with the policy or practice in vogue) have been accepted, another 29 partially accepted and 63 recommendations have not been accepted. The remaining 65 recommendations are being examined as many of these require consultation with other departments or Ministries and others involve a detailed examination of their implications. The examination is being processed and a close watch is being maintained with a view to expediting the finalisation of decisions on these recommendations.

Action, as necessary, on the various items of observations and recommendations in both the parts of the Report along the line of the "Views of the Government" on these has already been initiated and the implementation is being vigorously watched. Several of the accepted recommendations have already been implemented.

**Loss to Railways due to Pilferage of
Goods, Wagon breaking, etc.**

2137. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loss sustained by the Railways on account of pilferage of

parcels and goods during the years 1968-69 and 1969-70.

(b) the amount of loss sustained by the Railways on account of wagon breaking during the same period;

(c) the total loss sustained on account of theft of Railway properties during the said period;

(d) the amount spent during the period on the maintenance of Railway Protection Force for prevention of theft/pilferage/wagon breaking etc; and

(e) the remedial measures adopted by the Railway Administration in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHALYA): (a) The only reliable index for losses sustained by the Railways on account of pilferage is the amount of compensation paid under this head. The amount of compensation paid on account of pilferages during the years 1968-69 & 1969-70 are Rs. 4,33,76,371 and Rs. 4,87,29,403 respectively.

(b) The figures of losses sustained by the Railways on account of wagon breaking are not maintained separately.

(c) The total loss sustained by the Indian Railways on account of theft of Railway properties during the above period is Rs. 32.08 lakhs and Rs. 35.68 lakhs respectively.

(d) The amounts spent on maintenance of Railway Protection Force during the period 1968-69 and 1969-70 was Rs. 10.82 crores and Rs. 11.40 crores respectively.

(e) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library See No. LT. 412/71].

Shifting of Major Law Courts of Manipur to new sites

2139. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Manipur is considering a plan to shift the major Law Courts of Manipur to a new site; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Civil and Sessions Courts are proposed to be shifted to Lamphelpat and a plan has been prepared for this purpose. A site has also been provisionally selected for construction of High Court building as and when this becomes necessary.

Quick disposal of cases in the Law Courts of Manipur.

2140. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any step has been taken to quicken the disposal of cases in the law courts of Manipur; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Instructions have been issued by the Judicial Commissioner directing the District & Sessions Judge to hold a monthly meeting with the Presiding Officers of

the Courts under the administrative control of the Judicial Commissioner to determine ways for early disposal of old cases. The District and Sessions Judge has been directed to submit a monthly statement in respect of each Sessions case and time taken in its investigation, committal proceeding and trial. Such statements are personally examined by the Judicial Commissioner and if any officer is found to have committed laxity, report is called for from the Presiding Officer and where necessary, suggestions are made for guidance in future. In FIR cases, the Inspector General of Police has been advised to instruct the investigation officers to submit the charge sheets within a reasonable time from the registration of the case. The Judicial Commissioner personally inspected all the Courts under his administrative control and issued necessary instructions on the basis of the lacuna found during inspections as to how to avoid adjournments and expedite disposal of the cases. As a result of steps taken by the Judicial Commissioner, the figures of old pending cases have considerably come down. Pending cases in the Court of Judicial Commissioner have come down from 397 on 30-4-1969 to 214 on 30-4-1971. Similarly, during the above period pending cases in the Court of District and Sessions Judge have come down from 180 to 141, in the Court of Additional District & Sessions Judge from 166 to 94, in the Court of Sub-Judge from 395 to 186 and in the Court of the five Munsiff Magistrates from 1140 to 633.

**Setting up of Industries based on
Forest products in Manipur**

2141. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state whether Government have taken up any measures to establish suitable industries from forest products of Manipur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : In the Annual Plan for 1971-72,

a scheme for setting up of a paper mill based on pine and bamboo resources in the Union Territory of Manipur was suggested by the Manipur Administration. This was considered by the Working Group for Large and Medium Industries in the Planning Commission which recommended that a forest survey was necessary to fully prove the availability of forest resources for the project. A token provision for the scheme has been made for preparing a feasibility report after completion of the forest survey.

**Extension of Railway lines upto Jiribam
Sub-Division of Manipur**

2142. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to extend Railway lines from a convenient station in Cachar upto Jiribam Sub-division of Manipur; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Applications for Licence for manu-
facture of Auto-cycles**

2143. SHRI S. N. MISHRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of applications for licence for manufacture of auto-cycles received in his Ministry during the last three years;

(b) whether any licence for manufacture of auto-cycles has been granted to any firm; and

(c) if so, the name of the firm, the place where auto-cycles will be manufactured and the cost estimate of the Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) The following applications were received for the manufacture of auto-cycles since 1968 :

1. M/s. Madras Machine Tool Manufacturers Ltd., Coimbatore. They submitted their application in November 1969 for setting up a new unit at Coimbatore for manufacture 3,600 auto-cycles per annum. They later on withdrew their application.
2. M/s. Pradeep Industries, New Delhi. They submitted their application in January, 1970 for

setting up a new unit at Palwal in Haryana for the manufacture 10,000 auto cycles per annum. Since the application was not covered under the provisions of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, they were advised to approach the concerned authority and their application was therefore treated as withdrawn.

3. M/s. Kanpur Industrial Cooperative Society Ltd., Kanpur. They submitted a composite scheme for the manufacture of scooters as well as auto-cycles in January, 1970. As their scheme was not properly conceived, it has been rejected.

(b) and (c). The following firms have been granted industrial licences for the manufacture of auto-cycles with an annual capacity of 50,000 units each during the last three years:—

Name of the party	Date of issue of industrial licence	Location	Cost of project as indicated by the firm in their application
Rs. in lakhs			
1. M/s. Laxmi Auto Cycles Ltd., Madras	10-3-69	Dandakaranya in Orissa	31.00
2. M/s. Sen & Pandit Private Ltd., Calcutta.	6-2-70	Calcutta in West Bengal	235.00
3. M/s. Atlas Cycle Industries, Sonapat (Haryana)	10-12-70	Sonapat in Haryana	49.00

In addition, two more parties mentioned below have been granted letters of intent for the manufacture of Auto-cycles with an annual capacity of 50,000 Nos. each:

Name of the Party	Date of issue of Letter of Intent	Location	Cost of project as indicated by the firm in their application
			Rs. in lakhs.
1. M/s. Hindustan Steel Products, New Delhi.	17-1-67	Ghaziabad in U.P.	33.00
2. M/s. J. J. Industrial Corporation, Calcutta	17-1-67	Ranchi in Bihar	37.00

As soon as they fulfil the conditions of the letter of intent, they will also be granted industrial licences.

Per capita production and consumption of power in states

2144. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* power production in the country and *per capita* consumption of power in each State as on the 31st March 1971; and

(b) the names of new power projects taken up during the last three years, (State-wise) ?

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) :
(a) The *per capita* production in the country for 1970-71 is estimated at 109 kwh.

The *per capita* power consumption in each State is given in the table below :

Name of State	Per capita consumption (kwh)
Andhra Pradesh	... 52
Assam	... 21
Bihar	... 68
Gujarat	... 135
Haryana	... 93
Himachal Pradesh	... 18
Jammu & Kashmir	... 41
Kerala	... 71
Madhya Pradesh	... 57
Maharashtra	... 153
Mysore	... 91
Nagaland	... 6
Orissa	... 94
Punjab	... 159
Rajasthan	... 45
Tamil Nadu	... 128
Uttar Pradesh	... 53
West Bengal	... 118

Delhi	...	273
Chandigarh	...	223
Manipur	...	5
Pondicherry	...	185
Tripura	...	1
All India	...	87

(b) A statement showing new projects taken up during the last three years is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library See. No. LT-413/71*]

All India Cadre for District and Sessions Judges

2145. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to form an All India Cadre for District and Sessions Judges ; and

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-State transfer of Judges of High Courts

2146 SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating Inter-State transfer of Judges of High Courts ;

(b) if so, whether any scheme has been drafted for the purpose ; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be given effect to ?

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. GOKHALE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Complaints against officials regarding issue of Industrial Licences

2147. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether serious complaints have been made against the Officials responsible for Industrial Licensing and no Committee Officials, or otherwise, have been appointed to investigate about such loopholes and conduct ; and

(b) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee of the Members of Parliament to look into the complaints made about the licensing of Industrial Development concerns ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) No serious complaints against any individual Officials responsible for industrial licensing has been received lately. As and when complaints are received about delay or discrimination in the processing of licensing applications, the matter is always enquired into and grievances, if any, redressed.

(b) Does not arise.

Railway line Linking Tarakeswar and Bankura Via Arambagh

2148. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any

plan to open new Railway line linking Tarakeswar and Bankura via Arambagh ; and

(b) if so, the time to be taken for implementing the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

**Breaking of seals of Goods Wagons
on Gorakhpur to Nautanwa
Branch Line**

2149. PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of occasions when seals of Railway goods wagons had been broken and goods stolen during the last two years on Gorakhpur to Nautanwa Branch Line ;

(b) the amount of money paid as compensation claims, on each occasion ; and

(c) in how many cases the thieves were arrested and convicted ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Two cases in 1969-70 and three cases in 1970-71 of thefts from wagons in yards and running trains were reported in this sections ;

(b) The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the House.

(c) No arrests have been made.

Shortage of Raw Materials in Industry

2150. SHRI S. R. DAMANI :
SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government have under taken a study to identify industrial raw materials, components and other consumer items which are in acute short supply ;

(b) if so, the nature of the studies made and the items so identified ; and

(c) the steps taken either to increase their internal production or to import them in order to meet the demand fully ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The supply position in respect of industrial requirements is kept in constant review. Whenever any serious shortage comes to or is brought to the notice of Government steps are taken to overcome the shortages. Recently, for instance, applications for grant of industrial licences have been invited in respect of 123 items which are currently in short supply. Another 121 items, in which technological gaps exist at present, have also been identified and publicised. In addition, the licensing registration policy of the Government has been substantially liberalised and the banned list for industrial licensing has been done away with so that production and supply of industrial goods might not suffer.

Further, a Standing Inter-departmental Committee meets periodically to review the import policy concerning the import of industrial raw materials and components etc. The import policy for 1971-72 contains special provision for the import of items which are in world shortage. Industries with long delivery dates of supply of raw materials arising from world

shortage have been permitted to apply for their import requirements over a period longer than six months at a time. The policy also provides for review of entitlement of Actual Users. The cases of Actual users in which it is established that the operation of the existing import policy creates undue hardship and is likely to affect industrial development is considered for imports by a Special Committee under the Chief Controller of Imports and Exports.

**Applications for setting up of Industries
in Backward Areas**

2151. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received during 1970-71 for starting industries in backward areas and for which items ;

(b) the number out of them approved and for which items ;

(c) whether any party or parties asked for special concessions or relaxations and if so, Government's reaction thereto ; and

(d) the number of applications rejected and the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a), (b) and (d). Separate statistics of applications on area-wise or district-wise basis are not maintained at present. Such figures are maintained on a State-wise basis only.

(c) The applications for industrial licences are dealt with in the various Ministries Departments concerned. It is likely that some the applicants may have approached the Ministries/Departments

concerned, for certain concessions or relaxations. Such requests are dealt with on merits as and when they arise. However, data in this regard is not collected and maintained in any central place.

Profit or Loss resulting from Departmental Catering Service on Railways

2152. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the profit or loss resulting from the departmental catering service on the Railways during 1970-71 and how it compares with the previous two years' working ;

(b) whether complaints have been received about the large-scale pilferage and the poor service rendered ; and

(c) the action taken to improve the quality of service ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The profits earned by the Departmental Catering units on Indian Railways during the year 1970-71 amounted to Rs. 26.12 lakhs approximately, as compared with profits of Rs. 23.42 lakhs and Rs. 20.61 lakhs earned during 1968-69 and 1969-70 respectively.

(b) There have been no complaints about large scale pilferage in the Departmental Catering but some complaints have been received about poor quality of service.

(c) Some of the measures taken to improve quality of service include tightening up of supervision in regard to purchase and supply of good quality raw materials, laying down proper schedules for preparations, training of catering staff in the culinary art in Departmentally managed units and ensuring general cleanliness arrangements.

उत्तर प्रदेश में सिंचाई और विद्युत प्रजनन योजना का बनाया जाना

2153. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान और चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में अब तक उत्तर प्रदेश के लिए बनाई गई बड़ी, मध्य दर्जे की और छोटी सिंचाई और विद्युत-जनन योजनाओं के सम्बन्ध में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) इन योजनाओं पर कितनी राशि खर्च की गई है और इनसे कितने एकड़ भूमि में सिंचाई होती है और कितनी बिजली पैदा होती

(ग) उत्तर प्रदेश तथा अन्य राज्यों में इस प्रकार के किए गये निर्माण कार्यों के तुलनात्मक आंकड़े क्या हैं ; और

(घ) यदि उत्तर प्रदेश के इस क्षेत्र में पर्याप्त प्रगति नहीं हुई है तो इस स्थिति में सुधार करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है या करने का विचार है ;

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमन्त्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : (क) से (ग). तीसरी योजना और 1966-69 की वार्षिक योजनाओं में और चौथी योजना के शुरू के दो वर्षों में विभिन्न राज्यों के वृहत् और मध्यम सिंचाई सेक्टर और विद्युत सेक्टर के कार्यक्रमों के परीक्षण और लाभ सभा पटल पर रखे गये चार विवरणों में दिये जाते हैं [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिये गये]। देखिए संख्या LT-413/71]।

कृषि मंत्रालय द्वारा संचालित लघु सिंचाई के संबंध में इसी तरह की सूचना, जहाँ तक उपलब्ध हो सकी है, सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण पाँच और छः में दी जाती है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिये गए]। देखिए संख्या 414/71]।

(घ) सिंचाई और विद्युत राज्यों के विषय हैं और इसके लिए धन की व्यवस्था राज्य सरकारों द्वारा उनकी वार्षिक योजनाओं के ढाँचे के भीतर ही की जाती है। राज्य सरकारों से जिसमें उत्तर प्रदेश भी है यह आग्रह किया गया है कि इन प्रमुख सेक्टरों में यथासम्भव अधिक से अधिक प्रतिरिक्त परिचय्य किया जाए।

भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड,
हरिद्वार में स्थानीय लोगों को
रोजगार दिया जाना

2154. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत हेवी इलेक्ट्रिकल्स लिमिटेड में कार्य करने वाले विभिन्न ग्रेडों के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है और उनके वेतनमान क्या हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि इस सरकारी उपक्रम में 50) रुपये से अधिक वेतन वाले अधिकतम पदों पर स्थाई लोगों की अथवा निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को हो नियुक्त किया जाए, वित्त मंत्रालय (ब्यूरो प्राक पब्लिक एंटरप्राइज) के आदेशों का पालन किया जा रहा है ; और

(ग) भारत इलेक्ट्रिकल्स के कर्मचारियों में ऐसे पदों पर स्थानीय लोगों और निकटवर्ती क्षेत्रों के निवासियों की प्रतिशतता क्या है

जिनके बैसनमान 500 रुपये प्रति मास से अधिक नहीं हैं ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रणालय में रख दिया गया। देखिए संख्या LT-415/71]

(ख) जी, हाँ।

(ग) लगभग 80 प्रतिशत।

ग्वालियर स्थित कैरिज एण्ड वैन वर्कशाप द्वारा छोटी लाइन के तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्री डिब्बों का निर्माण

2156. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे की ग्वालियर स्थित कैरिज एण्ड वैन वर्कशाप के कर्मचारियों ने रेलवे सप्ताह के दौरान अपने द्वारा निर्मित तीसरी श्रेणी के यात्री डिब्बों को चलाया था।

(ख) इसके निर्माण में कर्मचारियों को कितना समय लगा था और उसकी उत्पादन लागत क्या है ; और

(ग) इसके निर्माताओं को किस प्रकार के पुरस्कार दिए गए ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) : (क) कोई नए डिब्बे का निर्माण नहीं किया गया था, बल्कि अकस्मात् जल गए एक वर्तमान डिब्बे की भारी मरम्मत कर के उसे लाइन पर फिर से चलाने योग्य बना दिया गया था।

(ख) डिब्बे को लाइन पर फिर से चलाने

के योग्य बनाने के लिए अपेक्षित मरम्मत के काम में लगभग 4 महीने का समय लगा और मरम्मत की लागत लगभग 11,500 रुपये आयी।

(ग) फोरमैन और बढई को क्रमशः 40 रुपए और 20 रु० का नकद पुरस्कार दिया गया क्योंकि इन्होंने डिब्बे की मरम्मत करके, उसे लाइन पर फिर से चलाने के योग्य बनाने में अपनी उत्कृष्ट सूझबूझ और योग्यता का परिचय दिया था और इस सम्बन्ध में अन्य कर्मचारियों ने जो अच्छे काम किए, उसके लिए उन्हें प्रशंसा पत्र दिए गए।

उत्तर प्रदेश में ट्रेक्टर कारखाना

2157. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :
श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी :

क्या औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के किस जिले में ट्रेक्टर कारखाना स्थापित किया जा रहा है :

(ख) उक्त कारखाने में प्रतिवर्ष कितने ट्रेक्टरों का निर्माण किए जाने की सम्भावना है और कारखाने के कब तक चालू हो जाने की सम्भावना है ;

(ग) उक्त कारखाना सरकारी क्षेत्र में होगा क्या गैर-सरकारी क्षेत्र में ; और

(घ) केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा राज्य सरकार को कितनी राशि की वित्तीय सहायता दिए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मन्त्रालय में उप-सचिव (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश के जिलों में जैसा कि प्रत्येक के नाम के सामने दिया गया है ट्रैक्टर के कारखानों को स्थापित करने के लिये निम्नलिखित एककों को लाइसेंस स्वीकृत दी गई हैं :—

ट्रैक्टर बनाने वाले एकक का नाम	कृषि के ट्रैक्टर का मेक, माडल तथा वार्षिक क्षमता	स्थापना स्थल तथा जिला
1	2	3

(क) जारी किये गये औद्योगिक लाइसेंस

मे० हर्ष ट्रैक्टर लि०, नई दिल्ली	डी०टी-14बी/टी 25 (25 आ०श०) 10,000 संख्या	लोनो (गाजियाबाद)
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(ख) जारी किये गये आशयपत्र

1. मे० आटोमोबाइल प्रोडक्ट्स आफ इण्डिया लि०, बम्बई	लेलैंड-नफील्ड-154 (20 आ०श०) 5,000 संख्या	जिला प्रताप गढ़ ।
2. मे० प्रीमियर इरिगेशन इक्विपमेंट	'डेविड ब्रान' (55 आ०श०) 5,000 संख्या	शाहाबाद (गाजियाबाद)
3. मे० लारसेन एण्ड टर्बो लि०, बम्बई ।	'जान डीयर' (52 से 82 आ०श०) 6,000 संख्या	बंदी

मे० हर्ष ट्रैक्टर लि०, नई दिल्ली ने जिन्हें 10,000 ट्रैक्टर प्रतिवर्ष बनाने के लिये 9.2.1971 को लाइसेंस दिया गया है, यह बताया है कि वे आगामी वर्ष 1972 में

उत्पादन प्रारम्भ कर देंगे। अन्य एककों में 1972 में उत्पादन होने की सम्भावना नहीं है।

(ग) सभी उपर्युक्त एकक गैर सरकारी

क्षेत्र में होंगे।

(घ) उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य की सरकार ने ट्रेक्टर कारखाने के लिये अब तक किसी वित्तीय सहायता की मांग नहीं की है।

मध्य प्रदेश में नई रेलवे लाइनें

2158. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा :

क्या रेल मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश में बिछाई गई नई रेलवे लाइनों का व्यौरा क्या है तथा उनकी लम्बाई

कितनी है ; और

(ख) राज्य में वर्ष 1971-72 में बिछाई जाने वाली नई रेलवे लाइनों का और छोटी मीटर गेज लाइनों से बड़ी लाइनों में बदली जाने वाली लाइनों का व्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मन्त्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) रेलवे विकास का कार्यक्रम किसी राज्यवार या क्षेत्रवार आधार पर नहीं बल्कि राष्ट्रीय हित में समग्र विकास की दृष्टि से तैयार किया जाता है। फिर भी, भोवरा-सिंगरौली लाइन, जिसकी कुल लम्बाई 57.56 कि० मी० है, का 19.89 कि० मी० भाग मध्य प्रदेश में पड़ता है जिसे 30-4-1971 को यातायात के लिए खोल दिया गया था। इसके अलावा निम्न-लिखित लाइनें बनायी जा रही हैं :

विवरण	आमान	लम्बाई (कि० मी० में)	पूरी होने की निर्धारित तारीख
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. मोरवा (सिंगरौली) कटनी	बड़ी लाइन	254.00	मार्च, 1972
2. गुना-मक्सी	बड़ी लाइन	192.22	जुलाई, 1973

(ख) 1971-72 में राज्य में कोई नयी लाइन बनाने या आमान परिवर्तन का काम शुरू करने का विचार नहीं है। फिर भी नयी लाइनों के सर्वेक्षण/आमान परिवर्तन का जो काम चालू/प्रस्तावित है, उन पर काम शुरू करने का कार्यक्रम इस प्रकार है :

I. चालू काम :

(i) ढल्ली राजहरा—दांतिवाड़ा/जगदल

पुर।

रेलसम्पर्क—1965-66 के अध्ययन दल द्वारा दी गयी रिपोर्ट की व्यवहारिकता और लागत का पुनर्मूल्यांकन।

(ii) रायपुर—धमतारी छोटी लाइन खंड का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव-यातायात सर्वेक्षण।

II. 1971-72 में किया जाने वाला प्रस्तावित सर्वेक्षण

सतपुड़ा छोटी लाइन रेल प्रणाली के उत्तरी खंड का बड़ी लाइन में बदलाव-यातायात सर्वेक्षण।

Legal Aid to Lower Income Group People

2159. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA :
SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI :

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that seeking legal justice is a costly affair under the present conditions, particularly for lower income group people ;

(b) whether Government propose to ensure exemption from court fees or stamp duties, free provision of lawyers and certified copies etc. to all those owing less than 2½ acres of irrigated and 5 acres of non-irrigated land and to all those families having an annual income of less than Rs. 1500; and

(c) if so, main feature of the scheme in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):
(a) Government, are aware that in some cases difficulty is experienced by lower income group people while seeking justice on account of paucity of funds.

(b) and (c). There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Central Government. However, some provisions have been made in the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970 with a view to providing legal aid to the poor through the agency of the Bar Council of India and the State Bar Councils.

Setting up of New Unit by H.M.T.

2160. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., (Bangalore) has planned to set up five more units by 1973-74;

(b) if so, the particulars of the units and likely investment therein ; and

(c) the number of persons likely to be employed thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) and (b). Hindustan Machine Tools contemplate six new projects during the IV Plan period. The names, location of the projects and the estimated investment thereon are as under :

Name of the Project & location	Investment (Rs. lakhs)
1. Bangalore Watch Factory expansion	366
2. Srinagar Watch Factory	425
3. Tractor Project, Pinjore	491
4. Printing Machinery Project, Kalamassery	330
5. Metal forming presses, Hyderabad	330
6. Plastic Injection Moulding Machine Project, Bangalore, (non-plan)	105

(c) The total number of persons estimated to be employed additionally at full production in respect of all the new projects excluding tractor project would be approximately 3,720. The total number of personnel estimated to be employed additionally in full production, in respect of the tractor project, will only be known after Detailed Project Report is completed.

**Seniority of Clerks Grade II Workshop
Accounts Office, Dohad
(Western Railway)**

2161. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he had received a representation regarding wrong fixation of the seniority of the Clerks grade II of the Workshop Accounts Office, Western Railway, Dohad on 22nd/25th July, 1970; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Two representations dated 30.6.70 from two employees of the Workshop Accounts Office, Dohad addressed to the Secretary, Railways Board, were received on 2.7.70 regarding wrong fixation of their seniority. These were examined and their seniority fixed appropriately.

**Arrears of House Rent Allowance
to Staff at Bajuva, Gujarat
Refinery Siding etc.**

2162. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the payment of arrears regarding House Rent Allowance to the staff working at Bajuva Gujarat Refinery Siding, Fertilizer siding etc. has since been made ; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the delay and the steps taken by Government for arranging payment to the staff ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) Yes.
(b) Does not arise.

**Complaints against A.P.O.I. and others
Ajmer Division**

2163. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN:
SHRI B. K. MODAK :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of complaint against the Assistant Personnel Officer, I, Divisional Superintendent's Office, Dy. C.A.O. (TA) and A.A.O. (General) Western Railway, Ajmer regarding anti-labour attitude and misappropriations were brought out by the organised labour in certain posters during the months of January and February, 1971; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabh.

**Control of flood in Lower Damodar
Region of West Bengal**

2164. DR. SARADISH ROY : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Irrigation Department has finalised a scheme for the control of flood in Lower Damodar region of West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the main feature of the scheme and when it will be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) and (b). The Government of West Bengal have planned a comprehensive scheme for flood control and drainage improvement in the Lower Damodar area and have prepared a detailed report for phase I of the scheme estimated to cost Rs. 6.8 crores, which envisages the following main works :

- (i) Resectioning of the Amta Channel for a length of about 50 Km from the outfall of Madaria khal in Amta upto the river Hooghly to accommodate the drainage of the entire local basins on its left bank ;
- (ii) Construction of an outfall sluice on the Amta channel for preventing the tidal influx ;
- (iii) Closing the off take of the Amta channel near Beguahana by 3 Km long embankment ;
- (iv) Excavation of the drainage channels such as Madaria, Dekatia, Guzarpur, Gaighata, Chesopati, Bainam, Dewantala etc., and construction of allied works.

The scheme has been approved by the Planning Commission. The Government of West Bengal have made a provision of Rs. 1.40 crores for this scheme in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan. The scheme has already been taken up for execution by the State Government:

Promotion of Clerks Grade I against Reserved Quota in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi (Western Railway)

2165. **SHRI R. P. DAS :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2142 on the 24th November, 1970 regarding promotion of Clerks Grade

I against reserved quota in Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi and state the details of instructions issued on the subject ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) As already stated in reply to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2142 on 24th November, 1970, the Railway Administration was advised on 17th November, 1970 that the Railway Board had examined the case and decided that three employees, Sarvashri D. P. Mathur, D. B. Datt and T. D. Chhabra, were not eligible for promotion and payment of arrears against the upgraded posts with effect from 1.4.1956, because the additional vacancies that occurred on 1.4.1956 in the Accounts Department, had already been correctly filled.

Supply of Winter Uniforms to class IV Employees (Northern Railway)

2166. **SHRI R. P. DAS :** Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether class IV employees working on the Western Railway are supplied winter uniforms after three years while on the Northern Railway and other Zonal Railways the winter uniforms are supplied after two years; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this discrimination and the steps taken to remove the disparity ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) and (b). In terms of the orders in force on the Railways, the periodicity of supply of uniforms to class IV employees, vary from Railway to Railway and from category to category.

The entire question of supply of uniforms to the various categories of Railway staff as a result of the recommendations of the Uniforms Committee, 1970 is under examination and the decision taken will meet the requirement.

**Adverse effect of setting up of barrage
over Kosi, Gandak, Sarju and
Ghagra on Farrakka
Barrage**

2167. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the fact that the implementation of the schemes to set up barrage over the Kosi, Gandak, Sarju and the Ghagra and the Rihand dam in West Bengal will leave no water for Farrakka Barrage; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). No reduction in the benefits envisaged under the Farrakka Barrage Project as sanctioned would occur by the implementation of these projects in the Basin.

**Overbridge at Railway Crossing of
National Highway No. 10 at
Hissar**

2168. SHRI MANI RAM GODARA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any overbridge on the Railway Crossing at National Highway No. 10, at Hissar has been sanctioned; and

(b) how long it will take to complete the over-bridge ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. The work for provision of road overbridge in replacement of the existing level crossing at

Hissar has been included in the Railway's Works Programme for 1971-72.

(b) The estimate for the work has been submitted to the State Government for acceptance of their share of the cost. As soon as necessary formalities are completed, railway would sanction the estimate and plan execution of their portion of the work on the bridge proper so as to complete the same simultaneously with the approaches which are to be constructed by the State Government.

**Recognised Associations engaged
in forward trading**

2169. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the recognised Associations in the country conducting forward trading; and

(b) the names of the commodities in which forward trading is allowed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library Sec. No. LT-416/71.*]

**Rail link between Bikaner and Barmer
via Jaisalmer**

2170. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any scheme under Government's consideration to provide rail link between Bikaner and Barmer via Jaisalmer; and

(b) if so, the time by which it will be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Congestion at Delhi Railway Station on account of heavy summer exodus

2171. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether great inconvenience is being faced by passengers due to congestion at Delhi Railway Station on account of heavy summer exodus from the Capital; and

(b) if so, the arrangement so far made by his Ministry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes, there is heavy rush at Delhi Jn. station at present due to the summer exodus.

(b) The following steps have been taken to clear the current summer rush :

(i) 50 special trains have been run upto 31-5-1971 and 17 more are proposed to be run during June, 1971.

(ii) Extra coaches are attached on important trains leaving Delhi and New Delhi.

(iii) Two extra counters have been opened at Delhi station and 3 at New Delhi station.

(iv) The staff strength in Booking and Reservation offices at Delhi and New Delhi has been augmented by posting additional hands.

(v) Regular and surprise checks are being conducted with a view to

tightening up of supervision on booking and reservation offices to ensure proper system of reservation and issue of tickets.

Approved duty roster for Commercial Clerks at New Delhi Station (Northern Railway)

2172. SHRIPRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Commercial Clerks are working at some big Railway Stations without approved Duty Roster or Duty list;

(b) whether New Delhi Railway Station is one of them; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Appointment of a qualified Secretary in National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd., New Delhi

2173. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry had asked the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, in February, 1968 to appoint a qualified Secretary as required by the Department of Company Affairs;

(b) if so, whether any such qualified Company Secretary has been appointed by the National Industrial Development Corporation Limited so far; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) to (c). The instructions issued by this Ministry in 1968 to all the Public Sector Undertakings under the charge of this Ministry were to the effect that in making appointments of Secretaries in future special consideration should be given to candidates who are qualified Secretaries. The present Secretary of the NIDC was appointed in the year 1965 before the issue of the general instructions.

Amenities in Sweepers' Colony at Kharagpur Railway Town.

2174. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Sweepers Colony in the Kharagpur Railway Town has been provided with all the necessary amenities;

(b) if not, whether Government have any plan to provide them with essential amenities like light, water and educational facilities in this Colony; and

(c) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) All the necessary amenities are available in the 5 Sweeper colonies at Kharagpur settlement excepting one colony near Durga Mandir, where electric lights in individual units have not yet been provided.

(b) In the Colony near Durga Mandir, where individual units do not have lights, 30% are being provided in the current year and balance will be programmed in future years according to availability of funds. Primary schools are located in all the settlements at Kharagpur. Near Durga Mandir Colony, Higher Secondary schools for girls as well as boys also exist.

(c) As in (b)-above.

Vacancies of Safaiwalas in Foreign Traffic Account Office, Delhi (Western Railway)

2175. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether some vacancies of Safaiwalas exist in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Delhi; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to fill up the vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion of Clerks who passed Appendix II-A Examination

2176. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) the total number of Clerks in the Accounts Department who have passed the Appendix II-A examination and are awaiting promotion on each Zonal Railway ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for their promotion in the higher grades ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA):

(a) Central	139
Eastern	411
Northern	243
North Eastern	274
Northeast Frontier	16
Southern	429
South Eastern	296
South Central	145
Western	446

(b) The Appendix II-A qualified Clerks Grade II are promoted as Clerks Grade I according to the quota of vacancies reserved for them as and when such vacancies arise.

Floods in West Bengal and Relief Operations

2177. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the total loss sustained by the people of West Bengal due to floods in the year 1970 ; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to assist the victims of flood ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) According to the assessment made by the Government of West Bengal, the total damage due to floods in the State during the year 1970, was Rs. 87 crores. Out of this, the damage to crops, houses and public utilities was assessed as Rs. 61 crores, Rs. 11 crores and Rs 15 crores respectively.

(b) The Government of West Bengal carried out rescue and relief operations in the flood affected areas, obtaining the assistance of the army authorities wherever necessary. Assistance given by the State Government to the flood victims included, sanction of gratuitous relief, house building loans, test relief works, rehabilitation assistance to non-agriculturist families, supply of medicines, provision of drinking water, book grants, remission of fees, cattle purchase loans, taccavi loans etc.

The Central Government gave financial assistance of Rs. 18.91 crores, to the State

Government towards flood relief expenditure during 1970-71, based on the recommendations of the Central Team, which made an assessment of the flood damage and extent of relief measures in the State during the 1970 floods. In addition, the Central Government gave Rs. 5 crores to West Bengal Government, as short-term loan for the purchase of seeds, fertilisers, etc.

Running of Trains with Diesel Engines in Kerala

2178. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to use diesel engines for running trains in Kerala ; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). A large number of goods trains and three Mail/Express trains running into Kerala are already dieselised. More trains are programmed to be dieselised in Kerala during the Fourth Plan as part of a phased programme for dieselisation. The allotment of diesel locomotives will depend upon their availability and the relative operating requirements for the various sections.

Book value of Light Railways

2179. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the present book value of the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railways owned and controlled by M/s. Martin Burn and Company ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : The Howrah-Amta Light Railway is owned by the

Howrah-Amta Light Railway Company Limited. Similarly the Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway is owned by the Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway Company Limited. As per the published Balance Sheets as at 31-3-70, of these Companies, Martin Burn

Ltd. are the Secretaries to these Companies.

In the published Balance Sheets the assets and liabilities of these Railway Companies are shown as under:—

Howrah-Amta Light Railway

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital	26,00,000	Fixed Assets	48,84,197
Reserve & Surplus	2,92,116	Investments	67,313
Loans	10,91,407	Current Assets, Loans & Advances	20,34,006
Interest accrued	65,129		
Current Liabilities and Provisions	29,36,864		
	69,85,516		69,85,516

Howrah-Sheakhala Light Railway

Liabilities	Rs.	Assets	Rs.
Share Capital	6,00,000	Fixed Assets	13,64,168
Reserve & Surplus	3,38,108	Current Assets, loans & Advances	1,00,966
Current liabilities & provisions	5,27,026		
	14,65,134		14,65,134

New investment in industries in West Bengal

2180. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of new investment in West Bengal (industry-wise) during 1969-70 and 1970-71 (month wise) and during the

first month of the current year; and

(b) the factors responsible for increase or decrease in investment in each case ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Details of new investment actually made in West Bengal

(industry-wise) during 1969-70 and 1970-71 are not available. However, some information about estimated investments which

is limited to letters of intent issued for industrial projects in West Bengal as from May 1970 onwards is given below:—

Month	Industry	Investment (Rs. in lakhs)
May, 1970	Glass Bottles	12.75
June, 1970	Potentiometer	85.20
July, 1970	Baby Food, Aerial, rope way	71.00
August, 1970	Aluminium, Card Staves, Aerodrome Runway Lamps	0.38
November, 1970	Industrial Furnace	Not available
December, 1970	G.L.S. Lamps	17.11
January, 1971	Truck mounted cranes, Disc Tumbler, Locking Devices, Door Lock Remote Control and Window Regulators.	7.00
February, 1971	Industrial X-Ray Machines Record Playing Equipment	6.15
March, 1971	Stereo Cartridges, Automatic Train Control Equipment, Agricultural Tractors, Pulp and Paper	254.64
April, 1971	OTS Cans General line containers, Vision Sighting Equipment, Band change switches, Hacksaw Blades, Recorders and Indicators, Scooters.	207.75
TOTAL :		66.198

Generally during 1969, 1970, a number of factors, including recession in certain industrial sectors, shortage of raw materials, strikes and lock-outs, and difficult labour-management relations have contri-

buted towards slowing down of industrial growth in West Bengal.

Going by the figures of the number of letters of intent issued up to April, 1971,

and the number of licences granted as compared to the previous year, 1970, the industrial situation appears to be picking up.

Generation of power by the recently developed 'Gas Producer'

2181. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether India's entire power needs can be met and there would even be a surplus capacity if the "Gas Producer" recently developed is used for generation of power;

(b) if so, the particulars of the 'gas producer' developed; and

(c) whether Government have made study of the process and if so, the result thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). Gas producer plants have been in use in the past for feeding gas engine driven generating sets, but have not proved economical. Power generation from producer gas obtained from burning coal has also not proved economical when compared with large modern coal burning stations. Techniques of underground gassification of low grade coal are being developed in recent years in some countries. These may be of significance for India when developed sufficiently. Presently, these are uneconomical for Indian conditions.

Quota for allotment of quarters to staff of Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi (Western Railway)

2182. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether question of fixation of the quota for allotment of quarters to

the staff of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Delhi by the Northern Railway is under examination ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). The matter is under examination and a decision is likely to be taken shortly.

Pending applications for licences letters of intent from Madhya Pradesh

2183. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI: DR. LAXMINARAIN PANDEY:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications pending with the Government of India for granting licences/letters of intent for setting up of industries in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the reasons for the pendency of these applications; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD)

(a) During the last three years i.e. 1968, 1969 and 1970, in all 63 applications for the setting up of New Industrial Undertakings in Madhya Pradesh were received. Of these applications, licences have been issued in 3 cases and letters of intent in 7 cases. 23 applications have been rejected and 4 have otherwise been disposed of. The remaining 26 applications are under consideration. Besides, 13 such applications received during the current

year (upto 30th April) are also under consideration.

(b) and (c). Consideration of industrial licence applications necessitates fairly detailed examination of various aspects of the proposals and the disposal of particular applications is often delayed due to various factors. In some of these cases, the applications did not provide all necessary particulars and additional information had to be obtained. In certain other cases, policy decisions on the industry as a whole had to be arrived at. It is difficult to indicate precisely the time by which the pending applications will be disposed of. However, Government are conscious of the need for expeditious disposal of all licence applications and it is being sought to ensure that, as far as possible, decisions on licence applications are taken within 3 months of receipt of application or receipt of full information from the applicant party, whichever is later.

**Delay in Completion of Jarau-Harabhangi
Irrigation Project, Orissa**

2184. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 'Jarau Harabhangi' Irrigation Project in Ganjam District in the State of Orissa was included in the Third Five year Plan and whether the same is under investigation;

(b) the reasons for its non-inclusion in the Fourth Five Year Plan;

(c) whether Government had received the first report in 1963 and second report in 1967 relating to the 'Jarau-Harabhangi' Irrigation Project; if so, the reasons for not taking up the work this year; and

(d) when the Project will be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) to (d). A preliminary report on the Jarau Harabhangi Scheme was received by the Central Water & Power Commission in 1964. It was suggested to the State engineers that detailed investigations might be carried out. In June 1967, the Union Minister of Irrigation and Power inspected the site and suggested that an alternative site for the dam, a spillway and water conductor system might be investigated with a view to economising on the cost of the scheme. It is reported by the State Government that these investigations are still in progress.

The project can be considered for inclusion in the developmental plans of Orissa after the project report, based on detailed investigations, is received from the State Government.

**Payment of Honorarium to Staff of
Foreign Traffic Accounts Office,
Delhi and Traffic Accounts
Office, Ajmer**

2185. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the work regarding extraction of branch line earnings for the year 1969-70 was done by the staff of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi and Traffic Accounts Office at Ajmer on honorarium basis;

(b) if so, whether the honorarium has since been paid to the staff; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay and when its payment will be made ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes

(b) No.

(c) The information compiled by the staff detailed out to work on honorarium basis was test checked and certain variations in the earnings figures of some of the branch lines were noticed. A review is in hand. However, pending further scrutiny, the payment of honorarium to the staff is under process and the payment is expected to be made shortly.

**Strenght of Traffic Accounts
Office at Delhi and Ajmer**

pleased to state :

(a) the strength of the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi, the Traffic Accounts Office of the Western Railway at Ajmer and the Traffic Accounts Office of the Northern Railway at Delhi; and

(b) the number of class IV employees working in the above offices separately for each category and for each unit ?

2186. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA)

(a) *Staff Strength*

	Western Railway F.T.A Delhi 276	Traffic Accounts Office, Ajmer 1034	Northern Railway Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi 946
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(b) *Number of Class IV staff*

1. Record Sorter	2	1	2
2. Record Lifter	—	—	4
3. Daftry	6	7	15
4. Gestetner Opetator	—	—	1
5. Peon	16	45	57
6. Hamal	6	33	—
7. Farash	—	—	1
8. Safaiwala	4	7	8
9. Office Khalasis	—	—	10
10. T.I.A. Khalasis	—	—	23
11. Mali	—	1	1
12. Cart Khalasi	—	—	1

**Supply of Hydro Electricity to
Devgarh—Orissa**

2187. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to supply hydro-electricity to Devgarh in Orissa by the end of 1972 ; and

(b) if so, whether the sanctioned scheme of extending the said electricity, from Bonai to Barkote and from Barkote to Devgarh will be implemented before the end of 1971 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) The 33 KV transmission line from Bonai to Barkote and from Barkote to Devgarh is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1971.

**Supply of Cheaper Power to Aluminum
Corporation of Birlas from
Rihand Dam**

2188. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the power supplied to Aluminium Corporation of Birlas from Rihand Dam is cheaper than the power supplied to the peasants and small units in that area ;

(b) if so, whether any agreement was executed with Birlas for 25 years ;

1. not (c) whether as a result of this agreement Government have suffered heavy financial loss ; and
(d) com

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An agreement exists between the U. P. Government and the Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Ltd. for supply of power to the latter from Rihand Hydro Electric Project. The period of agreement is 25 years, but the rate is firm for a period of 16 years from the commencement of supply. Thereafter, the rate could be revised and enhanced subject to the condition that the enhancement does not exceed 10% of the specified rate

(c) and (d). There is no indication of the Government having suffered heavy financial loss on account of this agreement.

**Appendix II-A Examination qualified
Clerks Grade II**

2189. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total number of Clerks Grade II in the Accounts Department on each Zonal Railway who are Appendix II-A Examination qualified and unqualified separately ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha).

**Irregular Provision of Clerks Grade-I
Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Delhi
(Western Railway)**

2190. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the former Railway Minister received a representation dated the 18th October, 1970 regarding the procedure followed for promotion rever-

sion of Clerks Grade—I in the Accounts Department of the Western Railway and also the irregular reversion of certain officiating Clerks Grade-I in the Foreign Traffic Accounts Office, Western Railway, Delhi; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) The matter is under consideration.

Corporation to Manufacture Wheels Axles and Steel Tyres for Railways

2191. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up an autonomous Corporation to manufacture wheels, axles, and steel tyres for the Railways; and

(b) if so, when the Corporation is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) A proposal for setting up a wheel and Axle plant as a Departmental Unit or in the Public Sector is under consideration.

(b) Does not arise at this stage.

गाजियाबाद से चलने वाली रोहतक शटल गाड़ी को गाजियाबाद की बजाय दनकोर से चलाना

2162. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बतान की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या रोहतक शटल गाड़ी पहले

गाजियाबाद से प्रातः 7 बजेकर 50 मिनट पर चलती थी;

(ख) क्या उक्त शटल गाड़ी गाजियाबाद के बजाय अब दनकोर से चलती है और प्रायः देरी से चलती है;

(ग) उक्त शटल गाड़ी के गाजियाबाद के बजाय दनकोर से चलने के क्या कारण हैं; और

(घ) उक्त शटल गाड़ी को दनकोर के बजाये गाजियाबाद से चलने अथवा यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि गाड़ी विलम्ब से न चले सरकार का विचार कुछ प्रबन्ध करने का है?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमन्तैया) (क) जी हाँ।

(ख) और (ग). दैनिक यात्रियों की मांग के जवाब में पहले की। और डी जी गाजियाबाद-रोहतक शटल का चालन क्षेत्र बढ़ा कर उसे 10-10-70 से दनकोर से और 1-6-71 से खुर्जो से रोहतक तक चलाया जाने लगा है। बढ़े हुए चालन क्षेत्र वाली इस गाड़ी का समय पालन प्रायः सन्तोषजनक रहा है।

(घ) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Construction of Srisailem Hydro Electric Project Andhra Pradesh

2193. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH: Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far with regard to the construction of Srisailem Hydro Electric Project in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether the construction of the Project will be completed within the target date ; and

(c) the amount so far spent out of the total sanctioned amount ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) The work on the main dam in both the spillway portion as well as gravity dam portion is in progress. The difficult works of foundations in the deep river bed portion have been completed and masonry filling has been brought up to the average river bed level. Drilling and grouting in the deposit foundations in the river bed have been completed. The same are in progress in the higher elevations of foundations. The problems regarding foundations at the abutments have also been resolved and the work on these is in progress. A number of special instruments like stress meters, rock deformation meters, etc., are being installed in the dam in the course of construction work. The power house location has been finalised and the work thereon is being taken up.

(b) The project was earlier scheduled to be completed by 1975-76. However, in a recent meeting of the Project Working Committee, progress of construction was revised, according to which it would be possible to commission the first set during 1977-78 and the remaining three sets in 1978-79.

(c) The expenditure incurred upto the end of February, 1971 was Rs. 28.36 crores.

Decision of the tribunal on Krishna-Godavari river waters dispute

2194. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state ;

(a) whether the Tribunal constituted

to settle the Krishna-Godavari River Waters Dispute has concluded its deliberations; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Tribunal is going to give its award ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). The Krishna Water Disputes Tribunal and the Godavari water disputes were constituted by the Central Government on 10-4-1969 and the adjudication proceedings are in progress. While efforts are being made by the Tribunals to complete their work as expeditiously as practicable, it is not possible at this stage to indicate when the adjudication proceedings are likely to be over.

Rate of production of Rail Wagons

2196. SHRI R. S. PANDEY :

SHRI P. NARASI MAH REDDY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the present rate of production of Rail wagons of various types in the country;

(b) the present requirements of Rail wagons in the country which have a demand abroad; and

(c) whether it is proposed to give licence to the private industrialists to manufacture Rail wagons to meet the demands in the country and abroad ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The average rate of production of various types of wagons in the country during the last three years is about 14000 wagons per year in terms of four-wheelers.

(h) The requirement of wagons on Indian Railways is worked out on the anticipated development of traffic during a Five Year Plan period and annual procurement is undertaken to suitably phase out the production load. There is, therefore, no fixed requirement of wagons as such.

The present installed capacity in the country is sufficient to meet the internal as well as export demands.

(c) Does not arise.

Keeriakitti Kerappan Irrigation scheme, Kerala

2197. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the urgent need for taking up Keeriakitti Kerappan Irrigation Scheme in Palghat District, Kerala;

(b) if so, the main features of the Scheme;

(c) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Members of Parliament from Kerala regarding this issue; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (d). Some Members of Parliament urged the undertaking of the Keeriakitti Kerappan irrigation scheme. Since no proposals have been received about this project, enquiry was made from the Government of Kerala who have indicated that investigations for this project are, about

to be completed and that the project report and estimates are under preparation.

Re-instatement of casual labourers of Ernakulam Railway Station (Southern Railway)

2198. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of casual labourers have been retrenched in the Ernakulam Junction Railway Station, Kerala recently ;

(b) if so, the total number of workers retrenched ;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to re-instate them or absorb them in alternative jobs ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIA) : (a) and (b). 273 casual labourers were discharged on completion of the construction of the Marshalling Yard near Ernakulam.

(c) and (d). 20 casual labourers have been re-engaged. The rest cannot be re-engaged at present as there is no work in that area. They will be absorbed when new works are taken in hand.

Regularisation of appointment of senior casual labourers as substitute gangmen under P.W.I. Kalupara Ghat (South-Eastern Railway)

2199. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are 50 senior casual labourers working as substitute Gangman under P.W.I., Kalupara Ghat on South-

Eastern Railway for the last 7 years against regular vacancies, but havenot been regularised so far;

(b) whether Government are aware of that these labourers have put in more than 10 years service as casual labourers prior to their appointment as substitutes; and

(c) when the Administration propose to put them as permanent Gangman?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Handling Rate for Hम्मials working at Goods Shed, Puri Station. (South Eastern Railway)

2200. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hम्मials working at Goods Shed at Puri Station on the South-Eastern Railway argetting handling rate at 6 paise per quintal, that is Rs. 25.00 for 400 quintals;

(b) whether Government propose to increase this handling rate immediately;

(c) the name of the contractor entrusted with this work at Puri Station; and

(d) the reasons for the continuation of the "handling contract system" of 1857 of the Railways Act at Puri even now?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The Station Master Puri.

(d) The reference to "Handling Contract System of 1857 of the Railway Act" is not understood. This system of handling contracts is generally in vogue on the Indian Railways.

Lack of Resting Accommodation for licensed porters in stations in Khurda Division of South Eastern Railway

2201. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the lack of resting accommodation for the licensed porters in all the stations in Khurda Division of the South Eastern Railway; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering to provide them with suitable resting accommodation ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Licensed Porters on the Khurda Division have been permitted to make use of the facilities at III Class waiting Halls provided at the stations where they are licensed to work.

(b) Does not arise.

रतलाम और नीमच (पश्चिम रेलवे) पर लोकोशेडों का बिस्तार

2202. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रतलाम और नीमच के लोकोशेडों का बिस्तार किया जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या हां, तो रतलाम बड़ी रेलवे लाईन, छोटी रेलवे लाईन रतलाम और नीमच की छोटी रेलवे लाइनों पर इस समय कितने इंजन चल रहे हैं और लोकोशेडों की कितनी समता है; और

(ग) प्रस्तावित विस्तार योजना से उप-रोक्त स्थानों पर कितनी अतिरिक्त क्षमता बनाने की सम्भावना है और प्रस्तावित कार्य कब तक आरम्भ हो जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) रतलाम में बड़ी लाइन के डीजल इंजन शेड का विस्तार किया जा रहा है ताकि उसमें बड़ी लाइन के 100 इंजन खड़े किये जा सकें। रतलाम और नीमच के मीटर लाइन के भाप इंजन शेडों का विस्तार नहीं किया जा रहा है।

(ख) रतलाम और नीमच में भाप के और डीजल शेडों की क्षमता तथा वहाँ खड़े किये गये इंजनों की संख्या इस प्रकार है :—

शेड	क्षमता	खड़े किये इंजनों की संख्या
रतलाम डीजल (बड़ी लाइन)	50	75
रतलाम भाप (बड़ी लाइन)	100	42
रतलाम भाप (मीटर लाइन) (बाहरी)	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
नीमच भाप (मीटर लाइन)	35	34

(ग) रतलाम डीजल इंजन शेड का विस्तार करने का विचार है ताकि उसमें बड़ी लाइन के 100 डीजल इंजन खड़े किये जा सकें और चालू वर्ष में यह काम शुरू कर दिया जायेगा।

मध्य रेलवे के तत्पुरा स्टेशन, मंदसौर पर
सवारी गाड़ी का ठहरना

2203. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य रेलवे के मंदसौर जिले के तत्पुरा रेलवे स्टेशन पर सवारी गाड़ी ठहरती है;

(ख) क्या यात्रियों को उस स्टेशन से अगले स्टेशनों के लिए टिकट नहीं मिलते यद्यपि उस स्टेशन पर आवश्यक कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था है;

(ग) क्या उक्त स्टेशन पर यात्रियों के लिए शेड की व्यवस्था नहीं है; और

(घ) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में कब तक आवश्यक सुधार किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) मध्य रेलवे पर मंदसौर जिले में तत्पुरा नाम का कोई यात्री बुकिंग स्टेशन नहीं है।

(ख) से (घ). सवाल नहीं उठता।

खण्डवा और अजमेर के बीच 70 पाउण्ड
की रेल पट्टरी डालना

2204. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या खण्डवा और अजमेर के बीच की छोटी रेलवे लाइन को 70 पाउण्ड रेलवे लाइन में परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो खंडवा और अजमेर के बीच रेलवे लाइन के कितने भाग को परिवर्तित कर दिया गया है और कितना भाग अभी परिवर्तित किया जाना बाकी रह गया है;

(ग) उक्त मार्ग पर 70 पाउण्ड की रेलवे लाइन डालने के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) क्या इस मार्ग पर यह परिवर्तन मेल रेल गाड़ियाँ चलाने के लिये किया गया है जिस के लिये उस क्षेत्र के लोग बार-बार मांग करते रहे हैं; और

(ङ) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) से (ङ). सवाल नहीं उठता ।

इस खण्ड में डाक गाड़ी चलाने का भी कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

गोधरा से कोटा तक रेलवे लाइन

2205. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रेलवे बोर्ड को एक ज्ञापन प्राप्त हुआ है जिसमें गोधरा (गुजरात) से कोटा (राजस्थान) तक एक नई रेलवे लाइन का निर्माण करने की मांग की गई है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में पुनासा सिंचाई परियोजना

2206. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की पुनासा सिंचाई परियोजना का इस बीच अनुमोदन कर दिया गया है;

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो परियोजना पर कितनी लागत आयेगी; और

(ग) परियोजना की क्रियाविति में कितनी प्रगति हुई है ?

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उपमंत्री बंजनाथ कुरील : (क) भारत सरकार यह उचित नहीं समझती कि नर्मदा बेसिन में किन्हीं नई परियोजनाओं की स्वीकृति पर विचार किया जाए जबकि नर्मदा नदी और उसकी घाटी के बारे में जल-विवाद न्यायाधिकरण के विचाराधीन है ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

बम्बई तथा अमृतसर के बीच चलने वाली अमृतसर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी

2207. श्री गंगा चरण बीक्षित : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बम्बई और अमृतसर के बीच चलने वाली एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी अन्य एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों की तुलना में धीमी गति होने के कारण वह लोकप्रिय नहीं है; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी

की गति तेज करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) जी नहीं, मार्ग में अधिक स्टेशनों पर ठहरने तथा मनमाड, चाम्नीसगांव भुसावल और अन्य स्टेशनों पर ग्लिप और निर्धारित कार्यक्रम के अनुसार चलने वाले डिब्बों की दौटिंग के लिए अधिक समय तक टहरने के कारण 57 डाउन/58 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ी का यात्रा समय 5'6 डाक गाड़ी के यात्रा समय से लगभग 5 घंटे अधिक है। इस तथ्य के बावजूद भी बम्बई और अमृतसर के बीच चलने वाली 57 डाउन/57 अप एक्सप्रेस गाड़ियों में काफी संख्या में यात्री चलते हैं।

(ख) सवाल नहीं उठता।

Supply of Power at Cheaper Rates to small Farmers

2208. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated certain schemes to increase agricultural production in the country by providing power to the farmers at cheaper rates;

(b) whether small farmers have to pay more charges for power in comparison to commercial concerns; and

(c) if so, the attempts Government have made to remove the difficulty of small farmers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI KUREEL) : (a) : The State Electricity Boards fix different tariffs for supply of electricity, having

regard to the nature of supply, the purpose for which supply is required and other relevant factors. With a view to encourage agricultural production, promotional tariffs for agricultural purposes have been introduced by the State Electricity Boards. The Rural Electrification Corporation has been set up in the Central Sector for financing the schemes of rural electrification of State Electricity Boards, with a bias towards energisation of irrigation pumping sets. The Corporation sanctions loans on concessional terms for rural electrification schemes in backward areas.

(b) and (c). Power supply for agriculturists is generally at 400 volts involving expenditure on transformation from high voltage. As compared with the rates of small industries which are also supplied at the same voltage as the agriculturists, the tariff rates for agricultural purposes are either the same or lower in most of the States.

Loans given to U.P. Industrial Concerns

2209. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans granted to industrial concerns in Uttar Pradesh by the Central Government during 1968-69 and 1969-70; and

(b) the purposes for which the said loans were granted and the terms and conditions thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). No loans have been granted during the period to the individual private industrial concerns in Uttar Pradesh by the Ministry of Industrial Development directly. However, the Government of India provides loans to

State Governments for granting loans to Small Scale industries under the State Aid to Industries Act/Rules. During 1968-69 the Government of Uttar Pradesh had sanctioned 138 loans and disbursed Rs 37.53 lakhs. Similar data for 1969-70 is not available.

Central Industrial Projects

2210. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Central Industrial Projects which will be launched for the first time in 1971;

(b) the number of industrial projects that will be launched in 1971 in Collaboration with foreign firms in India; and

(c) the total amount of Foreign investment that will be made in both the spheres separately ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) to (c). The names of Central Industrial projects to be set up/completed during the Fourth Plan are mentioned on pages 326-330 of the Fourth Five Year Plan Report. The continuing and new schemes and the outlay proposed thereon are also mentioned. While it is not possible, at this stage to specify as to which central industrial project will be launched or commissioned for the first time in 1971, a list of important industrial projects in the Central sector on which preparatory work/construction is expected to be taken up during 1971-72 is given below :

1. Expansion of Bhilai Steel Plant.
2. Refractory plant.
3. Expansion of Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur.

4. New Steel Projects at Salem, Vizag and Hospect.

5. HMT Watch Factory in J & K.

6. Zinc Smelter, Vizag.

7. Assam Refinery.

8. Pump and Compressor Project.

9. Expansion of Trombay Fertilizer Project.

10. Fertilizer Projects at Talcher and Ramagundam.

A substantial industrial base having been created and foreign collaboration already extended to various fields of industry, both capital and consumer goods, a greater degree of selectivity is now being exercised with a view to ensure that foreign investment and collaboration is not unnecessarily channelised in sectors where technical know-how has developed at an adequate level within the country. Proposals for foreign collaboration and participation in investment are considered on merits and subject to certain conditions.

"Wage Freeze" for Railway Employees

2211. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any scheme to introduce "Wage Freeze" for Railway employees or to link wages to productivity;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the main features of the scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Inter-Division transfers of Class II Officers (Southern Railway)

2212. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) how many class II Officers are attached to signal and Telecommunications Department on Southern Railway Division R.M. Workshops and M/W separately;

(b) the number out of them who are in the same division for over three years;

(c) whether some Class II officers of the Singal and Telecommunications Department are in the same division for over three years ever since their promotion to Class II, and

(d) if so, the reasons for not effecting inter-divisional transfers of such of those, Class II officers promoted in the same division from Class III ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The number of Class II officers of the Signal and Telecommunication Department working on Southern Railway is as under :

(i) Headquarters	...	3
(ii) Divisions	...	5
(iii) Remodelling/Works Construction	...	3
(iv) Workshop	...	1
(v) Microwave Construction	...	1
Total :		13

(b) Two in the Divisions.

(c) Yes, one in the Division.

(d) No rigid period of stay of officers at one place has been fixed. Transfers are periodically made keeping in view the administrative requirements.

Non-Payment of Night Duty Allowance to Certain Staff (Southern Railway)

2213. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Night Duty Allowance even though coming under the purview of the payment of Wages Act has not been paid to staff of the Signal and Telecommunications Department and Engineering Gangmen on the Madras Division since February 1971 and to Wireless Operators at Guntakal since October, 1970 ;

(b) whether several categories of staff on all Divisions of Southern Railway are not being paid Night Duty Allowance within the Statutory time limits;

(c) whether at times Night Duty Allowance Bills are delayed in the Divisional Accounts Office thus infringing the payments of Wages Act; and

(d) if so, the remedial steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) : Night Duty Allowance to Signal & Telecommunication staff of Madras Division, except in a few cases, has been paid upto April, 1971.

In the case of Gangmen of a number of Engineering Units, bills for Night Duty Allowance have been sent to the Divisional Accounts Office for arranging payment.

As for the Wireless Operators of Guntakal Division, Night Duty Allowance for the months of October and November 1970 has been paid to them, Allowance due for the months of December '70 to April '71 has been claimed and the bills sent to Divisional Accounts Office, Guntakat, for arranging payment to the staff concerned.

(b) Efforts are invariably made to make payment of Night Duty Allowance to most of the staff within the stipulated time limit as far as possible.

(c) Bills are generally passed by the Divisional Accounts Officers for payment without avoidable delay. However, in actual practice there is delay in receipt of the claims for various reasons such as:

(i) Wage period for all departments is not the same.

(ii) Payment of allowances is claimed on assumed attendance making adjustments as may be necessary in the subsequent wage period.

(iii) Night Duty Allowance can be preferred only after the closure of the wage period on receipt of the claims from various units and the Bill Drawing Officers have to prepare bills for the full wage period after checking the claims, obtaining appropriate sanction and forwarding the bills to Accounts for arranging payment.

(d) Instructions have been issued to all concerned reiterating the need for adhering to the time limit laid down for payment of Night Duty Allowance.

Decline in the strength of Commercial Clerks

2214. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
SHRI PILOO MODY :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state

(a) the number of staff in the categories of Assistant Station Masters, Guards, Travelling Ticket Examiners, Ticket Collectors, Office Clerks, Commercial Clerks, Accounts Clerks, Class I & II Officers in Railway in each Zone, Division-wise, as on 1st January, 1968 and 31st March, 1971;

(b) whether the strength of the Commercial Clerks has shown a steady decline during the period, inspite of overall increase in traffic; if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of posts surrendered in the category of Commercial Clerks during the period from 1st January 1968 to 31st March, 1971 in each Zone, Division-wise; and

(d) the number of posts so surrendered in the categories of Assistant Station Masters, Guards, Travelling Ticket Examiners, Ticket Collectors, Office Clerks, Accounts Clerks, Class I & II Officers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Free Uniforms to Trainees of Refresher Courses at Zonal Training School Udaipur (Western Railway)

2215. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Railway employees attending the Refresher Courses at Zonal Training School, Western Railway, Udaipur, are required to put on certain specific uniform while under Refresher Course training;

(b) if so, the description of the uniform prescribed by the above said school authorities and its appropriate cost;

(c) whether some of the trainees who are not provided free uniform are compelled to purchase the prescribed uniform at their own cost;

(d) the reasons for which the employees are compelled to purchase the uniform for only 15 or 20 days while attending the Refresher Course training; and

(e) whether Government now propose to provide free uniforms to all trainees?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Outstanding amount of Undercharges on the Consignments

2216. SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether green chillies, onions and potatoes are charged at some higher rate

than the rates applicable to other vegetables when booked by passenger train;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Railway Accounts Offices have worked out the huge undercharges on the consignments of the commodities referred to in part (a) above booked during April, 1970 to January, 1971;

(d) if so, the total amount of undercharges worked out alongwith the amount recovered and outstanding separately of each of the Zonal Railway; and

(e) the arrangements made by the Railways to recover the undercharges?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) It is considered that vegetables of comparatively more perishable nature deserve a lower scale of charges.

(c) and (d). A statement furnishing the requisite information is attached.

(e) Efforts are being made to recover the balance amount of the undercharges.*

Statement

RAILWAY	Total amount of under charges	Amount realised	Balance still to be recovered
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Central.	1,962.90	61.70	1,901.20
Eastern.	145.10	1.60	143.50
Northern.	63.35	21.35	42.00
North Eastern.	762.97	Nil	762.97
Northeast-Frontier.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Southern.	1,132.50	26.60	1,105.90
South Central.	11,191.88	37.30	11,154.58
South-Eastern.	Nil	Nil	Nil
Western.	29,343.70	3,705.40	19,638.30

**Mechanical and electrical staff on
Beas dam and bhakra dam Projects**

2217. SHRI PRABODH CHANDRA :
Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND
POWER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and names of
Mechanical and Electrical Circles of
Beas Dam Project and Bhakra Dam
Project and the number and names of
Mechanical and Electrical Divisions for
which the said Mechanical Circles were
composed; and

(b) the number of Mechanical and
Electrical Sub-Divisional Officers, Executive
Engineers at present working on the Beas
Dam Project and Bhakra Dam Project ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER
(SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) and (b). A
statement is laid on the Table of the
House. [*Placed in Library See No.
LT-417/71*]

**Railway lines in Rewa-Sidhi-Sahdol
Region of Madhya Pradesh**

2218. SHRI RANABAHADUR SINGH:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether any survey regarding the
feasibility of the construction of Railway
line in the Rewa-Sidhi-Sahdol region of
Madhya Pradesh in order to exploit the
rich mineral deposits of that region is
being conducted;

(b) if not, the reason therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to
order the feasibility study in the current
Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) No.

(b) Due to paucity of funds and
lack of adequate traffic justification,
construction of a railway line in Rewa-
Sidhi-Sahdol regions cannot be considered
at present.

(c) No.

**Divisional Headquarters Office
at Rangiya**

2219. SHRI DHARNIDHAR DAS
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the technical feasibility
survey of the site for Divisional Head-
quarters at Rangiya on the Northeast
frontier Railway has been completed;

(b) if so, when the construction
work at the site will be started; and

(c) the probable time for completion
and inauguration of the Regional Head-
quarters at Rangiya?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) The
Railways have accepted the Assam
Government's proposal of a joint
investigation by a technical committee
consisting of the representatives of the
State Government and the Railways for
selecting a suitable site after a thorough
study of all the relevant factors. While
the Railways have nominated their
representative, the State Government
have yet to do so. Investigation work
will be taken up as soon as the committee
is fully constituted.

(b) and (c). In view of the reply to
part (a), it is not possible at this stage to
indicate the probable date of commence-
ment of construction work. For the
same reasons it is also not possible to say
when construction work will be completed
and the divisional headquarters inaugurated.

**Overbridge at Level Crossing in Kuppam
Town, Andhra Pradesh
(Southern Railway)**

2220. SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for providing
an overbridge at the level crossing in
Kuppam Town in Chittoor District in
Andhra Pradesh had been sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be
implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Proposal
to provide a road under bridge (and not
road over-bridge) near Kuppam at km.
250/14-15 in lieu of existing level crossing
at Km 250/14-15 on the Jolapettai-Bangalore
City section has already been included
in the Railway's Works Programme for
1971-72.

(b) The detailed plans and estimates
are still to be finalised/sanctioned in
consultation with the State Government.
When these are finalised/sanctioned and the
State Government are also in a position
to take up work on the approaches, the
Railway will execute the work on the
bridge structure, so that these two works
are completed simultaneously.

**Overbridge at level crossing in Chittoor
Town, Andhra Pradesh
(Southern Railway)**

2221. SHRI P. NARASIMHA
REDDY: Will the Minister of RAIL-
WAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to provide
an overbridge at the level crossing in
Chittoor town in Andhra Pradesh has been
sanctioned; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be
implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) The State Government has recently
furnished a revised estimate for the
approaches. Accordingly, the estimate for
the Railway's portion of the work is being
revised. The Railway will take up the
work on bridge structure after the detailed
estimate is sanctioned and the State
Government are also in a position to take
up their portion of the work on the appro-
aches so that the bridge proper and the
approaches are completed simultaneously.

**Observations on the performance of
Traffic and Movement Inspector
(Western Railway)**

2222. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be
pleased to state :

(a) whether the General Manager, of
Western Railway had made certain obser-
vation in regard to the performance of
Traffic Inspectors and Movement Inspe-
ctors after his Inspection;

(b) whether these observations were
circulated by Divisional Superintendent
vide his letter No. 1394/23-Vol. II, dated
the 18th December, 1970; and

(c) whether Government propose to
lay on the Table of the House a copy of
the observations of the General Manager,
Western Railway as well as a copy of the
letter referred to in part (b) ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) to (c).
Information is being collected and will be
laid on the Table of the Sabha,

**Expenditure incurred on Traffic
Inspectors and Movement
Inspectors**

2223. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred on Traffic Inspectors and Movement Inspectors, separately, by way of pay allowances including travelling allowance and other facilities enjoyed by them (Zone-wise) during the years 1969 and 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Officers of Transportation and Com-
mercial Departments-Inter
chargeable**

2224. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI PRAVINSINGH
SOLANKI :
SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Transportation and Commercial are the twin branches of Traffic Department and the officers, class I and II, of one category can be placed in another;

(b) whether the employees of the Transportation Branch are only eligible for posting as 'Station Master' so far on the Railways; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) Yes.

(c) Station Masters are classified as class III. Staff of this category are not interchangeable as Station Masters have to supervise both Transportation and Commercial working. Only staff who have had training and experience in both the branches are posted as Station Masters.

**A.R.C.'s observations regarding func-
tioning of commercial department
of Railways**

2225. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has made certain observations in regard to the functioning of the Commercial Department of the Railways; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government on those observations ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

**Theft and Pilferages of costly Goods
on North Eastern Railway**

2226. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALI :
Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Guards of Lucknow Division of North-Eastern Railway have sent a number of complaints regarding thefts and pilferages of costly goods especially from the wagons loaded from Aishbagh Railway Station to Haldwani and Izatnagar; in spite of the fact that proper armed escort of Railway Protection Force accompanied the train ;

(b) whether the Railway Administration has started harassing the guards concerned ; and ,

(c) if so, the action taken by the Administration on the complaints made to the General Manager, North-Eastern Railway by a number of Guards in April, 1971 ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) The complaints are being looked into. The Railways administration is already seized of the problem of running train thefts and is taking necessary steps to strengthen the security arrangements, particularly in the effected sections.

Confirmation of Guards in Higher Grade (South Eastern Railway)

2227. SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Guards Grade 'C' of Kharagpur Division of the South Eastern Railway have been officiating in higher grade i.e. 'B' for more than five years against permanent vacancies satisfactorily;

(b) whether under the rules, any employee officiating in a higher post against permanent vacancy for more than 18 months should be confirmed ;

(c) the reasons why only Chakradharpur Adra and Kharagpur Divisions of the South Eastern Railway are conducting suitability test while promoting Guards grade 'C' to 'B' ; and

(d) the reasons for not confirming staff who are officiating in higher grade against permanent vacancies ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) to (d). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Assessment of work load and Staff requirements of typists for Ajmer Division (Western Railway)

2228. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the prescribed yardstick for the Typists working on Railways according to the Railway Finance Manual;

(b) the total strength of Typists working in Ajmer Division of Western Railway as on 31st March, 1971;

(c) whether any Job-analysis for assessing the workload of the Typists working in Ajmer Division has ever been carried out within the last three years;

(d) if so, the total number of additional posts of Typists justified according to the workload and prescribed yardstick; and

(e) the reasons for not making up the deficiencies if any ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) 500 to 600 lines per typist per day.

(b) 25.

(c) Yes, job analysis was conducted in the Divisional office in May, 1969.

(d) 6 posts.

(e) The additional posts justified on the basis of Yardstick have not

been provided as a measure of economy in administrative expenditure.

**Increased workload for Typists
in Ajmer Division
(Western Railway)**

2229. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there has been a ban on the recruitment of Typists on Indian Railways ;

(b) if so, the date on which the ban was imposed and the reasons therefore ;

(c) the total number of deficiencies in the strength of Typists in Ajmer Division of Western Railway, according to the job analysis and Prescribed yardstick ; and

(d) how the increased work of Typists is being managed when there is a ban on recruitment of the Typists ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). There has been a ban on the creation of posts for all categories of staff in offices including typists. For recruitment, prior approval of the Railway Board is necessary before an indent is placed on the Railway Service Commission.

(c) and (d). Against total strength of 25, there are two vacancies and six more posts are required according to the yardstick as a result of the job analysis. The work is being managed by restricting the typing work to the extent possible and also by resorting to copying as far as possible.

**Payment of Honorarium and overtime
to Typists of Railway Board and
Divisional Offices of
Western Railway**

2230. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Honorarium/Overtime working has been sanctioned from time to time for the Typists working in Railway Board's offices and Divisional offices of Western Railway ;

(b) if so, the total amount paid as Honorarium/Overtime during the years, 1968, 1969 and 1970 (monthwise) separately for Railway Board and Divisional Offices of the Western Railways ; and

(c) the reasons for the payment of Honorarium/Overtime to the Typists working in the Railway Board's offices and Divisional Offices of the Western Railway ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Yes. There is no separate category of Typists in the Railway Boards' office. The Lower Division Clerks in the Board's office attend also to typing work and they are allowed honorarium/overtime on the same basis as in the other Ministries of the Government of India. The Typists in the Divisional offices of the Western Railway earn honorarium/overtime as per rules applicable to the staff on the zonal railways.

(b) The required information is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-418/71*]

(c) Honorarium/Overtime is authorised only when this is considered to be necessary in administrative interest.

**Increase in the strength of Assistant
Booking Clerks at Quilon and
Trivandrum (Southern
Railway)**

2231. SHRI PRAVINSINH
SOLANKI :

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be

pleased to state :

(a) whether the number of Assistant Booking Clerks available at Quilon and Trivandrum Central Booking Offices on Southern Railway is inadequate to manage the work in view of the increased amenities provided to the passengers and consequent increase in workload;

(b) whether any representation has been received from the All India Railway Commercial Clerks' Association in this respect; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon and further action proposed to be taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (c). The strength of Assistant Booking Clerks at Quilon is adequate. The strength of Assistant Booking Clerks at Trivandrum Central is proposed to be increased from 5 to 6.

(b) No.

Senior Commercial Clerks performing duties as Enquiry-Cum-Reservation Clerk, Madras Division (Southern Railway)

2232. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI :

SHRI CHANDRIKA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Senior Commercial Clerks in Madras Division of Southern Railway are asked to work as Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerk without actually selecting them for such posts; and

(b) whether such action is an indirect reduction of Commercial Clerks posts, as

no substitutes are provided vice those who are detailed to work as Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerks ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Some Booking Clerks in scale Rs. 150-240 have been posted to work at Booking-cum-Reservation counters at Madras Egmore station purely as a temporary measure pending review of the cadre of Enquiry-cum-Reservation Clerks in scale Rs. 150-240 for creation of additional posts.

(b) An equal number of posts of Booking Clerks in scale Rs. 110-200 have been created in lieu of posts of Booking Clerks in scale Rs. 150-240 who are being utilised at Booking-cum-Reservation counters. Therefore, there is no reduction in the cadre of Commercial (Booking) Clerks.

Downgradation of the post of Chief Booking Clerk at Guntakal Station (Southern Railway)

2233. SHRI PRAVINSINH SOLANKI : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) the total daily collection of Cash at Guntakal Station of Southern Railway which the Chief Booking Clerk is to handle;

(b) the total value of tickets under his charge;

(c) the grade of that post in 1964 and at present; and

(d) the reason for the downgradation of the above post ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) About Rs. 7685/-.

(b) About Rs. 16 lakhs.

(c) The post was in the grade of Rs. 250-380 in 1964 and now it is in the grade of Rs. 205-280.

(d) The post was downgraded on the basis of the worth of the charge and the higher grade was allotted to another unit in the Division.

Industrial survey of Bahraich District (U.P.)

2234. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a survey of industrial potentialities was made some time back in the District of Bahraich (U.P.) and if so, what industries were suggested to be set up; and

(b) whether any action has been taken by Government to set up any public undertakings or to aid any private enterprise to industrialise the district ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD) : (a) and (b). Bahraich is one among the 35 backward districts of U.P. which are eligible for grant of concessional finance from Financial Institutions for starting industries. A techno-economic survey of these backward districts has also been undertaken by the State Directorate of Industries in collaboration with the Small Industries Service Institute and different Corporations of the State, namely, the U.P. Financial Corporation, the U.P. State Industrial Corporation and the U.P. Small Industries Corporation. A Joint Team sponsored by the Industrial Development Corporation of India, Industrial Finance Corporation, Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation of India, Reserve Bank of India and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation has completed a survey of U.P. with a view to identifying the industrial potentiality

of the State. The survey report is under preparation. In addition, a survey of this district was made by the Small Industries Service Institute, Kanpur, in January 1970 wherein certain suggestions in regard to small industries have been made. The U.P. Government and Small Industries Organisation are engaged in locating prospective entrepreneurs for the setting up of industries in Bahraich. The actual setting up of industries in these districts would mainly depend on the initiative of the entrepreneurs themselves and State agencies engaged in promotion of industries.

Enrolment of Bangla Desh refugees in the Voters List

2236. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of displaced persons from Bangla Desh are being enlisted in the voters lists in Tripura; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to prevent this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

लघु उद्योग विकासायुक्त कार्यालय के तकनीकी अधिकारियों का विदेशों में भेजा जाना

2237. श्री जे. एन. मंडल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) लघु उद्योग विकासायुक्त कार्यालय के तकनीकी अधिकारियों को विदेश भेजने के क्या आधार हैं;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान विदेशों को भेजे गये तकनीकी अधिकारियों के नाम तथा पद क्या हैं; उन्होंने किन देशों का दौरा किया और कितनी अवधि के लिए वे वहां ठहरे वहां उन्होंने किस प्रकार का कार्य किया तथा उन पर विदेशी मुद्रा का कितना व्यय हुआ; और

(ग) उन्हें विदेश भेजने समय उनकी वरिष्ठता को किस सीमा तक ध्यान में रखा गया ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : (क) अधिकारियों का चुनाव मुख्यतः उनकी उपयुक्तता के आधार पर उनके द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्य, उनके अनुभव और अधिकारियों की क्षमता को ध्यान में रख कर किया जाता है ।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में विदेश भेजे गए अधिकारियों के नामों और पदों को दिखाने वाला विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—419/71] अधिकांश प्रतिनिधि मण्डल/डेप्युटेशन विदेशी सरकारों के निमन्त्रण पर गये थे । अधिकारियों को दी गई अथवा उनके द्वारा खर्च की गई विदेशी मुद्रा की राशी की सूचना प्राप्त की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी ।

(ग) अधिकारियों का चुनाव केवल वरीयता के आधार पर ही नहीं किया जाता है । फिर भी, विदेश भेजे जाने वाले अधिकारियों का चुनाव करते समय अन्य चीजों के साथ अनुभव और वरीयता को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है ।

पूँजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात हेतु लघु उद्योग के विकासायुक्त द्वारा स्वीकृत आवेदन पत्र

2238. श्री जे. एन. मण्डल : क्या औद्योगिक विकास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि : विकासायुक्त (लघु उद्योग) के कार्यालय के अधीन लघु उद्योगों विषयक समिति ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान पूँजीगत वस्तुओं के आयात हेतु कितने आवेदनपत्र स्वीकृत किये और पूँजीगत पदार्थों के व्योरे तथा उनके मूल्य सहित आवेदन पत्रों की राज्यवार संख्या क्या है ?

औद्योगिक विकास मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री सिद्धेश्वर प्रसाद) : विगत तीन वर्षों में विकास आयुक्त, लघु उद्योग की लघु उद्योग समिति द्वारा स्वीकृत किए गये मामलों की संख्या नीचे दी गई हैं :—

वर्ष	स्वीकृत किये गये मामले	मूल्य (करोड़ रु० में)
1968-69	265	3.26
1969-70	305	3.64
1970-71	371	5.51
योग :—	940	12.41

राज्यवार मूल्य सहित स्वीकृत किए गये मामलों की संख्या के बारे में विस्तृत सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं हैं । ऐसा अनुभव किया गया है कि इन 940 मामलों में मशीनों की विस्तृत जानकारी इकट्ठा करने में बहुत अधिक मेहनत और समय लगेगा ।

Production of Diesel Engines

2239. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state whether the production of rail diesel engines has improved to the extent of meeting more external demands of other countries and if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : The production of diesel locomotives has not reached a surplus stage. However external demands of other countries are considered within the existing capacity keeping in view the requirements of Indian Railways.

Electrification of Madras-Waltair Line

2240. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the work of electrification on Madras-Waltair line was taken up and the mileage covered; and

(b) how long will it take for completing the whole line ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) Electrification of Madras-Waltair line has not so far been taken up. However, electrification of Madras-Vijayawada section, which forms part of the Madras-Waltair line, has been included in the 4th Plan.

(b) There is no proposal yet for taking up electrification of the Waltair-Vijayawada section.

Railway Bridge at Rajahmundry (South Central Railway)

2241. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) when the construction of the

second Railway bridge at Rajahmundry on Godavary river was taken up;

(b) the progress achieved; and

(c) when the bridge is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) August, 1964.

(b) The entire work on foundations substructure has been completed. Steel girders for eleven spans of 300 ft. and one span of 150 ft. have been erected. Erection work of the remaining spans is in progress.

(c) June, 1972.

New railway line on South Central Railway Zone during the Third and Fourth Plan periods

2242. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any traffic and economic surveys were made on the South Central Railway Zone for laying new lines during the Third and Fourth Plan periods;

(b) if so, the outcome of these survey reports; and

(c) what new lines are contemplated in this Zone by the end of the Fourth Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : (a) and (b). Surveys or studies carried out for new lines in the South Central Railway Zone, in the Third and Fourth Plan periods are as under :

(i) *Bhadrachalam Road-Kovvur*
(B.G. 148.06 Kms)

A cost-cum-feasibility Study was carried out in 1965-66. Since this revealed that this line would not be financially viable, this project was deferred. However, with a view to finding out the present traffic prospects of this line, a reassessment of the earlier feasibility study report is now in progress.

(ii) *Secunderabad-Nadikude B.G. line with the Conversion of the Guntur-Macherla M.G. section into B.G.*
(280.86 Kms).

Preliminary Engineering and Traffic Surveys have recently (1969-70) been carried out for this project and the survey reports are, at present, under examination. According to the survey reports, the project may cost about Rs. 20.13 crores (gross). A final decision regarding this project will be taken after the examination of the reports is completed from all

(c) The details of new lines to be taken up in the Fourth Plan have not yet been finalised. It is, therefore, not possible to say at this stage which lines, if any, will be taken up on the South Central Railway.

Development of Jhalawar District in Rajasthan.

2243. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH: Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposed to develop industries in 200 special Districts in India owing to their backwardness ; and

(b) if so, what plans are being made for Jhalawar District in Rajasthan ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):
(a) and (b). Government have selected certain districts/areas, as per list laid on Table of the House, for grant of concessional finance from the financial institutions for starting industries there. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—420/71] Jhalawar in the State of Rajasthan is one of the districts selected for the purpose. The concessions and the facilities to be allowed by the financial institutions will help to accelerate the pace of industrial development in these districts and it is hoped that entrepreneurs would take full benefit of the various concessions.

Bogie for II and III class passengers with
Frontiers Mail running between
Delh' and Bombay

2244 RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI—
JODHPUR : Will the Minister of
RAILWAYS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Frontier Mail running between Delhi and Bombay, only one bogie is attached for II class and III class passengers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to provide more bogies for II class and III class passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) (a) : No, there are two III class sleeper coaches, one ordinary III class coach, one composite III class-cum-luggage and brakevan, one composite III class-cum-postal van and one II class sleeper coach in the composition of 3 Dn/4 Up Frontier Mail.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Salaries of the Judges

2245. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI—
JODHPUR : Will the Minister of LAW
AND JUSTICE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware

that the inadequate salaries of the Judges have tended to erode the status and independence of the judiciary; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to raise the salaries of the Judges ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):

(a) and (b). There is a feeling that the salaries of Judges as provided in the Constitution are not attractive enough in the changed conditions and that able members of the Bar are not willing to accept Judgeship. It would however not be correct to say that this has tended to erode the status and independence of the Judiciary. A proposal was considered by Government recently to raise the salaries of the Judges of the High Courts and Supreme Court by Rs. 500 - per month. As the proposal involved constitutional amendment, the leaders of political parties in Parliament were consulted but the consensus of opinion was not in favour of raising the salaries of Judges. The proposal had therefore to be dropped.

Appointment of Foreign Consultants in Private and Public Sector Projects.

2246. SHRI K. C. PANDIY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether in several public and private sector projects, consultants of foreign nationals have been appointed;

(b) whether several Indian firms consultants have already offered to provide consultancy service to such sectors on cheaper basis; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOP-

MENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). It is now the Government's policy not to encourage foreign consultancy services in industries where the requisite consultancy services are indigenously available. Foreign consultancy services have been permitted only in those fields where either such services are not indigenously available or where services available are not considered adequate. However, even where foreign consultancy is permitted, a condition is now being stipulated that Indian consultants should also be associated from the very beginning and, as a rule, be the prime agency employed for consultancy.

Production of Paper

2247. SHRI YAJNIK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the ad-hoc Committee on paper has made any recommendations to Government after considering the representation of the Federation of Publishers and Booksellers regarding the rising prices of popular varieties of paper ;

(b) whether Government have urged the paper industry to adhere to the 1968 pattern of production of paper biased in favour of lighter paper;

(c) whether any licences have been issued to any company with the condition to use new capacity exclusively for producing white paper ;

(d) whether any crash programme for production of one lakh ton of white paper has been implemented; and

(e) the result of the measures taken by Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) In the letters of intent issued for setting up of new units and for expansion of capacity of the existing units, it has been stipulated that a certain percentage of the production shall be specifically earmarked for low-grammage writing and printing paper.

(d) and (e). The crash programme is under implementation. Letters of intents and capital goods clearance have been issued in the majority of cases. Remaining are in different stages of examination. It is expected that crash programme when fully implemented will, to a certain extent, relieve the shortage of white printing and writing paper.

Formation of a Coconut-based industrial complex

2248. **SHRI MADHURYYA HALDAR:** Will the Minister of INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government plans to form a coconut-based industrial complex with an attached coconut farm; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SIDDHESHWAR PRASAD): (a) and (b). There is no coconut-based industrial complex under consideration at present.

Centrally sponsored and subsidised schemes taken up in Bijpur District

2249. **SHRI B. E. CHOUDHARI:**

Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Bijapur district has been declared as a backward district;

(b) if so, what are the Centrally sponsored and subsidised schemes taken up in the said area;

(c) the amount so far invested and yields on such investments ;

(d) whether any of the rural instructing schemes recently sanctioned to Mysore State is proposed to be located in Bijapur; and

(e) whether any of the rural industries allotted for Mysore State is proposed to be located in Bijapur ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (SHRI B. N. KUREEL): (a) Yes. Bijapur is one of the districts selected for the Rural works projects in drought prone areas programme of the Ministry of Agriculture; and also under the programme for concessional finance from the financial institutions.

(b) and (c). One Rural Works Project and one Pilot Project for dry land farming have been sanctioned by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(d) and (e). The Ministry of Industrial Development have indicated that there is at present no proposal to have a rural industries project in Bijapur district.

राजस्थान के सेलखड़ी उद्योग के लिए रेल डिब्बों की कमी

2250. **श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के सेलखड़ी उद्योग

को रेल डिब्बों की कमी का सामना करना पड़ रहा है;

(ख) क्या न्योग द्वारा इस दिशा में बार-बार प्रयत्न किये जाने के बावजूद स्थिति में सुधार नहीं हुआ है; और

(ग) यदि उपरोक्त भाग (ख) का उत्तर स्वीकारात्मक हो तो स्थिति को सुधारने के बारे में सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

रेल मंत्री (श्री हनुमंतैया) : (क) से (ग). सेलखड़ी उदयपुर और जयपुर क्षेत्रों के स्टेशनों से और भीलवाड़ा से भेजी जाती हैं। इन क्षेत्रों से चलने वाले अन्य आवश्यक उच्चप्राथमिकता वाले यातायात की तरजीही आधार पर भेजने के बचन को निभाते हुए, सेलखड़ी के यातायात के लिए अधिकतम संख्या में माल डिब्बे सप्लाई करने का प्रयास किया जाता है। जनवरी से मई, 1971 तक की अवधि में सेलखड़ी के 3689 डिब्बों का नदान हुआ जबकि पिछले वर्ष इसी अवधि में 3340 माल डिब्बों का नदान हुआ था।

Inclusion of rural areas inhabited by Harijans in rural Electrification scheme

2251. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA :** Will the Minister of IRRIGATION AND POWER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have asked the State Government to include village areas inhabited by Harijans in their Rural Electrification scheme;

(b) the number of villages inhabited by Harijans in Punjab which still remain MINIST electrified; and

(c) the time Government will take to provide electricity to all the villages in Punjab which are inhabited by Harijans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF IRRIGATION AND POWER, (SHRI B. N. KUREEL) : (a) to (c). The emphasis in rural electrification schemes is on the energisation of pumpsets for agricultural production; village electrification is an incidental part of this programme. Priority is, therefore, given to electrification of villages with potential for energisation of irrigation pumpsets. It has been resolved by the Fifth Conference of Chairmen of State Electricity Boards held in May, 1971, the schemes for electrification of such villages should also provide street lighting in localities inhabited by Harijans. Out of a total of 11,947 villages in Punjab, 6132 have been electrified as on 31.3.1971. In these villages electrification facilities are available to all sections of the community including harijans. By the end of the Fourth Plan, 9600 villages would be electrified in the State. The time taken for the electrification of all the villages in Punjab and the provision of street lighting facilities to all Harijan localities would, *inter alia*, depend upon the resources available for rural electrification in the subsequent Plans.

12.12 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

FURTHER INCREASE IN DEARNESS ALLOWANCE OF CENTRAL GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon :

"The reported 10-Point rise in Cost of Living Index justifying further increase in Dearness Allowance of Central Government employees".

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH). The Dearness Allowance Commission headed by Dr. P. B. Gajendragadkar had given a formula for regulating Dearness Allowance admissible to Central Government employees, according to which increase in additional Dearness Allowance were to be made with reference to every ten-point rise in the twelve-monthly average of the All India Working Class Consumer Price Index. The last increase in Dearness Allowance, according to this formula, was given with effect from 1st September, 1968, when the 12-monthly average of the Index reached 215. Under the formula, the next increase in the rates of dearness allowance would have become due on the 12-monthly average of the Cost Index reaching 225. The Gajendragadkar Commission had recommended that their recommendations should remain in force until the expiry of two years from the date of their acceptance or until the twelve-monthly average of the Index reached 245, whichever was earlier. On the expiry of that period, Government was to undertake revision of pay scales. The two year period specified by the Commission expired in September, 1969 and during this period, the 12-monthly average of the Index was less than 225.

As the Hon'ble Members are aware, the Third Pay Commission was set up in April, 1970 to enquire into and make recommendations, *inter alia*, on the principles which should govern the structure of emoluments and the conditions of service of Central Government employees. The Commission were specifically requested to make recommendations for the grant of interim relief in the event of the need for consideration of such relief arising during the course of their deliberations. The Commission submitted an Interim Report in September, 1970, recommending the grant of interim relief ranging from Rs. 15 to Rs. 45 for pay ranges upto Rs. 1,250/- with effect from 1st March, 1970. These recommendations have been accepted and implemented. The rates of interim relief recommended by the Com-

mission take into account higher levels of neutralisation of the increase in the cost of living compared to the previous bodies that had examined the question of dearness allowance for Central Government employees.

In this connection, the following observations of the Third Pay Commission in their Interim Report are worth noting :—

"We are accordingly not suggesting any automatic changes with the price level in the Quantum of interim relief we are recommending for the duration of our work. If, however, the price situation remains intractable despite all the measures the Government may take, a review may be called for when the 12-monthly average of the Index reaches 228. We have not considered it advisable at this stage to depart from the existing practice of making adjustments in the dearness allowance only when the 12-monthly average of the index rises by 10 points".

It will, therefore, be appreciated that interim relief already given to the employees covers the cost of living upto the 12-monthly average index figure of 218 and that a further review is to be made only when it reaches 228. The Pay Commission to whom the matter was specifically referred have confirmed this reading of their recommendation. In the circumstances, there is no occasion for a review of the dearness allowance until the 12-monthly average of the Cost Index reaches 228. The 12-monthly average for the period ended April, 1971 is only 225.83.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: I am surprised that the hon. Minister has quoted a para from the interim report submitted by the commission while conveniently omitting the other part which I shall quote. He has quoted the portion which says:

"If, however, the price situation remains intractable despite all the

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measures the Government may take, a review may be called for when the 12-monthly average of the index reaches 228".

In para 26 of their interim report the commission have observed :

"In view of what has been stated earlier we feel that it would be inappropriate to treat the interim relief we have recommended as though it was dearness allowance as the two concepts differ."

The Commission was not asked to give any report on the dearness allowance. It was made abundantly clear that the interim relief which they recommended had nothing to do with dearness allowance and that when there is a ten point rise the dearness allowance should be paid. That is the recommendation. The Government entered into an agreement with the employees that the dearness allowance would be paid at the rates specified by the Gajendragadkar commission, whenever there is a rise of ten points on the 12 monthly average. Government is now delaying payment of additional dearness allowance on the plea that it has reached only 225.83. The Government is mixing up the question of interim relief with the question of dearness allowance. In para 25 of their report after discussing the various recommendations of different commissions on dearness allowance the pay commission concludes :

"In view of what has been stated earlier we think it would be inappropriate to treat the interim relief we have recommended as though it was dearness allowance as the two concepts differ."

I have quoted this once before. It is clear that the commission has specifically stated that dearness allowance is not to be connected in any way with the interim

relief. While stating that a review of the interim relief would be called for only when the average of the index reaches 228, they also say : we have not considered it advisable at this stage to depart from the existing practice of making adjustments in the dearness allowance only when the 12-monthly average of the index rises by ten points. By no stretch of imagination have the commission suggested that there should be a departure from the old practice. What was the old practice? It was the recommendation of Gajendragadkar Commission and the Das Commission. The Commission has not come in the way of any increase in the dearness allowance. The Government found that they were unable to hold the price line and they miserably failed to hold the line and prices have risen far beyond expectation and the Gajendragadkar formula of ten points average came to 225. The Central Government employees legitimately and genuinely became entitled to a dearness allowance rise. But the Government then came with the sentence that the Commission has recommended 228. The Commission has no business to recommend it. They have clearly stated that these are two different concepts. I do not know why this matter was referred to the Commission, in stead of referring it to somebody who could be impartial in the matter.

My submission, therefore, is this. It would be seen that the interim relief is a separate element which should be considered as an advance payment, and the dearness allowance is given on the existing agreement.

MR. SPEAKER : The Hon-Member's time is up.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, it is a very important matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I know it and that is why I allowed it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, it is only myself and Dr. Ranen Sen who are

taking it up now. The other two are not present. So, I request you to give me two or three minutes more.

MR. SPEAKER : You may take as much time as you like. But put in the shape of a question ; do not make it a long speech.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Yes, Sir. My question is simple. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that this interim relief has anything to do with dearness allowance. In the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery, at its meeting held on the 4th and 5th June, 1971 the Chairman of the Council, who is the Cabinet Secretary, who was presiding over the meeting held on the 4th and 5th June, 1971, after hearing the arguments of the staff, the representatives of the Central Government employees and the officials—both sides—agreed to give a ruling on the interpretation. The subject, therefore, is still under the consideration of the Government. In the JCM, when the matter was *sub-judice*, when the Cabinet Secretary has agreed to give a ruling on the interpretation whether this should be on 225 or on 228, when the decision is awaited, is it fair on the part of the Government when in both the Houses, they came out with the old argument that unless it reaches 228, nothing is going to happen. It had already reached 225. The Chairman had agreed to give a ruling at the earliest, and the same is binding on both the sides. The staff would abide by the ruling, because the Chairman of the JCM Council is the Cabinet Secretary.

So, I would request the hon. Minister to kindly tell us, in view of what I have quoted both from the interim report of the Commission and the deliberations of the JCM, whether he is going to reconsider the entire decision, sit and discuss with the employees and see that the dearness allowance on the basis of 225 is paid. I am not trying to threaten the hon.

Minister, but then the Central Government employees are very sure about it, that their legitimate due is being denied to them. I can understand the Government coming forward and saying "We have no money to pay you. Your demand is justified, but we have no money to pay." That, I can understand....

श्री विभूक्ति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल हमारी पार्टी के एक आदमी पूछ रहे थे तो आपने कहा कि भाषण दे रहे हैं, आप ने उनको रुल समझाया और पढ़ कर सुनाया। आज ये बोल रहे हैं तो आप कुछ नहीं बोल रहे हैं।

श्री विक्रम चन्द महाजन (कांगड़ा) : 15 मिनट हो गये हैं।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : यह पार्टी का संघर्ष नहीं है, इनको समझाइये।

श्री विक्रम चन्द महाजन : तो फिर सारा दिन उनको बोलने दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I have already told you that you can ask a question, or a clarification. But you are extending it to a regular debate (*Interruption*)

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : I am putting my last question. Let me finish it Sir, within a minute.

This is a grave injustice being done to the central Government employees. They have been deprived of their legitimate due ; I want to know whether the Government is going to reconsider the entire issue and sit with the Central Government employees and have an open talk with them and not set their face against it on the ground that the Pay Commission has recommended 228. The

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Pay Commission has not recommended 228. This is an absolutely wrong recommendation, which is not binding on the employees.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am conscious of the fact that this is a very major problem agitating the minds of the employees, and I would request Mr. Banerjee to bear with me. Firstly, there is some difference in the interpretation. There is no question of not giving an increase in DA when there is a ten point increase in the cost of living index. But the question is at what index this has to be given. The only difference between the staff and government is this the staff feels that should be given at 10 points above 215, but the Government's contention which has also been accepted by the Pay Commission is, it should be given at 10 points above 218, which would mean when the cost of living goes up by 10 points from 218 to 228. This is the crux of the matter. If this is not the correct position, honourable trade union members from all sides of the House, who are very powerful, have got tremendous channels to discuss this matter with the Government. But when a calling attention is admitted here, Government has to state its position.

He has referred to para 26 of the Pay Commission's interim report. A distinction is sought to be made between interim relief and DA. I would request him to read it again. It refers to the question of linking this allowance, whether you call it interim relief or DA, with pensionary and other benefits. It does not argue that the Pay Commission has come to the conclusion that interim relief is something different from DA. I have read it very carefully. I knew I have to answer Mr Banerjee's question. When the representative of the Central Government employees came to me, I got this and I also got the other connected papers and read them. I am speaking, not with authority, but with some conviction after having gone into it thoroughly.

If you take the reference that the Government made to the Pay Commission para 4 says :

"In case, in view of increase in cost of living, the need for consideration of relief of an interim character arises during the course of the deliberations of the commission, the commission may consider the demand for relief of an interim character and send a report thereon. In the event of the commission recommending any interim relief, the date from which the relief should take effect will be indicated by the commission."

So, the reference indicated that in the interim period, if the cost of living index goes up, relief of an interim character may be recommended by the commission. After the Gajendragadkar Commission report was implemented, when the two-year period had elapsed, government set up a Pay Commission. Having set up the Pay Commission, which has to go into the entire structure of the pay, emoluments, allowances, pension, gratuity and other fringe benefits to the employees; because the cost of living was going up, Government thought that pending the finalisation of the report relief of an interim character was called for; I am not using the term 'interim relief' but relief of an interim character. It may include increased allowances or other benefits and various other things. It may be that when recommendations of the Pay Commission are finalised they may recommend that a part of the dearness allowance should be included as part of pay because the whole structure of the pay and allowances of the Central Government employees has got to be gone into by the Pay Commission. Therefore, in the context of the increase in the cost of living it was felt that relief of an interim character was called for, which the Pay Commission gave and the Government accepted it. Now the Pay Commission itself has conceded that it may be that even after the relief has been given, before it finalises its recommendations,

the price position may become intractable and another relief may be called for. At what point this relief is called for is indicated by the Pay Commission. They say that whenever there is a rise by ten points relief is called for which, according to the Pay Commission, which they have confirmed, will be 228. That is the exact position which the government takes. I do not think there is any difference of opinion on that. The Pay Commission themselves have stated that till they finalise their recommendations, till they come to the conclusions on the criteria for dearness allowance, the quantum of dearness allowance, whether it should be based on the Das Commission Report or the Gajendragadkar Commission Report or it should be based on other considerations, because the employees' federations have demanded various other things like need-based minimum wage and so on which the earlier Pay Commissions had not taken into account, they said that till they finalise their recommendation they do not wish to depart from the practice of relief after ten point increase which was given by the Gajendragadkar and other Commissions.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : (Buxar) How long is the Pay Commission going to take to give its report? How long the employees have to wait? He has not made that clear.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, he has not answered my last question. The entire matter has been referred to the Cabinet Secretary, who is the Chairman of the JCM. He has heard both sides and he has reserved his interpretation which he will give at the earliest opportunity. What is the reaction of government to that?

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : It is quite evident from the statement of the hon. Minister that he is standing on prestige. Because, in his statement he has conceded that the index figure for April 1971 was 225.83 which means nearly 226. It is also known to the Minister that in the computation of the cost of

living index a number of difficulties arise in regard to the price of materials on which the computation is made. The Minister is also aware that in Bombay the workers were deprived of crores of rupees because of the peculiar way in which the computation of the cost of living index was made. Later on, it was corrected as a result of which the workers got back crores of rupees.

In regard to the computation of the cost of living index also, it would be admitted by the Minister himself, that there may be a little mistake also. Now, we have reached 226 in April 1971, according to his statement, and it is known that after this Budget, these two points must have been covered. As stated by Shri S. M. Banerjee in his last question, which has not been answered, the Cabinet Secretary has himself admitted that there is some relevance in the arguments raised by the employees in the JCM. Therefore, simply on the question of two points in April 1971, is it advisable for the Government to pick up a quarrel with the employees, knowing fully well that in the mean time, after the Budget has been presented, at least there has been a rise of more than two points in the cost of living index? Therefore, I would request the Minister to consider this point and make a statement here on these particular two points.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I think, I have covered most of the points that the hon. Member has raised. There is no question of standing on prestige. It is a question of difference in interpretation; I do not think the Government is going to stand on this question on prestige. There is no question about it. It is a clearcut position. The Government will be committed to an increase in dearness allowance when the 12-monthly average of the cost of living index goes to 228. The only difference between the Government and the employees is whether it should be at 225 or at 228.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Even this point needs arbitration.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As to the point raised by the hon. Member about the increase as a result of the Budget, I wish to submit that till April the cost of living index has been steady at 224. Because of factors that the hon. member has mentioned and others factors that usually go into it, in the next few months probably the cost of living index may undergo a change. But the fact remains that the cost of living index, right from January, has been steady at 224.

I have stated the position of Government in relation to the demand for increase of dearness allowance. As I submitted earlier, a very senior Member is raising this point and I think he has so many other channels to discuss this problem.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : The channel is only up to the Cabinet Secretary, not up to your Cabinet.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : When you commit the Government to reply to a calling-attention notice, this is bound to be the reply. I have stated the position.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order. In reply to the calling-attention, the last sentence of the hon. Minister was, "If you want a reply to the calling-attention notice, the reply would be like this." This is actually an insult to the entire House.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) He should withdraw it.

MR. SPEAKER : He is very much correct. It is not a point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have all the respect for Shri Ganesh. He is a very good friend of mine.

MR. SPEAKER : If you go on speaking without my permission, nothing will go on record.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The same question has been asked by two Members and the Minister does not reply to it.

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister says that in his position as a Minister, he has to take up certain positions. But during negotiations, something else may come out. So far as the position of Government is concerned, he has stated like that. Why don't you appreciate it ?

DR. RANEN SEN : The last point that I had raised and which was also raised by my hon. friend, Shri S. M. Banerjee, was not answered. Since the Cabinet Secretary is seized with the matter, will the Government relent to a better position or will they stick to that ?

MR. SPEAKER : I asked him. If he is not in a position to answer, I cannot force him.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I will answer it. I was trying to answer it. Let me in all humility submit to you that I was trying to see that you do not commit me to this. This is the position of the Government at the highest level.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We will see that the JCM is not sabotaged like that. We will see that nobody attends the J.C.M. The J.C.M. cannot become a tool in the hands of the Indira Gandhi Government.

MR. SPEAKER : The papers to be laid.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : I want to draw the attention of the House to the strike of the J.K. Rayon, Kanpur.....

SHRI SPEAKER : I am not allowing.

MR. JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The U.P. Government is illegally trying to suppress

it by taking regressive measures. The Labour Minister, Mr. Khadilkar should intervene in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Why can't the Labour Minister intervene in the case of J.K. Rayon ?

MR. SPEAKER : The papers to be laid.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: Yesterday, we had raised a matter relating to the dissolution of the Punjab Assembly. What about that ?

MR. SPEAKER : I said, "later on" which does not mean today.

SHRI VIKRAM CHAND MAHAJAN: At least you convey our feelings that the Governor should be recalled.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request you to sit down. You are a lawyer yourself. Yesterday, you wanted to ask something about the dissolution of the Punjab Assembly. The Prime Minister was here I will look into it. But if you want to go into the question of recalling the Governor or anything like that, that will amount to discussing the conduct of the Governor which is not permissible under the rule.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA (Dausa) : You allow us an opportunity to have a discussion.

MR. SPEAKER : You will have an opportunity.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : This is an important issue. The time should be fixed for that,

MR. SPEAKER : Everything is important.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : This is more important.

12.43 hrs.

PAPER LAID ON THE TABLE
NOTIFICATION RE : MARKET

LOAN FLOATED BY CENTRAL
GOVERNMENT IN 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. F-5(4)-W & M/71 published in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1971 regarding Market Loan floated by the Central Government in 1971-72. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-411/71]

ARREST OF MEMBERS

MR. SPEAKER : I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 14th June, 1971 from the Sub-Divisional Magistrate, New Delhi :—

"I have the honour to inform you that the following three Members of Lok Sabha have been arrested today at about 2-15 p.m. between Raj Path Rafi Marg crossing and Vijay Chowck, New Delhi by police of P.S. Parliament Street, under Section 188 I.P.C. vide F.I.R. No. 950 dated 14.6.71 for violation of prohibitory orders promulgated by the Additional District Magistrate (South) Delhi. They are being remanded to Jail custody today and will be produced before Judicial Magistrate 1st Class, tomorrow :—

1, Shri Hukam Chand Kachwai ;

[Mr. Speaker]

2. Shri Gyaneshwar Yadav ; and
3. Shrimati Shakuntla Nair."

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Are they safe under police custody ?

MR. SPEAKER : I think they must be out of it now.

12.45 hrs.

MOTION RE : CONSTITUTION
OF JOINT COMMITTEE ON
OFFICES OF PROFIT

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE
(SHRI NITIRAJ SINGH CHAUDHARY):
Sir, I beg to move :

"That a Joint Committee of the House to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst members of each House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ;

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

- (i) to examine the composition and character of all existing 'committees' and all 'committees' that may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution ;

- (ii) to recommend in relation to the 'committees' examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify ;

- (iii) to scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise ;

That the Joint Committee shall from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters ;

That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha ;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee;

That in other respects, the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and to communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee."

MR. SPEAKER : The Motion is before the House.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : In this connection I want to bring to the urgent notice of this House that the functioning of the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit had been too technical and retrogressive. It was such an interpretation of Art. 102 by the Election Com.

mission that compelled the Parliament to enact the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959.

The Joint Committee had not been adopting the principles incorporated in the Act of 1959. While the membership of Board of Directors of the Air India and the State Trading Corporation of India and several other very important companies in the public sector have been taken out of the ambit of the offices of Profit by the Act of 1959 and its Schedule, the Coir Corporation of Kerala (another public sector undertaking of the Kerala Government and many other similar State-owned companies were dubbed as offices of profit by the Joint Committee.

Therefore, Sir, if you do not give a specific directive that the principles adopted in enacting the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act 1959, should be followed by this Committee, it becomes a very difficult process for the Parliament to throw out recommendations made by a Joint Committee of both the Houses of Parliament, because a Joint Committee is a miniature Parliament.

MR. SPEAKER : You have made your suggestion. It will be conveyed to them. Now, the question is :

“That a Joint Committee of the Houses to be called the Joint Committee on Offices of Profit be constituted consisting of fifteen members, ten from this House and five from the Rajya Sabha, who shall be elected from amongst members of each House according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote ;

That the functions of the Joint Committee shall be—

- (i) to examine the composition and character of all existing ‘committees’ and all ‘committees’ that

may hereafter be constituted, membership of which may disqualify a person for being chosen as, and for being, a member of either House of Parliament under article 102 of the Constitution ;

- (ii) to recommend in relation to the ‘committees’ examined by it what offices should disqualify and what offices should not disqualify ;
- (iii) to scrutinise from time to time the Schedule to the Parliament (Prevention of Disqualification) Act, 1959, and to recommend any amendments in the said Schedule, whether by way of addition, omission or otherwise ;

That the Joint Committee shall, from time to time, report to both Houses of Parliament in respect of all or any of the aforesaid matters ;

That the members of the Joint Committee shall hold office for the duration of the present Lok Sabha ;

That in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Committee ;

That in other respects, the Rules of procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees will apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

That this House recommends to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the said Joint Committee and to communicate to this House the names of members to be appointed by the Rajya Sabha to the joint Committee.

The motion was adopted

12.49 hrs,

DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS)
1971-72—Contd.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we will take up the discussion on the Demands for Grants for Railways. Shri N. K. Sharma was on his legs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : When is the Minister likely to reply ?

MR. SPEAKER : How much time does the hon Minister want ?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS
(SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : About an hour.

MR. SPEAKER : The balance time is 35 minutes. You want one hour. So about one and a half hours still for discussion to be utilised by the Members. So near about 3.30 he will reply.

Mr. Nawal Kishore Sharma.

श्री नवल किशोर शर्मा (दोसा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं कन कइ रहा था कि 213 अप और 214 डाउन ट्रेन में थंडे क्लास के यात्रियों के लिये बड़ी दिक्कत रहती है। इस के लिए रेलवे मंत्री कदम उठाये और यह देखें कि मजदूरों को और जो गरीब लोग हैं उनको अधिक सुविधा मिल सके, उनको परेशानी का सामना न करना पड़े।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान जो तीन गाड़ियां जयपुर से चलती है, 4 डाउन चेतक एक्सप्रेस, 7 अप और 8 डाउन पैसेन्जर, इनकी टार्डिंग्स की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। यह तीनों गाड़ियां जयपुर से आधे-आधे घंटे के अन्तर से चलती हैं। जयपुर और

दिल्ली के बीच में। ज्यादा अच्छा हों कि इन तीनों गाड़ियों की टार्डिंग्स ऐसी हो जिससे पैसेन्जरों को अधिक सुविधा हो सके। साथ ही इससे रेलवे की आमदनी बढ़ने का जरिया भी हो जायेगा, क्योंकि एक ही घंटे के अन्दर तीन गाड़ियों का जयपुर से, जो कैंपिटल है, निकलना कोई मतलब नहीं रखता है। इस पर मंत्री महोदय को जरूर ध्यान देना चाहिये। अगर गाड़ियां ज्यादा समय के अन्तर से चले तो आमदनी भी बढ़ेगी। इसी तरह से शाम को भी इन गाड़ियों का समय बदलना चाहिये।

इसके बाद मैं रेलवे मंत्री जी का ध्यान उनके स्टाफ की जो दिक्कतें हैं उनकी तरफ दिलाना चाहूंगा। उनके विभाग में कुछ अध्यापक काम करते हैं। उन अध्यापकों को यूनियन का मेम्बर होने का अधिकार नहीं है। पाबन्दी लगाते समय यह कहा गया है उनसे कि वे उस कटेगरी में नहीं आते जिसमें दूसरे एम्प्लोयीज आते हैं। इसलिये वे लोग ट्रेड यूनियन के मेम्बर नहीं बन सकते। दूसरी ओर जो उनकी अपनी एगोशिएशन है, जिसके जरिये से वे अपनी ग्रीवान्सेज आप तक पहुंचा सकते हैं, उसको मान्यता प्रदान नहीं करते। या तो आप उन टीचर्स को यूनियन का मेम्बर बनने का अधिकार दीजिये, या फिर अगर आप ऐसा नहीं कर सकते तो उनकी दिक्कतों को सुनने का कोई दूसरा जरिया निकालिये। इसलिये आप उनकी ऐसोशिएशन का रिकग्नाइज कीजिये ताकि इस जरिये से अपनी समस्याओं का समाधान कर सके।

इसी सन्दर्भ में मैं आप का ध्यान श्री नन्दा द्वारा मुझे लिखे गये उस पत्र की ओर दिलाऊंगा जो उन्होंने रेलवे मंत्री होते हुए मुझको लिखा था। मैंने श्री नन्दा को लिखा था कि जब दूसरे सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट के टीचर्स को 1967 वाली

ग्रेड दे दी गई थी। कौठारी कमीशन की सिफारिशों के अनुसार, तब रेलवे के टीचर्स को 1959 से न्यायसंगत नहीं है। टीचर्स गरीब लोग होते हैं, उनकी दशा सुधारने का दायित्व आपका है। श्री नन्दा ने जवाब दिया था कि मैं इस पर विचार कर रहा हूँ और इसका जवाब जल्दी दिया जायेगा। मैं आप से निवेदन करना चाहूँगा कि आप इसका जल्दी फैसला करें।

इसके बाद मैं आपका ध्यान इस ओर दिलाना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान में हमेशा ही रेलवे का अभाव रहा है। रेलवे ने राजस्थान की हमेशा उपेक्षा की है। जयपुर राजस्थान की कैपिटल है। उस क्षेत्र में जयपुर तक पहुँचने के लिये, अलवर से जयपुर तक कोई पैसेन्जर ट्रेन नहीं है सबेरे से लेकर शाम के पाँच बजे तक। हर आदमी चाहता है कि राजधानी से रात के साढ़े दस-ग्यारह बजे तक घर पहुँच जाये। इसके लिये पहले एक शटल ट्रेन चला करती थी, लेकिन अब वह बन्द हो गई। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि अलवर से जयपुर के बीच में एक शटल ट्रेन शुरू की जाये जो 10 और 11 के बीच दिन में जयपुर पहुँचे और शाम को वापस अलवर पहुँच जाये। अगर इस तरह की शटल ट्रेन चलाई जाये तो रेलवे को ट्रैफिक से आमदनी भी ज्यादा होगी और रेलवे जो एक पब्लिक अन्डरटेकिंग है, वह निश्चित रूप से लोगों को सुख-सुविधा पहुँचा सकेगी।

इसी तरह से पहले एक शटल ट्रेन रेवाड़ी और रींगस के बीच में चला करती थी। यह शटल ट्रेन अब बन्द हो गई। एक घण्टा आया जब यह निजामपुर तक शुरू हुई। मेरी माँग है कि यह शटल ट्रेन रेवाड़ी से निजामपुर नहीं बल्कि रेवाड़ी से रींगस तक चलनी चाहिये।

इसी के साथ-साथ मैं इस ओर भी आपका ध्यान दिलाना चाहूँगा कि जयपुर राजस्थान की राजधानी है। आज कल जयपुर का ओर ईस्टर्न राजस्थान का विकास रुका पड़ा हुआ है और लोगों को बड़ी शिकायत है। पहले राजस्थान में राजाओं का राज था और उसके आसपास उस जमाने में रेलों का विस्तार कभी नहीं हुआ। अब जब राजाओं के राज्य के बाद आप का राज्य आया है तब भी हालत कोई ज्यादा नहीं सम्भली। मैं माँग करता हूँ कि एक कमीशन अर्वाइंट किया जाये और वह इस बात की जाँच करे कि राजस्थान में रेलों के विस्तार के लिये कितना धन खर्च हुआ और उसकी क्या आवश्यकताएँ हैं तथा उन आवश्यकताओं को किन स्टेप्स के द्वारा पूरा किया जा सकता है। राजस्थान में एक हिम्मतनगर की लाइन थी है, लेकिन अगर वह बनी है तो गुजरात के फायदे के लिए बनी है, राजस्थान का उससे कोई फायदा नहीं है। श्री लालबहादुर शास्त्री सन् 1954 में दोसा (राजस्थान) गये थे। उस वक्त उन्होंने वहाँ यह ऐश्वर्योरेण दिया था कि सवाई माधोपुर से जयपुर तक के लिये बड़ी रेलवे लाइन बनायेंगे। चूँकि खेतड़ी में वास्ट कार डिपॉजिट्स हैं इस लिये मैं माँग करता हूँ कि सवाई माधोपुर से खेतड़ी की बड़ी लाइन का सर्वे किया जाये और यह लाइन बिछाई जाये।

उसी तरह से मैं आप का ध्यान इस बात की तरफ भी दिलाना चाहूँगा कि राजस्थान में जो खेतड़ी माइन्स हैं उसमें लाइन बिछाने के काम को जल्दी किया जाये। इसके अभाव में राजस्थान को जहाँ नुकसान है वहाँ सेंट्रल गवर्नमेंट को भी काफी नुकसान होता है। आप करोड़ों रुपये का कापर इम्पोर्ट करते हैं जिससे आपका फारेन एक्सचेंज खराब होता है।

मैं आशा करता हूँ कि मेरे सुझावों पर अवश्य ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

MR. SPEAKER : Now Shri Somchand Solanki. The hon. Members' cut motions have come in too late, and so, I am not allowing them to be moved now. But he can speak on them now. Similarly, Shri S. L. Saxena's cut motions are also too late. But he can mention them in the course of his speech. As for P. K. Deo's cut motions, they are in time and I am allowing them.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI (Gandhinagar) : I would like to mention just four or five points. The first is regarding reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the railways. I have to mention this very firmly that the percentage of reservation is not observed in this Ministry. I have received so many complaints to the effect that persons are qualified and they have applied for the posts, but they are not called for interview and their applications are not taken up.

This has become a difficult and dangerous problem for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I have written to the authorities in the Western Railway about the need to have the requisite percentage of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe people.

Now there are so many things about these candidates.

MR. SPEAKER : He can continue after the lunch recess.

13.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair]
DEMANDS FOR GRANTS (RAILWAYS),
1971-72—Contd.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI
I was mentioning about the transfer of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes employees working in the railways. They have a tenure of five years, but within this period they are transferred from one place to another twice or thrice a year. If they are transferred in this manner, difficulty arises about the education of their children. So, I request the hon. Railway Minister to look into this matter.

When persons are only Members of Parliament and not Ministers, they speak against the Government's policy of increasing fares but when they become Ministers they forget all these things. I have heard our present Railway Minister also speaking against increase in fares of third class passengers when he was a private Member. If you want to increase the earnings of the railways, you must find out some other ways and means. To increase the third class fare is not fair according to me.

Next I have to mention about the conversion of the narrow and metre gauge lines in Gujarat into broad gauge. This was promised by the Railway Minister and the Government. As there is no broad gauge line in Saurashtra, there is a proposal that the metre gauge line from Viramgam to Okha should be converted into broad gauge. It has also been decided by the Government and the Railway Board. So, I request the hon. Railway Minister to take immediate steps in this regard.

Viramgam is in my constituency. There is a railway crossing near Viramgam on the western side. Due to shunting it is closed practically for the whole day and transport comes to a standstill and the public is harassed. So, I request the hon.

Minister to construct an underground bridge near this station.

The Mewar Express which starts from Ahmedabad goes to Udaipur. I request the hon. Minister to see that it stops at Dabhoda, as this will help the large number of textile workers are coming from there daily to Ahmedabad.

I do not want to say anything about facilities to the passengers, as many Members have mentioned this, but I feel that there must be regularity of time observed by the passenger trains, so that the people coming from distant places to Ahmedabad are not put to inconvenience. Labourers from surrounding come to Ahmedabad. I have no time; within the short time at my disposal I have mentioned some of the important points and I request the hon. Railway Minister to look into this matter.

डा० कैलास (बम्बई दक्षिण) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय में रेल मन्त्री का ध्यान सिर्फ उस और खींचना चाहूंगा जिस से कि रेल विभाग में भी समाजवाद का चित्र स्पष्ट दिखाई देने लग जाय। मुझे कुछ ऐसा लगता है कि प्रति वर्ष लोक सभा सदस्य सुझाव देते हैं लेकिन उन सुझावों पर पूरा पूरा ध्यान नहीं दिया जाता या अगर दिया भी जाता है तो जो आवश्यक बातें हैं, जो आवश्यक सुझाव हैं उन पर मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि मन्त्री जी चाहें यह चाहते हों कि उन पर ध्यान जाय लेकिन इन के कुछ अधिकारी जिन्हें शायद समाजवाद ठीक नहीं लगता या वह रेल के यात्रियों की कठिनाइयों को नहीं समझ पाते, उन के कारण वे सब सुझाव कहीं पड़े रह जाते हैं। मैं रेल मन्त्री से यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि कंजुमल लेबर की एक श्रेणी वनों से चली आ रही है, उस की कितनी संख्या है? मैं तो मानता हूँ कि उस की संख्या दो या छह लाख है। क्या यह कंजुमल लेबर की संख्या

धीरे धीरे कम हो कर समाप्त भी होगी या नहीं? यह श्रेणी बिलकुल निकाबी जायगी या नहीं और वह कब तक निकल पाएगी? ठीक इसी प्रकार हम ने कुछ लाइसेंस कुली हर स्टेशन पर रख छोड़े हैं। मैं देखना हूँ कि उन कुलियों की उम्र तीस से चालीस वर्ष की होती है। लेकिन कुछ ऐसे कुली भी होते हैं जिन को अपनी उम्र के 55 और 60वें वर्ष में भी काम करना पड़ता है। इसी सदन में पिछले वर्ष इंडस्ट्रियल लेबर के लिए पेंशन का कानून बनाया गया था। मैं रेल मन्त्री महोदय से यह प्रार्थना करूँगा कि इन प्लेटफार्मों पर काम करने वाले जो कुली हैं उन्हें भी पेंशन मिले। जब हम समाजवाद की भाषा बोलते हैं तो हमें चाहिए कि इन कुलीज का भी दर्जा उस में गिना जाना चाहिए जिस से कि वह पेंशन के हकदार हो जायें।

तीसरे दर्जे में इतनी भीड़ रहती है कि स्त्रियों और बच्चों को वहाँ पर खड़े रहना भी मुश्किल होता है बैसना तो नामुमकिन है। मैंने यात्रियों को डब्लू० सी० पकाने में भी खड़े रहते देखा है। इतने ज्यादा टिकट क्यों दिए जाते हैं और टिकट दिए जाते हैं तो उन पर यह प्रतिबन्ध होना चाहिए कि वह दूसरी रेल में सवार हो कर अपने स्थान पर जायें। रेलों में आज तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों को लगाने की जो व्यवस्था है उस में वृद्धि करने की आवश्यकता है। आज हम एयर कंडीजन्ड और फर्स्ट क्लास के डिब्बे ज्यादा बढ़ाते जा रहे हैं लेकिन तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बों को जितना सभ्य में बढ़ाना चाहिए उतनी संख्या में नहीं बढ़ाया है। कुछ बड़े हैं अवश्य। एक बात की ओर मैं मन्त्री जी का ध्यान अवश्य दिखाना चाहता हूँ कि तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे की जो खिड़कियाँ हैं उन पर सलाखें नहीं लगाई गई हैं। कुछ लोग अपना

[डा० कंलास]

सामान बाहर से फेंकते हैं। अम्बर यात्री बैठे हैं, स्त्रियाँ बैठी हैं, बूढ़े बैठे हैं, उस की ओर ध्यान न देते हुए सामान अन्दर फेंका जाता है और लोग खिड़कियों में से अन्दर चढ़ जाते हैं। जबदस्ती करते हैं। आखिर किसी को जाना है तो वह सब उपायों को देखता है। लेकिन अगर हम वहाँ सलाख लगा दें तो जो अड़चने अन्दर बैठने वालों की होती हैं वहाँ नहीं होंगी। कई रेलों के डिब्बों में वह सलाखें नहीं लगी हैं, इस की ओर भी मंत्री जी ध्यान देंगे।

मंत्री जी ने अपने भाषण में रेलें देर से क्यों पहुँचती हैं उस का एक कारण बताया था कि जंजीर खींची जाती है। मैं अपने अनुभव से कह सकता हूँ कि यात्रियों को जंजीर खींचने का शौक नहीं है। ज्यादातर जो जंजीरें खींची गई हैं, मैं आप के दिल्ली स्टेशन की बात कह सकता हूँ, वह इसलिए खींची गई हैं कि अधिकारियों ने रिजर्वेशन चार्ट तीसरे दर्जे के स्लीपर का या चेयर डिब्बे का गाड़ी चलने से दस मिनट या पाँच मिनट पहले लगाए हैं। मैं खुद जब उस अधिकारी के पास गया और पूछा कि भाई इतनी देर चार्ट लगाने में क्यों कर रहे हो तो उत्तर यह दिया गया कि सब लोगों को बैठ जाना चाहिए और बैठने के बाद अपना अपना स्थान यह ठूँढ़ सकने है। मेरा यह तजुर्बा उस गाड़ी का है जिसे हम डी-सक्स कहते हैं। कोई व्यक्ति वहाँ पर बड़े सामान ले कर नहीं आता, ज्यादा सामान ले कर नहीं आता। लेकिन अगर रिजर्वेशन चार्ट न होने से उसे अपनी जगह का ठीक पता नहीं मालूम है और वह गलत डिब्बे में बैठ जाता है तो कितनी कठिनाई उसे होती है? मैंने यह भी देखा है कि पुरुष वगैरह तो चढ़ जाता है, स्त्रियाँ नहीं चढ़ पाती हैं, वह इन्तजार करती रहती हैं रिजर्वेशन चार्ट का और नतीजा यह

होता है कि स्त्रियाँ चढ़ ही नहीं पाती हैं और गाड़ी चल पड़ती है। यह जाहिर है कि बेन खींचने के सिवाय और कोई रास्ता नहीं रह जाता। किस दिन यह वाक्या हुआ मैं रेल मंत्री जी को अवश्य लिख कर भी दे दूंगा। मैंने लिखित कम्प्लेंट भी वहाँ दी है और उसका उत्तर भी हमारे पास आया है। लेकिन यह कम्प्लेंट अवश्य रह जाती है कि देगी से चार्ट लगने के कारण यह कठिनाई आती है।

दूसरा अनुभव जो मुझे हुआ वह यह कि तीसरे दर्जे के कम्पार्टमेंट में यात्रियों की टट्टी में पानी नहीं है। गरमी पड़ रही है, पंखा नहीं है। एक स्टेशन गया, दूसरा स्टेशन गया। कन्डक्टर से कहा, गाई से कहा, जंक्शन पर स्टेशन मास्टर से कहा। लेकिन कोई सुनने वाला नहीं कि बिजली का पंखा ठीक किया जायगा या नहीं, पानी दिया जायगा या नहीं। तो ऐसी हालत में यात्री गुस्से में आकर या नाराज होकर या यह दिखाने के लिए कि अधिकारी इतने लापरवाह है, जंजीर खींचते हैं। अगर जंजीर खींचने के कारणों की आप जांच करें तो उनमें यही देखने को मिलेगा कि कारण हम प्रकार के ज्यादा हैं।

अन-मैन्ड क्रासिंग की बात हम सुनते आये हैं जहाँ वर्ष में सैकड़ों ही जानें जाती हैं। कई हमारे जानवर वर्ष में मर जाते हैं इन अन-मैन्ड क्रासिंग के ऊपर। तो यह अनमैन्ड क्रासिंग कब तक रहने वाली है। क्या हमारे पास कोई प्लान है कि इनको हम धीरे-धीरे घटा सकते हैं? पाँच वर्ष में हम बात करते हैं बेकारी को दूर करेंगे। बेकारी को दूर करने का तरीका एक यह भी हो सकता है कि इन अनमैन्ड क्रासिंग की ठीक तरह से व्यवस्था हम कर दें। समाजवाद का चित्र लाने की बात हम करें और एक गरीब आदमी का बैल कट जाय, उसकी

परवाह नहीं, हम रेलवे क्रॉसिंग पर एक फाटक नहीं लगा सकते, एक चौकीदार नहीं रख सकते, यह कुछ मेरी ससझ में नहीं आता।

मैं बम्बई से आता हूँ। बम्बई में सबर्बन रेलों का क्या हाल है यह मैं जानता हूँ। सेंट्रल रेलवे पूरी कोशिश कर रही है। वेस्टर्न रेलवे भी पूरी कोशिश कर रही है। लेकिन फिर भी मैं ऐसा मानता हूँ कि जब तक ग्रन्डरग्राउन्ड रेलवेज का नक्शा हमारे सामने नहीं आ जायगा तब तक हालत सुधरने की कोई आशा नहीं है। हम सुनते हैं कि कलकत्ते में ग्रन्डर ग्राउन्ड रेलवे होने वाली है, बम्बई में भी होने वाली है, लेकिन उसका नक्शा वहाँ पहुँच रहा है यह नहीं मालूम। रेल मंत्री जी यदि उसके लिये कदम बढ़ाते हैं। उन्होंने शायद पहले बढ़ाया हो, लेकिन वह वैसा ही रह गया, अब यदि वह इसकी ओर कदम बढ़ाते हैं तो शायद दस सान बाद या बीस सान बाद ग्रन्डर ग्राउन्ड रेल हो जायेगी। जब जनसंख्या बढ़ती चली जा रही है तो यह आवश्यक हो जाता है कि हम ग्रन्डर ग्राउन्ड रेल की प्लानिंग को आज पूरा करें :

रेलवे बोर्ड के विषय में काफी चर्चा, काफी कटु शब्द कहे गये हैं। मैं उनको दोहराना नहीं चाहता। मंत्री जी शायद बन्दी हैं रेलवे बोर्ड के जिसके उदाहरण एक नहीं पचासों दिये जा सकते हैं। डेढ़ करोड़ रुपया रेलवे बोर्ड पर खर्च होता है। रेलवे बोर्ड के अधिकारी सदन में आ कर बैठते हैं, सुनते भी हैं, शायद इस कान से सुनकर उस कान से निकाल देते हैं, क्या कठिनाइयाँ हैं कि देश के इस विभाग को वे पूरी ताकत से नहीं संभाल पाते। लेकिन क्या हम रेलवे बोर्ड की बजाय जनरल मैनेजर्स की एक कमेटी नहीं बना सकते जो हमारे मंत्री जी की सहायता कर सके। जिससे कि जो कुछ यहाँ पर सब्सिडियों की मांगें हैं, अपने क्षेत्र से लेकर नेशनल

लेवल तक उसको राष्ट्रीय ढग से पूरा करें। मैं रेलवे बोर्ड का विरोधी नहीं हूँ, लेकिन बोर्ड के सदस्य अगर इस ध्यान से काम करने लग जायें कि वे राष्ट्रीय हित में कर रहे हैं, न कि किसी को खुश करने या नाखुश करने के लिए कर रहे हैं, तो ठीक कार्य हो सकेगा।

इन शब्दों के साथ मंत्री जी ने जो डिमाण्ड्स रखी हैं, उनका समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): Sir, instead of beating about the bush, I would confine my observations to the cut motions which I have moved and I would like to get categorical answers to those points.

The most important line is the Talcher-Bimlagarh line. It is a matter of life and death for Orissa. The minister visited Orissa the other day, and he must have been seized of this problem. I was glad to see his photograph with a bouquet of flowers. We are hospitable people and we treat our guests with garlands and bouquets. Otherwise, as the situation developed after the statement of the minister that the techno-economic survey has suggested that this line is going to be uneconomic, he would have received brickbats. But we do not like to go that extent. But he must have realised the commotion and dissatisfaction among the people of Orissa by not giving clearance to this small link of 50 miles, which will link the deepest seaport of this country-Paradip-with the hinterland which is rich in mineral and other natural resources. It is in a sense the Ruhr of India. Orissa boasts of the largest iron ore deposits in this country. A survey has been made by the Orissa Geological Department and they have come to the conclusion that besides the needs of various steel plants in India, Orissa alone would be able to export high grade iron ore to the extent of 560 million tonnes. Paradip is specially meant for export of iron ore for which there has been a continuously increasing demand from Japan and other countries.

[Shri P. K. Deo]

It is no use saying that iron ore from Kiriburu and Bolani will be diverted to Vizag and ore from Barbil-Banspani area would be diverted to Haldia port.

The previous government had brought it to the notice of the Government of India and we have got the most surprising and disappointing reply. The reply was that the route would be much more if the iron ore is transported to Paradip than to Haldia. The distance from this iron belt to Haldia is 399 kilometres and to Paradip 431 kilometres. Only for 32 kilometres such a strong case of Orissa is going to be sacrificed at the altar of partisanship. So, I would most emphatically request that this link which is so vital from the point of view of Orissa, should be taken up and no plea or excuse should be tolerated.

Secondly, if it is not possible, then Jakpura-Banspani railway line should be taken up.

Sometime back we, the leaders from this side of the House, have jointly addressed a letter to the Railway Minister to have an east-coast west-coast express; that is to say, to extend the Bombay-Nagpur Express to Visakhapatnam so that the naval headquarters of the east coast and west coast could be connected. That will go a long way to meet the demands of the local people, especially because Visakhapatnam has been neglected all along and there is no express train to that place. I hope the Railway Minister will not throw this letter in his waste paper basket, as some people say. I hope there is no truth in these allegations. If there is any truth in the allegation that the Railway Minister has issued instructions that the letters of Members of Parliament need not be replied to, then I have nothing to say.

Then, it is high time that we should consider the shifting of the headquarters of the South-Eastern Railways to some central place. Calcutta is getting congested. To

relieve the congestion in Calcutta some very good decision was taken some years back to shift some of the offices of the North Eastern Railways to Gorakhpur. Similarly, the offices of the south eastern railways should be shifted to a central place like Bhubaneswar or Jaspada. The Orissa Government has already approached the Railway Ministry in this connection. I hope the Railway Minister will give his most sympathetic consideration to this matter.

SHRI CHAPAL BHATTACHARYYA (Giridih): Sir, I would not go into the major questions which were raised during the general budget discussion, namely, the capital invested, the working ratio, the 1965 convention, the differences in the projection as regards freight and passenger traffic given by railways as well as those mentioned in the Fourth Plan. These differences have to be reconciled and only then we may arrive at a more correct picture of the economy of the railways.

I would like to look at the working of the railways from the opposite end of the telescope as it were. I would not confuse the task of managing human nature with the task of transmuting it. The management of human nature has become the prime requisite in this biggest public sector undertaking; namely, the railways. Here the South Eastern Railways and the North Eastern Railways, which should have been gold mines, are becoming copper mines. May be, they may be relegated even to the position of an iron ore mine, but they could have been a gold mine in the matter of revenue receipts and earnings.

How has this come about? A deep probe is necessary. An attack against the Railway Board is beside the point, although the Railway Board has not helped very much. '*Yad yad acharati srishtha*' says the Gita. Fish rots from the head. We must make sure that the failure in the working and the economics of the railways has not come about from the top of the top.

Granting that, I would repeat, the major problem, is the task of managing human nature. We know that after goods are loaded into the wagons, the train gets stopped at wayside station and the goods are unloaded and compensation asked and paid for. Before dieselisation and electrification this was a very common occurrence and experience. Because of the increase in speed this has stopped a bit, but by and large the built-in corruption and malpractices in the operation of the railway system remains.

The mere fact that we came to ask for an crease in in freight and fares is itself a confession of the failure to tackle corruption and malpractices. Only the other day I was coming from my constituency to Delhi. At the railway station I asked if on the Amritsar Mail any berth was available. "No, no berth," the conductor blandly assured me. I told him "You are making a stement; you may be in difficulty if there is a berth." "oh, yes you can come along; I will give you one," he said. But the first class bogies were in the rear and it was dead of night, 1.30. "All right, put me in the air-conditioned which was just near about," I said. Then the entire trouble started. I got into the air-conditioned class. I wanted to pay the extra money but the conductor guard will not give the certificate. The guard will not give the certificate because I held no platform ticket. The identity card did not help. The conductor guard got down at Madhupur; the other person got down at Jhajha and by the time I reached Patna there was nobody to say from where I travelled and there was nobody to accept the money except after an hour's wait. I make a positive statement. If this can happen with a passenger like me. I do not know what is happening to the vast majority of honest, *bona fide* passengers and there are quite a lot of them. They are being forced. They are told, "why pay to the railways; you share it with us."

As I said, it is the task of managing human nature. I want the Railway Board;

the Railway Ministry and the General Managers to evolve certain practices and *modus operandi* by which the honest and *bona fide* traveller could be protected against the operations of such railway employees. If that is done, I am quite sure, this deficit will be converted into surplus and our Railway Minister would have wrung out the surplus from the jaws of the deficit.

Now, coming to certain local problems, there should be a link line between Giridih and Gomoh. The main line and the grand chord will then get linked up. There was a proposal to link Giridih with Hazaribad Road. But because Gomoh is now becoming the hub of an industrial complex, I suggest, on the ground of traffic density and possible freight load, this issue has to be seriously investigated. I go further to say that if Giridih-Madhupur line is extended and linked with Bhagalpur via Dumka, we shall have north to south railway system, linking Bhagalpur to Rourkela. It will have strategic importance also. So, that aspect may also be looked into.

After all, the railway is a monopoly and it is a public sector monopoly. The consumer is not always wrong. In fact, the consumer should be presumed to be right. That has been given a go-by. We have stringent provisions of law against ticketless travel. I welcome that. Only the law should not be turned against the *bona fide* traveller.

One of the major points of this built up corruption that I was going to say was pith regard to the railway protection Force and one of the major centres is Andal. I think, I have given sufficient hint for the Railway Minister to work on it.

डा० गोबिन्द दास रिछारिया (काँसी) :
प्रध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं रेलवे बजट पर सरकारी माँगों का समर्थन करते हुए आपके द्वारा रेलवे मन्त्री महोदय से कुछ अनुरोध करना चाहता

[डा० गोविन्द दास रिछारिया]

हैं। पहली चीज यह है कि रेलवे भारत सरकार का सबसे बड़ा संस्थान है जोकि सरकारी तौर पर चलाया जा रहा है। आज जब कि लोक सभा की तरफ से देशवासी यह महसूस करते हैं कि यह समाजवाद की तरफ कदम बढ़ाना चाहती है तो मेरा रेलवे मन्त्री जी से अनुरोध है कि रेलवे प्रशासन में इस तरह का परिवर्तन करे, उसमें इस तरह की गति पैदा करें कि उसका छोटे से छोटा मजदूर, उसके इंजन चलाने वाले ड्राइवर, उसके बल्क और उसके सभी कर्मचारी यह महसूस करें कि रेलवे के प्रशासन में उनका भी हिस्सा है। आज रेलवे का सरकारीकरण तो है, भारत सरकार उसको चलाती है लेकिन जिस तरीके से उसका प्रशासन चल रहा है उसको हम समाजीकरण नहीं कह सकते हैं। उसमें निश्चित तौर से, या तो एक कमेटी बनाकर या जिस तरह से भी रेल मन्त्री उचित समझे, उसमें परिवर्तन लायें और हर एक स्तर पर उसके प्रशासन में, चाहे यूनियनों के द्वारा चाहे दूसरी तरह, उसके जो मजदूर हैं, जो छोटे कर्मचारी हैं, जो उसके कारखानों के कर्मचारी हैं उनका भी प्रशासन में हिस्सा हो। यह परिवर्तन करना आज अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आज ट्रेनों में जो असुरक्षा की भावना पैदा हो गई है उसको शीघ्र से शीघ्र दूर किया जाये ताकि उसके यात्री और उसमें चलने वाले रेलवे कर्मचारी अपने को सुरक्षित महसूस कर सकें। इसी प्रकार से आज रेल देश से पहुँचने की आदी सी हो गई है, खासकर ब्रांच लाइनों पर तो यह स्थिति है कि हर ट्रेन देरी से पहुँचती है इसलिए इसमें भी शीघ्र ही सुधार करने की आवश्यकता है।

मैं आपके द्वारा मन्त्री जी को कुछ साधारण

से सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। भाँसी में सागर जो नेशनल हाईवे है उसको भाँसी मानिकपुर रेलवे लाइन भाँसी के पास काटती है तो उसकी क्रॉसिंग पर एक पुल होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है। इसी तरह से भाँसी से दिल्ली जो सड़क है उसको भी रेलवे लाइन जहाँ काटती है वहाँ पर एक पुल का होना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

एसी प्रकार से मुझे यह निवेदन करना है कि भाँसी के पास ही एक बहुत बड़ा कारखाना है जिसके सारे मजदूर रेलवे लाइन के दोनों तरफ रहते हैं और वहाँ पर आने जाने में उनको कष्ट है। वहाँ पर एक पुल उनकी सुविधा के लिए बनना अत्यन्त आवश्यक है।

इसी तरीके से बड़े-बड़े स्टेशनों पर जैसे बरगसा सागर, मऊरानीपुर और मोंठ पर गैड बनाये जायें।

आपको ज्ञात है कि उत्तर प्रदेश की राजधानी लखनऊ से हजारों मजदूर बम्बई जाते हैं। लेकिन कोई सीधी मेल ट्रेन लखनऊ से बम्बई के लिए नहीं जाती है। अतः एक डाइरेक्ट ट्रेन वाया भाँसी लखनऊ से बम्बई की तरफ चलाई जाये।

दिल्ली से बम्बई या दिल्ली से मद्रास के लिए जितनी ट्रेनें चलती हैं उनमें स्लीपर्स की संख्या बढ़ा दी जाय ताकि मध्यम वर्ग के लोग जो स्लीपर में चलना पसन्द करते हैं, उसका लाभ उठा सकें। अभी स्लीपर आवश्यकता को देखते हुए कम लगाये जाते हैं।

इसी तरीके से एक सड़क भाँसी स्टेशन से शहर की तरफ जाती है जो कि रेलवे एरिया के अन्तर्गत है। वह बहुत कम चौड़ी है। उसको चौड़ा किया जाय जिससे आधुनिक याता-यात समुचित तरीके से चल सके।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेलवे बजट का समर्थन करते हुए आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ।

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore): I decided to participate on the discussion on the Railway Grants only to pin-point the grievances of the Sealdah Division of the Eastern Railway and one particular line of the Howrah Division, the BAK Loop which connects Barharwa and Farakka with Howrah. I could have as well agitated these points in the Divisional level MPs' Consultative Committee that we have, but, unfortunately, my attempt of doing so has till now produced no results.

We are all by now conversant with the vigorous campaign that has started in the Railways—I do not know how long it will continue—under the aegis of the Railway Minister himself about punctuality. The problem in Sealdah Division, particularly, in the Lalgola section of the Sealdah Division is not punctuality. We should thank the Heavens if out of the seven up and down trains that we have at least if they reach two to three hours late. It is not due to law and order problem alone. Upto Krishnanagar there is electric traction where theft and other troubles have become almost endemic. That apart, over half of the Sealdah Division the traction is by steam and for three days now all steam-driven trains have been stopped. That means that at least the one district which I represent has been notified that they have to go without trains for an indefinite period of time.

Here is an advertisement issued by the Divisional Superintendent (Sealdah Division); which I have got, with me. He has notified this, that because of the stoppage of work of the labourers of the local coal contractor, Ranaghat, the entire steam-driven engines have been stopped working on this line. Till yesterday no news have come that the trains have started working, or what steps have been taken by the Railway Administration to resume the Railway Services.

I don't have much time, but I would like to impress this upon the Railway Minister and through him on the Railway Administration.

Ministers come and go. The Railway Board and the Railway Administration have a permanent lease of life. Let them explore the potentialities of two lines. One is the BAK loop-line. It can be our fifth alternative route on the very heavily congested Eastern Railway. They should also explore this in view of the economic and traffic potentialities of the Lalgola Section in the Sealdah Division. If that line is modernised, if the tracks are renewed properly, if proper attention is paid, then it could give us the sixth alternative route on the Eastern Railway and connect upper India with the port of Calcutta.

I would particularly like the Railway Minister to explore and investigate about the percentage of the over-aged engines that work in the Sealdah Division particularly. It seems to me somehow that all the over-aged engines, steam-engines particularly, are dumped over in that section. Somehow or other, the Railway Administration seem to have given up the Sealdah Division as lost for many reasons. So, all the over-aged engines, engines which every now and then, develop troubles, are dumped on this Railway.

* Let him look into the Works Programme in these Railways. I find that many plans, many schemes have been sanctioned as early as 1966-67. One such is the over-bridge in the Berhampore court station, sanctioned as early as 1966-67. It has not been taken up till now. Whenever we ask, they say, this is going to be taken up immediately. Sanction is there; money is sanctioned; but nothing is being done. Why should such things be allowed to happen?

I request the hon. Railway Minister kindly to look into these points which I have mentioned.

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : A circular has been issued by the Member (Transportation) Railway Board. That has been circulated by the hon. Minister. I hope it will be implemented and that punctuality becomes the order of the Railways.

We, Members of Parliament, bring out certain grievances or certain points to the notice of the Chairman (Railway Board). There is no acknowledgment or any reply from the Chairman (Railway Board.) I don't know whether that is considered a supreme body, more supreme than this honourable House. That is our very sad experience. I request the hon. Minister to change these things.

I want to stress on the expansion of the Konkan Railway. This line is to be from Diva to Dasgaon. But it goes up to Uran only. The Railway Minister should expedite the work and complete this line as early as possible.

The Adibasi area of Thana district has been without a railway so many years. In the Second Five Year Plan and also the Third Five Year Plan, the Maharashtra Government had been proposing the construction of a railway line connecting the Western Railway from Dahanu and Palghar to Kalyan and Diva. Now, there is some survey going on for connecting Bassein to Diva. It will serve the purpose to some extent, but I would request the Railway Minister to issue instructions to the railway authorities doing the survey work that they should contact the local MPs so that the railway line, instead of going through the barren area, could go by the side of the villages, so that there would be an opening for those villages.

As regards suburban trains, Bombay is a big city and it has big problems. There are commercial offices, industrial offices and railway offices centered in Bombay. There is not enough living accommodation in Bombay, and so, the people prefer to stay in suburbs up to

Karzat and Kopoli on the central Railway and Palghar and Saphala on the Western Railway. I would request the Railway Minister to extend the electrification work up to Karzet and Kopoli so that the suburban train from Bombay could run up to Kopoli. Kopoli is fast developing into an industrial area, and very big industries are coming up there, and it is giving employment to thousand of villagers from that area. There are trains up to Virar and Palghar and Saphala, but these are not sufficient. If shuttle trains could be run or the local trains could be extended up to Dahanu, it will relieve the congestion on the local trains and give relief to the passengers who go to Bombay for their daily maintenance. The Dahanu area also should be linked to Bombay by local trains or suburban trains or shuttle service.

The Ambernath area is also fast developing and new industries are coming up there. I would suggest to the hon. Minister the introduction of another small station between Batlapur and Ambernath, because it will help the factory and also the factory workers.

Then, the Matheran hill station is developing very fast and it is quite suitable for middle class people. The Maharashtra Government are encouraging its development as a hill-station. But we find that the railway authorities are increasing the fares; even third class fares are very high. Of course, the first class fares are very high too. No concessions have been given either to students or others. The Maharashtra Government and the Central Tourism Department want to encourage tourism and give facilities to the middle class people to reach this hill-station as a health resort. But all concessions have been denied for the Matheran hill-station on the plea of economy. I can understand grounds of economy, because Railway runs only for a very few months. But this service should be run efficiently. The railway engines there are out of order for days together. I would suggest that the coal engines should be replaced by diesel engines.

Another strange thing is that the staff at Matheran are not given hill-station allowance, because the height of Matheran is slightly less than the schedule fixed by the railways some years ago. I would submit that people at hill-stations should get hill-station allowance not because of the height of the hill-station but because of the living conditions there. Everything is very costly there, and the common man who goes there has to spend more. Therefore, I would submit that the railway staff there should get the hill-station allowance.

I would like to make now a few suggestions in regard to the Poona Mail. The railways have been kind enough to have a Mahalaxmi Express from Bombay to Kolhapur. This has given relief to thousands of passengers. But it has created some new problems. The Poona Mail has been discontinued. I would request the Railway Minister to re-start the Poona Mail because the commuters, traders, and servants who go daily from Poona to Bombay do not get any accommodation in the Mahalaxmi Express since it is already crowded from Kolhapur and Sangli and other stations. If the Poona Mail is re-started, it would help the people travelling from Poona and Lonavla to Bombay.

Lastly, I would suggest to the hon. Minister to enforce economy on the railways. Absence of economy and corruption are the two things which are hampering the economy of the railways. This Protection Force, instead of giving protection to passengers, becomes a nuisance to them. In suburban trains, I find they come in and squeeze the passengers and enjoy the facilities rather than give protection to the passengers. I would request the Railway Minister to look into this. In fact, there is some duplication of work; we have the Railway Police and along with that the Railway Protection Force. Of course, in railway yards and sheds, where theft, looting and pilferage is there, they do some good work and that has to be

appreciated. But in suburban trains, they cause nuisance to the travelling public.

With these words, I thank you for the opportunity given to me.

श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह (बाराबंकी): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका हृदय से आभारी हूँ जो आप ने रेलवे बजट पर अपने विचार प्रकट करने का अवसर मुझको दिया।

एक रेलवे मंत्री का उत्तरदायित्व बड़ा कठिन होता है। उसका एक ऐसा विभाग होता है जिसका सम्बन्ध देश के गरीब, अमीर, औरत, मर्द, बच्चे, नौजवान और बूढ़े सबसे होता है, और उसके कारण यह स्वाभाविक है कि जब देश के प्रत्येक वर्ग से इस विभाग का इतना घनिष्ठ सम्बन्ध हो, तो उसके सम्बन्ध में माननीय सदन में अधिक से अधिक चर्चा हो। हम एक ओर यह चाहते हैं कि रेलवे से जनता को अधिक से अधिक सुविधायें प्राप्त हों, दूसरी ओर हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि रेलवे का बजट घाटे का बजट न हो। यह दोनों चीजें एक साथ होनी कितनी कठिन हैं इसको इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य स्वयं समझ सकते हैं। फिर भी इस बजट के द्वारा मंत्री महोदय ने बजट को जो एक नई दिशा देने का प्रयत्न किया है वह अत्यन्त सराहनीय है। मैं इस बजट का समर्थन करता हूँ।

यात्री यातायात की आमदनी से रेलवे खर्च को नहीं निकाला जा सकता यह बात सही है, मगर यह भी सही है कि आज भी बहुत से यात्री गाड़ियों में लोग बिना टिकट चलते हैं, और उस में थोड़ा बहुत हाथ अधिकारियों का भी होता है। उन पर रोक लगाने की आवश्यकता है। इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि शीघ्र से शीघ्र इसका उपाय निकाला जाय जिसमें कि बिना

[श्री रुद्र प्रताप सिंह]

टिकट यात्रियों के चलने से रेलवे को जो घाटा हो रहा है वह समाप्त हो सके।

इसके साथ साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि अधिक हास-पावर वाले एंजिन चलाये जायें जो कि अधिक बड़ी गाड़ियों और अधिक डब्बों को ले चल सके। इससे एक तरफ तो पैसेजर्स को यात्रा की सुविधा प्राप्त होगी और दूसरी ओर एक ही इंजिन से जितने लोग आज काम कर रहे हैं सिर्फ उतने ही लोगों से आप ज्यादा काम ले सकते हैं। इसमें एक तो आमदनी ज्यादा हो सकेगी, साथ ही साथ कम दर वाली वस्तुओं से जो हानि होगी उसके सम्बन्ध में यातायात की लाभदायकता को भी सुनिश्चित करना होगा।

आज यह कहा जाता है कि कार्य-संचालन की लागत में वृद्धि हो रही है। जब हम चाहते हैं कि रेलवे का विकास हो और प्रगति हो तो इस दिशा में लागत में वृद्धि बड़ी स्वाभाविक बात है। साथ ही कर्मचारियों के वेतन भत्ते में जो वृद्धि हो रही है वह भी हम समझते हैं अधिक दृष्टि से एक बड़ी न्याय-संगत बात है। इन कमियों को पूरा करने के लिए माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कम दर की वस्तुओं का पुनर्वर्गीकरण करने, कोयला, कोक, लोहा और इस्पात की ढलाई पर कर में वृद्धि करने का जो प्रस्ताव किया है, मैं समझता हूँ कि वह उचित प्रस्ताव है। उसका असर अभी-अभी पर पड़ने जा रहा है, हिन्दुस्तान को करोड़ों गरीब जनता पर उसका भार पड़ने नहीं जा रहा है।

मैं मंत्री महोदय से इस बात का अनुरोध करना चाहता हूँ कि तृतीय श्रेणी के यात्रियों के किराये में जो वृद्धि की जा रही है वह उचित बात नहीं है। अभी-अभी लोकसभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए हैं। इसमें जनता ने हमको एक मैसेज

दिया है, एक आदेश दिया है और वह है सामाजिक और आर्थिक विषमता को समाप्त करने का। उसको दृष्टि में रखते हुए यह उचित प्रतीत होता है कि मंत्री महोदय ने तृतीय श्रेणी के किराये में जो वृद्धि का प्रस्ताव किया है, उस को वह वापिस ले लें।

15.00 hrs.

साथ ही साथ इस बात के लिये मैं मंत्री महोदय की सराहना करना चाहता हूँ और विभाग की प्रशंसा भी करना चाहता हूँ कि इस बजट में यह बात कही गई है कि बहुत सा घाटा विभाग में मितव्ययता करके और कार्यकुशलता बढ़ाकर पूरा कर लिया जायगा। निश्चित रूप से अगर यह कदम उठाया गया तो हमें विश्वास है कि इस विभाग का घाटा बहुत हद तक इससे कम हो जायेगा और तृतीय श्रेणी के किराये में वृद्धि आपको नहीं करनी पड़ेगी।

तृतीय श्रेणी में जो लोग यात्रा करते हैं उनकी स्थिति बहुत ही दयनीय है। डिब्बों की कमी होने की वजह से यात्रा में उन लोगों को बहुत असुविधा उठानी पड़ती है। अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने कहा है कि स्त्रियों और बच्चों को तो बहुत ही कठिनाई का सामना करना पड़ता है और यह सही बात भी है। इसलिए इस बात की आवश्यकता है कि तृतीय श्रेणी के डिब्बों में वृद्धि की जाये और इस वृद्धि के साथ साथ यह भी आवश्यक है कि ऐसे इंजन लगाये जायें जिन में और अधिक डिब्बों को ले जाने की शक्ति और क्षमता हो। इससे लागत में अधिक वृद्धि नहीं होगी और हम यात्रियों को अधिक सुविधायें भी प्रदान कर सकेंगे।

सरकार द्वारा तत्काल रोजगार देने की दिशा में जो कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं उनमें एक कदम यह भी है कि नीचे और ऊपर के पुलों का

निर्माण किया जाए। यह अच्छी बात है। मैं एक सुझाव देना चाहता हूँ। बहराइच और बाराबंकी के बीच घाघराघाट पर रेल पुल के ऊपर सड़क के पुल का निर्माण किया जाये तो फैजाबाद डिबीजन पर भी जनता को लाभ हो सकता है। इससे उसका बहुत बड़ा कल्याण होगा और बहुत बड़ी उन्हें सुविधा प्राप्त होगी।

प्रशासनिक सुधार और समय पालन की जो बात कही गई है वह बहुत अच्छी बात है। इसके बारे में जनता को बड़ी शिकायत है। हम समझते हैं कि इसको कर देने से जनता को लाभ पहुंचेगा। चूंकि समय बहुत कम है, इस वास्ते में अपनी बात यही समाप्त कर दूंगा। जनहित को दृष्टि में रखते हुए भी इस विभाग में आर्थिक लाभ हो सकता है। उसको दिखाकर रेलवे विभाग को एक ज्वलंत उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करना होगा और यदि उसने ऐसा किया तभी हमारे समाजवाद का भवन अधिक मजबूत हो सकेगा। संभव है कि केवल एक बजट के द्वारा सारी समस्याओं का निराकरण न हो सके। फिर भी तीव्रता के साथ हम उस और अग्रसर हो रहे हैं। उसमें कोई सन्देह नहीं है।

मंजिल मिले, मिले, न मिले, इसका गम नहीं। मंजिल की जुस्तजू में मेरा कारवां तो है।।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं रेलवे बजट का हार्दिक स्वागत करता हूँ।

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे (नागपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, रेल विभाग के ऊपर सदन में काफी बहस हुई है। इस बहस के दौरान रेल मंत्री के ऊपर काफी करारा हमला भी किया गया, उन तीव्र टीका टिप्पणी भी की गई। मैं रेल मंत्री के ऊपर या उनके कारोबार के ऊपर टीका टिप्पणी करने नहीं जा रहा हूँ। दरअसल मैं

रेलवे में जो गड़बड़ी है, इसकी जिम्मेदारी रेल मंत्री के ऊपर आती है या नहीं, यह भी हमें देखना चाहिए। आज इस देश में सरकार किस की चल रही है, इसके ऊपर भी गौर करना चाहिए।

हमारे देश में प्रजातन्त्र है या हुकमशाही है या नौकरशाही है, यह बतलाना बड़ा मुश्किल है। अगर साफ शब्दों में कहना पड़े तो कहना होगा कि इस देश में खासतौर पर रेल विभाग में ब्यूरोक्रेटिक डेमोक्रेसी चल रही है। जब नौकरशाही ही हुकूमत कर रही है तब ऐसे वक्त में हम बेघारे रेल मंत्री को क्या कहें? रेल विभाग में क्या चल रहा है और क्या नहीं चल रहा है इसकी मालूमात रेल मंत्री तक पहुंचती है या नहीं इसमें मुझे शक है। इस वास्ते कई बातें जो होती हैं उनके ऊपर गौर नहीं होता है। मंत्री लोग आते हैं और चले जाते हैं। मैंने देखा है और पढ़ा है कि हर रेल बजट जब आता है तो मंत्रियों पर करारी चोटें होती हैं। यहां लोक-सभा में भी करारी चोटें की जाती हैं। मंत्री चला जाता है, डिपार्टमेंट वहीं का वहीं रह जाता है। उसमें कोई तबदीली नहीं होती है, उसका जो दृष्टिकोण है वह वैसे का वंसा रहता है। जो बेढंगा काम होता है वह वैसे का वंसा चलता रहता है। आज सवाल है कि इस ब्यूरोक्रेटिक डेमोक्रेसी को हमें खत्म करना है या नहीं? या नौकरशाही के भरोसे ही हमें सरकार चलाना है? मंत्री ने कभी चाहा है क्या कि रेल विभाग में कुछ तबदीली करें, कुछ बदल करें, मुझे नहीं लगता। और अगर चाहा भी है और बोशिश भी की है तो यह बदल करने में सफल नहीं हो सका।

हर बार घाटे का बजट लाया जाता है और उसकी आलोचना होती है। समाजवाद की बात हम कहते हैं, समाजवादी ढंग से हम चलना

[श्री जादुवंत बोटे]

चाहते हैं और समाजवाद का ढिंढोरा हम सारे संसार में और इस देश में पीटते हैं, ऐसे वक्त में हमारी जो योजनाएँ हैं वे सही मानों में समाजवाद के सिद्धान्तों को लेकर बनाई जाती हैं या नहीं यह भी हमें देखना चाहिये। डाक्टर बी. बी. कृष्णामूर्ति नाम के एक बड़े नामी इकोनोमिस्ट हैं। उन्होंने एक प्रबन्ध लिखा है जिसका शीर्षक है 'प्राइसिंग इन प्लांड इकोनोमी'। इस शास्त्रीय प्रबन्ध में डाक्टर बी. बी. कृष्णामूर्ति ने बताया कि समाजवादी अर्थव्यवस्था में रेल का किराया, भाड़ा कभी बढ़ता नहीं है बल्कि वह दिन प्रति दिन घटता ही जाता है। वह प्रबन्ध इतने अच्छे ढंग से लिखा गया है, वह ग्रन्थ इतना अच्छा लिखा गया है कि उनकी तारीफ सारे संसार में हुई है और इस देश में भी हुई है। वह किताब इस ब्यूरोक्रेसी ने पढ़ी है या नहीं, नौकरशाही ने पढ़ी है या नहीं, मुझे मालूम नहीं है। लेकिन मैं आपके माध्यम से, उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि वह इस किताब को, 'प्राइसिंग इन प्लांड इकोनोमी' को पढ़ें। वह न केवल इस किताब को पढ़ें बल्कि जो उसूल और सिद्धान्त उसमें बताये गये हैं, उनको अपनाकर उस रास्ते से अगर हमारा रेल विभाग और रेल मंत्री चलें तो आप देखेंगे कि हर साल आपको किराया, भाड़ा बढ़ाने की आवश्यकता महसूस नहीं होगी बल्कि वह हर साल कम होता चला जायेगा। अब होता यह है कि हर साल रेल का किराया बढ़ने के साथ साथ लोगों की दिक्कतें भी बढ़ जाती हैं। जिस तरह से रामायण में कहा गया है कि हनुमान की दुम की कोई सीमा नहीं और बढ़ती ही जाती है, लम्बी ही होती जाती है, उस पर कोई रुकावट नहीं, उसी प्रकार से जो रेलों का किराया, भाड़ा है वह शुरू से ही ग्रीष्म खासतौर पर पिछले पच्चीस साल से बराबर

बढ़ता ही चला गया है।

यह कहा जाता है कि चूंकि रेलों को घाटा होता है, इस वास्ते घाटे का बजट पेश करना पड़ता है। यह क्या सही है? मैंने जो पढ़ा है, जो अध्ययन किया है, उसके अनुसार मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री जी को बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि हमारा रेल बजट घाटे में कभी भी नहीं चला है और इन पिछले पच्चीस साल से कभी घाटे में चला ही नहीं है बल्कि हर साल रेल विभाग से सरकार की तिजोरी में करोड़ों रुपया जमा किया जाता रहा है। इसको बहुत थोड़े वक्त में रेल मंत्री जी को आपके द्वारा बतलाना चाहता हूँ।

जो पैसा सरकारी तिजोरी में जमा किया जाता है, वह मुनाफा है। वह पिछले पच्चीस सालों में हमेशा सरप्लस रहा है। मैं कुछ सालों के आंकड़े देता हूँ। कुछ सालों की टोटल आमदनी यह है :—

1951-52	290.82 करोड़ रुपये
1955-56	316.29 करोड़ रुपये
1960-61	456.80 करोड़ रुपये
1965-66	733.57 करोड़ रुपये
1969-70	951.28 करोड़ रुपये
1970-71	1004 करोड़ रुपये
1971-72	1044 करोड़ रुपये

इन आंकड़ों से प्रकट होता है कि पिछले बीस सालों में रेलवे की टोटल आमदनी 290 करोड़ रुपये से 1044 करोड़ रुपये तक पहुँच गई है। खासतौर से तीसरी पंच-वर्षीय योजना से लेकर आज तक इन दस सालों में रेलवे की आमदनी दुगुनी हो गई है।

इन सालों में रेलवे का जो इनपुट खर्चा हुआ है, अर्थात् प्रसासन, रिपेयरिंग, फ्यूल, ल,

कोयले और तेल आदि पर खर्चा, वह इस प्रकार

1951-52	137.62 करोड़ रुपये
1955-56	151.96 करोड़ रुपये
1960-61	229.14 करोड़ रुपये
1965-66	355.63 करोड़ रुपये
1969-70	501.42 करोड़ रुपये
1970-71	532.13 करोड़ रुपये
1971-72	557.14 करोड़ रुपये

1969-70	284.72 करोड़ रुपये
1970-71	227.64 करोड़ रुपये
1971-72	290.59 करोड़ रुपये

1971-72 में भी रेलवे विभाग से सरकारी तिजोरी 290.59 करोड़ रुपये जाने वाले है। इसके बावजूद हमें बताया जाता है कि रेलवे का बजट घाटे में है। अगर मंत्री महोदय 'प्राइसिंग इन प्लाड इकोनामी' को पढ़ लें, तो वह हर साल किराया और भाड़ा बढ़ाने के बजाय उनको घटायेंगे।

इन इनपुट खर्चों में मजदूरों की मजदूरी और कर्मचारियों की तन्ख्वाह नहीं मिलाई जाती है। मजदूरों की तन्ख्वाह सालाना हिसाब इस प्रकार है :—

1951-52	42.53 करोड़ रुपये
1955-56	54.76 करोड़ रुपये
1960-61	73.12 करोड़ रुपये
1965-66	121.16 करोड़ रुपये
1969-70	165.14 करोड़ रुपये
1970-71	184.23 करोड़ रुपये
1971-72	196.27 करोड़ रुपये

अगर इनपुट खर्चों और मजदूरी तथा तन्ख्वाहों पर खर्चों को मिला दिया जाये और उसको टोटल इनकम से निकाला जाये, तो रेलवे विभाग को जो मुनाफा होता है, जो सरकारी तिजोरी में जमा होता है, वह इस प्रकार है :—

1951-52	110.67 करोड़ रुपये
1955-56	109.67 करोड़ रुपये
1960-61	154.54 करोड़ रुपये
1965-66	256.78 करोड़ रुपये

रेलवे विभाग में जो मुनाफा होता है, वह डेवलपमेंट फंड, रिजर्व फंड और रेलवे के खसारा फंड में और केन्द्रीय सरकार के बजट को मदद देने के लिए तबसीम किया जाता है। रेलवे और सरकार के बीच में जो एग्रीमेंट है, उसके अनुसार यह रकम देने की व्यवस्था है। पूंजीवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था में और खासतौर से प्राइवेट सेक्टर में जो संगठित उद्योग चलते हैं, उनमें जो ऐसा खर्चा बताया जाता है, अर्थशास्त्र के सिद्धान्त के अनुसार हम उस को खर्चा नहीं मानते हैं, बल्कि आमदनी मानते हैं।

यह कहना एकदम भ्रूष है, सफेद भूष है कि रेलवे विभाग को नुकसान होता है। मेरी प्रार्थना है कि रेल मंत्री गहराई में जाकर देखें कि उस की इकानोमिक्स क्या है, उसका सिद्धान्त क्या है, उसका उसूल क्या है।

समाजवादी अर्थ-व्यवस्था के अन्तर्गत राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति में, राष्ट्रीय आमदनी में, पब्लिक सेक्टर के उद्योगों के कर्मचारियों का हिस्सा बहुत ज्यादा होता है। लेकिन हमारे पब्लिक सेक्टर में, रेलवे में, राष्ट्रीय सम्पत्ति में कर्मचारियों का हिस्सा बहुत कम होता है।

[श्री जाबुवंत षोटे]

1970-71 में राष्ट्रीय ग्रामदनी में कर्मचारियों, कामगारों, का हिस्सा 39 प्रतिशत और 1971-72 में 40 प्रतिशत है। इसकी तुलना में संगठित उद्योगों में, जो प्राइवेट सेक्टर में हैं, पब्लिक सेक्टर में नहीं, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामदनी में कर्मचारियों का हिस्सा 54 प्रतिशत होता है।

मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि रेलवे मंत्री आते हैं और जाते हैं, लेकिन ब्यूरोक्रेसी वहीं कायम रहती है। वह कोई भी सिद्धान्त रेलवे मंत्री के सामने नहीं आने देती है। ब्यूरोक्रेसी पब्लिक सेक्टर और समाजवाद के खिलाफ है, इसलिए उसकी यह कोशिश रहती है कि समाजवाद और पब्लिक सेक्टर कैसे बदनाम हो। जब तक हम इस ब्यूरोक्रेसी को नहीं तोड़ते हैं, तब तक हम किसी भी प्रकार का समाजवाद, या कम से कम शास्त्रीय समाजवाद, इस देश में नहीं ला सकते हैं। मैं समझता हूँ कि रेल मंत्री इन बातों पर विचार करेंगे।

श्री अताप सिंह नेगी (गढ़वाल) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक ऐसे चुनाव-क्षेत्र से आता हूँ, जिस में केवल आधा किलोमीटर रेलवे लाइन है। मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूँ कि यहाँ राजधानी में मेरे चुनाव-क्षेत्र के अरसी हजार के करीब लोग बसने हैं। लेकिन मुझे बड़ा ताज्जुब होता है कि कोटद्वार जाने वाली गाड़ी में, मसूरी एक्सप्रेस में, जो तीन डिब्बे लगाये जाते थे, मेरे चुनाव से कुछ दिन बाद उनमें से एक को काट दिया गया। जब मैंने मालूम किया कि वह डिब्बा कैसे कटा, तो मुझे पता लगा कि मसूरी के लिए एक वातानुकूलित डिब्बा लगाया गया और इस तरह तीसरे दर्जे के डिब्बे को काट कर गरीब यात्रियों को मुसीबत में डाल दिया गया।

मैंने इस बारे में रेल मंत्री को 1 मई को

पत्र लिखा। जब मुझे उसका उत्तर नहीं मिला, तो मैंने 19 मई को दूसरा पत्र लिखा। जब मुझे फिर भी कोई उत्तर नहीं मिला, तो मेरे इलाके के जो लोग यहाँ पर रहते हैं, उन्होंने मुझे लिखकर दिया कि हम तुम्हारे यहाँ प्रदर्शन करेंगे। मैंने उनसे कहा कि प्रदर्शन का स्थान मेरे यहाँ नहीं है, मेरे यहाँ प्रदर्शन क्यों करते हैं, मैं तो आपकी तरफ से काम कर रहा हूँ, मैं तो बराबर इस बात का प्रयत्न कर रहा हूँ कि उस गाड़ी में डिब्बा लगाया जाए; आप लोग यदि प्रदर्शन करना ही चाहते हैं तो रेलवे मंत्री के यहाँ प्रदर्शन कीजिए।

मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि इन पत्रों के बाद मुझे 26 मई को फिर पत्र लिखना पड़ा। तब कहीं जाकर मुझे 10 जून को उत्तर मिला। लेकिन उस उत्तर से ऐसा मालूम हुआ कि रेलवे मंत्री ने मेरे पत्र पढ़े नहीं। मैंने यह माँग की थी कि जो डिब्बा काटा गया है, उसको लगा दिया जाए। मैंने यह भी लिखा था कि कोटद्वार तक डायरेक्ट गाड़ी लगाई जाये, जिसका नाम बद्रीनाथ एक्सप्रेस हो। लेकिन जब तक उसका इन्तजाम होता है तब तक के लिए जो डिब्बा काटा गया है उसको फिर से मसूरी एक्सप्रेस में जोड़ दिया जाय। मुझे जवाब यह मिला है कि यात्रियों की संख्या वहाँ पर मई 70 से जून 70 तक और दिसम्बर 70 से जनवरी 71 तक क्रमशः 105 समर में और 78 विटर में है और अपर क्लास में केवल 3 मुसाफिरों का ही औसत कोटद्वार आने जाने का है। मैं 11 तारीख को कोटद्वार जाने को था। संचार मंत्री के साथ मेरा प्रोग्राम बना हुआ था। मुझे वहाँ एक सम्मेलन की अध्यक्षता करनी थी जिस का उद्घाटन संचार मंत्री को करना था। लेकिन चूँकि रेल मंत्री का पत्र मुझे मिला जिसमें लिखा हुआ था कि केवल तीन एक्जप्रेस क्लास के

मुसाफिर वहाँ जाते हैं तो मैंने जानबूझ कर दिन में अपना रिजर्वेशन नहीं कराया और मैं गाड़ी पर गया। वहाँ मैंने देखा कि गाड़ी में दस की दस अपर क्लास की सीटें रिजर्व हो चुकी थीं और लोअर क्लास यानि थर्ड क्लास की हालत यह थी कि मुसाफिरों को तिल रखने की जगह नहीं मिल रही थी। यह पिछली 11 तारीख की बात है। मैं लौटकर घर वापस आ गया क्योंकि जगह नहीं थी। फिर 12 तारीख को मैं दुबारा गया क्योंकि जाना जरूरी था। इसलिए एह्तियातन मैंने दिन में रिजर्वेशन करा लिया था। लेकिन जब मैं वहाँ पहुँचा तो मैंने देखा कि अपर क्लास की दस की दस सीटें रिजर्व हो गई हैं और लोअर क्लास का फिर वही हाल है कि मुसाफिर धक्के खा रहे हैं और वह मेरे सिर हो रहे हैं कि आप कहते क्यों नहीं वहाँ जाकर हमारा डिब्बा आपके आने के बाद कटा है, इसके पहले तक चलता था। इस तरह भीड़ वहाँ थी। और वातानुकूलित डिब्बे को देखकर मुझे ताज्जुब हुआ। एक तरफ तो हम समाजवाद का नारा बुलन्द करते हैं और दूसरी तरफ हम देखते हैं बड़े बड़े पूंजीपतियों के लिए, बड़े बड़े धनपतियों के लिए और बड़े बड़े अधिकारियों के लिए वातानुकूलित डिब्बे बढ़ाये जाते हैं लेकिन गरीब जनता की तरफ हम ध्यान नहीं देते हैं जिसके बल पर हम लोग यहाँ बैठे हैं। हम भूल जाते हैं कि उन्होंने हमें अपना प्रतिनिधि बना कर भेजा है। हमारा भी कोई कर्तव्य है। मैं आपके द्वारा यह नम्र निवेदन कर देना चाहता हूँ कि जब मैं कोटद्वार से लौटकर आया 13 तारीख की शाम को तो उस दिन भी मैंने देखा कि अपर क्लास की दस की दस सीटें कोटद्वार से भी रिजर्व थीं और लोअर क्लास में भीड़ के कारण कोई जगह किसी को नहीं मिल रही थी। भीड़ लगी हुई थी। मैं मंत्री महोदय से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि उन गरीबों का कुछ ध्यान

रखिये जिनके लिए हम गला फाड़-फाड़ कर चिल्लाते रहे कि हम समाजवाद लायेंगे, हम अमीर और गरीब की खाई को मिटा देंगे। खाई मिटाने के लिए यह बहुत जरूरी है कि हम लोग गरीबों की तरफ ध्यान दें। मैं आपको बता देना चाहता हूँ कि कल ही मुझे एक नोटिस मिला है उन पीड़ित लोगों की तरफ से जिसमें कि उन्होंने लिखा है कि हम प्रदर्शन करने जा रहे हैं और हमारा नेतृत्व कीजिये। मैंने कहा कि खुदा के लिए मुझे तो बख़्शो। मैं तो प्रदर्शन करने आप के साथ नहीं जाऊंगा। आप जो चाहें करिये। मैं तो जो कर सकता हूँ वह मैं कर रहा हूँ।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपको धन्यवाद देता हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का समय दिया।

श्री महा बीपक सिंह (कासगंज): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से रेल मंत्री महोदय तक अपने विचारों को पहुँचाना चाहता हूँ। आज से लगभग 20 वर्ष पूर्व इस समाजवादी सरकार का जन्म हुआ और देश की 90 प्रतिशत जनता की आंखें समाजवाद की ओर लगी रहीं। मगर दर्द बढ़ता गया ज्यों ज्यों दवा की, वाली कहावत को चरितार्थ कर दिया। इस सरकार ने जनता के सामने यह विश्वास दिलाया कि सदन में हमारा स्पष्ट बहुमत नहीं है, तो उस बात को भी जनता ने प्रत्यक्ष मत देकर स्पष्ट कर दिया। लेकिन जनता को जिस सुख की आकांक्षा थी जिसकी तरफ उसको नहीं मिल सका। इसका कारण क्या था ? इसका यही कारण था कि भले ही कुछ विभागों के द्वारा जनता को राहत मिली हो लेकिन यातायात सम्बन्धी कोई भी सुविधा रेलवे विभाग द्वारा जनता को उस प्रकार से प्रदान नहीं की जा सकी जिस प्रकार से कि प्रदान की जानी चाहिये थी। मैंने अब से 20 वर्ष से पूर्व देखा कि यहाँ पर जो रेल की व्यवस्था कुछ कम्पनियों के अधीन थी, कम्पनियों का

[श्री महादीपक सिंह]

सुपरविजन था और कम्पनियों की देखरेख में वह चलती थीं। जैसे ईस्ट इंडिया और जी० आई० पी० इत्यादि रेलवे उस समय थीं। उस समय इतना अच्छा इन्तजाम था कि प्रत्येक गाड़ी अपने निश्चित समय पर आती जाती थी। अधिक गाड़ियाँ भी अबके बनिस्पत चलाई जाती थीं। भले ही रेलवे स्टेशनों पर उस वक्त कुछ कमी हो परन्तु वहाँ का इन्तजाम सुनिश्चित होता था। मेरा कहने का तात्पर्य यह नहीं कि रेलवे का इन्तजाम कम्पनियों के हाथ में होना चाहिये। मेरी मंशा केवल यह है कि जब रेलवे का कार्य भारत सरकार के हाथ में आया तो कम्पनियों से अच्छा और सुनियोजित होना चाहिये था। परन्तु ऐसा नहीं हुआ। सरकार के हाथ में आने पर यात्रियों को सुख-सुविधाओं की प्राप्ति होनी चाहिये थी। परन्तु सहूलियतें न बढ़ कर वृद्धि हुई है रेलवे के किराये में, हत्याओं में, अस्वच्छता में, अव्यवस्था में और गाड़ियों के समय पर न आने जाने में। मैंने देखा है कि पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे लाइन पर नित्य चलने वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या इतनी कम है कि प्रत्येक स्टेशन पर इतनी भीड़ हो जाती है कि कुछ यात्री तो डिब्बे के बाहर लटके दिखाई पड़ते हैं और कुछ छत पर बैठकर चलते हैं। थर्ड क्लास के डिब्बों में तो जैसे बोरे भरे जाते हैं इस प्रकार यात्री भर जाते हैं। मैंने पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे स्टेशन सोरो का निरीक्षण किया। वह बी क्लास का स्टेशन है। लेकिन इस तरह अस्वच्छता है, गन्दगी है कि उसको वर्णन नहीं किया जा सकता। कारण यह है कि वहाँ पर केवल एक ही नौकर सफाई के लिए है जहाँ कि कम से कम चार होने चाहियें। वह बी क्लास स्टेशन है। हिन्दुओं का एक तीर्थ-स्थान है जहाँ पर लाखों और हजारों की संख्या में यात्री जाया करते हैं। लेकिन पीने के पानी का ऐसी अव्यवस्था है कि यात्री प्यासे मरते हैं। सरकार उस

तरफ ध्यान दे और वहाँ पर एक ट्यूबवेल और पानी की टंकी बनाये।

इसी प्रकार एक ब्रांच लाइन जो ढूँडला से एटा जाती है शुरू से अब तक उसका बजट घाटे में ही रहा है। सरकार ने कभी इस तरफ विचार नहीं किया कि आखिर इसका कारण क्या है? वहाँ पर एक गाड़ी सुबह को जाती है और शाम को वापस लौट आती है। पैसेंजर इतने कम निकलते हैं कि रेलवे का बजट घाटे में ही रहना चाहिए। यदि उस रेलवे लाइन को धुमरी, असी-गढ़, सराय अदत से होते हुए मुहम्मदाबाद स्टेशन तक जो बड़ी लाइन का है कर दिया जाय तो यह बजट भी पूरा हो जाय और साथ में वह क्रिमिनल एरिया जो एटा, मैनपुरी इत्यादि का पड़ता है उसमें भी कुछ सुधार हो जाय।

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA): Sir, the hon. House has looked at the problem of railways from various points of view. More than 965 cut motions have been tabled; thereby showing the various shortcomings and the needs that have to be fulfilled. 28 hon. Members have participated in the debate. So far as I am concerned I take it, these are things which not merely give information to the Railway Minister but inspiration as well. I am one of those who from my younger days did what I could do a little along with numerous others for the establishment of parliamentary democracy in the country. Many of my friends know what are the travails we have all gone through. I am not merely a person who has become a votary of parliamentary system of democracy for the sake of Ministership. We fought our battle for this purpose long before we ever dreamt of parliamentary democracy. You will, therefore, see that I will be the last man to disregard the views of Members of Parliament.

Some uncharitable remarks were passed that I have given instructions

that letters of the Members of Parliament may be thrown into the waste paper basket and that; if there is a negative reply, no reply, need be given. Any of my hon. friends who would have thought of it a little seriously would have surely seen that I will be the last person to give such instructions. One or two friends of mine having got themselves worked up to a pitch of frenzy derailed themselves on this point. That is all I can say.

Anyhow, those friends of mine have given me an occasion to place certain facts before the House. I have been the Minister for Railways for less than three months. I have received 704 letters from the Members of Parliament. The Ministers also, my colleagues, for various needs of their constituencies, have written to me. Their number is 93. In addition to that, the Members of the State Legislatures and Ministers of the State Governments have also written to me. Their number is 88. Altogether, I have received upto today 885 letters. I have acknowledged 259 letters. I have given final replies to 64. 562 letters are to be replied. I have given instructions to the Railway Board to expedite these replies. If a reply is delayed for one or two weeks, it is not that I do not want to give the reply.

As the hon. House will see, if the hon. Member wants an amenity at some railway station or some other facility or stoppage of a train, I have to write to the authorities concerned spread all over the country to get the information. After getting the information, I have to discuss it with the Board Member concerned with anxiety to concede the point made by the hon. Member. Therefore, gathering the necessary information takes a little time. India is not a country of small dimensions. If a Member of Parliament from Assam or Manipur or Kerala writes to me, I have to address the people concerned and get the information all the way from those distant parts. If a final reply is received in a month's time, none of you would

think it is an unreasonable delay.

I would request the hon. Members not to give credence or currency to the funny views expressed by some Members that I have given instructions that the letters should not be replied to or that the letters should be thrown into the waste paper basket.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) :
At least acknowledgement should be sent.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I am sending acknowledgement. 216 acknowledgements have been sent. Sometimes, when I am busy, in order to sign some letters, it may take one or two days. I assure every Hon. Member that I am most anxious to see that replies are sent and, if possible, in the affirmative way. That is the spirit.

I would not have dilated upon this point at such a length. I know my hon. friend, Shri K. N. Tiwary. He has been an old friend of mine since the days of the Constituent Assembly. That such a person, instead of ascertaining the facts directly from me: should make a statement characterising my work as *jungle* has hurt me very deeply. Any hon. Member who might entertain such an idea ought to first ask me whether I have given such instructions. And then if he feels aggrieved, he can by all means make an attack on me in the House or anywhere-else. But to attack an innocent person, that too to attack persons who are anxious to serve them, is not a chivalrous act. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : What about Railway Board ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : In the course of my reply I will speak about Railway Board also.

Several Hon. Members referred to the

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

need for better amenities and facilities for the Railway employees. Out of a total of nearly 14 lakhs of the Railway staff, 5.1 lakhs have been provided with quarters, the accent being to provide more number of quarters for the lower grade staff and essential categories like drivers, firemen and guards. We have a significant programme during the Fourth Plan at a cost of Rs. 30 crores for provision of additional quarter. Apart from the Armed Forces, there is no other Department or Ministry in the Government of India which caters to the medical needs of its staff as the Railways do. We have a full-fledged medical organization which has a network of 97 hospitals and 547 health units with a bed strength of 10302 which works out to 1.33 beds for 1006 of the railways population. On medical, health and welfare services the total expenditure last year was as much as 19½ crores of rupees which works out to Rs. 169 per head. The Railways also run as many as 749 educational institutions ranging from Higher Secondary and Primary Schools located primarily at places where other educational facilities are inadequate. The various other measures are the provision of recreation centres, commonly known as institutes, numbering 733, handicrafts centres, homoepathic dispensaries, co-operative credit societies and stores and so on.

To serve the needs of employees posted to small wayside stations, there is regular provision of doctors who travel on the sections, attend to the patients and dispense the necessary medicines. They visit the stations according to the time table notified in advance twice or thrice a week. *(Interruptions)* The hon. Member may not be interested to listen to these facts, but other members are more particular about them.

AN HON. MEMBER : Some of the facts he stated are not correct. In Olavakkot...

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : This is not an occasion for a second speech.

A unique feature of the Railway's welfare activities is the institution of a Staff Benefit Fund to which Government makes an annual grant at the rate of Rs. 4.50 per railway employee. This fund is used for relief of distresses of sick employees or family members, development of sports and grant of technical scholarships for higher education of railwaymen's children, the number of such scholarships being about 1150 currently. There is also a Railway Minister's Welfare Fund which is used exclusively for the benefit of the railway employees and their families who are in distress either due to long sickness, injury or death of the employee or of members of the family.

Some hon. Members referred to abolition of contract labour. I appreciate the anxiety expressed by some hon. Members about its continuance.

As the House must be aware, the question of regulation and abolition of contract labour has been under consideration of the Government for a long time and the matter was also discussed at various meetings of Tripartite Committees. Ultimately, legislation was introduced by the Government and the House is aware that the Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act was passed in 1970.

The principal feature of the Act is the power given to the appropriate Government to prohibit by notification the employment of contract labour in any process of operation or otherwise in any establishment subject to certain criteria being fulfilled. And, detailed provisions for regulating service conditions of contract labour where its abolition is not possible are being provided and rules are being provided under the Act. The Ministry of Labour are setting up the statutory Central Board after consulting which the Government can notify the abolition of contract labour in such areas

of work as fulfil the prescribed criteria. As soon as the statutory board's recommendations are considered and notified by Government contract labour will be eliminated in such areas of work including railway sector as specified by Government.

AN HON. MEMBER : How much is the cost ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I have not calculated.

The most important point made by hon. Members is about new lines. In the course of the general discussion I met this point. Several Members made the same point again and I again place the point of view of the Railway Ministry. I hope I will be able to see how far these demands can be met and how far these demands cannot be met. Personally I am convinced that this is an opportune time to expand Railways to the maximum extent possible. These are days of unemployment. I learn from old records that not only the British Government, but the Company that was running the Railways then and even some of the Princely States constructed quite a large number of railway lines during the famine-time, to provide employment as well as to secure permanent assets to the country. Now we may not have famine God forbid. The green revolution has been a success and I am much obliged to the people of Haryana and Punjab for this great success. These new lines have to be constructed not to meet famine conditions, but to meet the unemployment problem. It can give work to millions and millions of people, skilled, unskilled, graduates and engineers. That is the reason why I made a plea before this House that the cut that has been effected in the Railway Plan allotment of about Rs. 250 crores must be restored. I have placed this matter before the Planning Commission and the Prime Minister. The Plan is being reviewed, as you know. Your goodwill and your support will get more money for the Railways which would

necessarily and naturally go to meet many of the demands made by the hon. Members of this House.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Who talked about bouquets and brickbats is not here. I concede that the Orissa State need more Railways. The other day the hon. Member from Hyderabad made the point that not a single railway line was constructed after the Integration took place, as a result of States Reorganisation. That is also true. There are many lines that have to be constructed in Rajasthan, Bihar, Madras, Mysore, Kerala and also Madhya Pradesh.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : And Gujarat.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Since my hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody who is a very self-satisfied man makes the demand, I would be very happy to say 'No' to him, because Gujarat has a much bigger railway network than any other part of the country, if you look at the map. But even so,.....

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is the greatest discrimination.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Even so, according to the perspective plan that we have framed, he will get not only his share but somewhat of an extra share which probably he deserves.

Therefore, let no Member be under the impression that the Railway Ministry is constrained by this consideration or that consideration in the matter of constructing railway lines or conversion of metre gauge into broad gauge. The only question is one of finance. Fortunately for us, and fortunately for me in particular, we have reached the stage of plan performance where a review has become necessary. We have to review our plans with a view to solve the unemployment problem in particular. Let us hope that all of us, whether in the Ministry or in

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

the House, will be able to put our heads together and acquire more resources for this enterprise.

Some Members referred to project allowance. My hon. friend Shri A. P. Sharma and other leaders of the labour sector are very particular that the emoluments of labour must increase. That is a legitimate demand. Nobody would be able to say 'No' to them.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What about commercial clerks ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : But I am sure hon. Members would agree that the question has to be examined on the basis of justice and fairplay. It is not that we can give money to everybody according to his wish. Though the phrase 'to everybody according to his need' sounds exhilarating, in performance, it cannot do so. The distribution of national wealth in terms of wages and salaries can only be based upon the production achieved.

In the last session, the employees in this area, namely the Gharara and Baranni area were on strike, and I had already made a statement that the question of payment of project allowance in respect of railwaymen employed in Farakka barrage and the Dandakaranya project areas had been under negotiation between the Railway Board and the two recognised federations of railway employees. As no complete agreement could be arrived at, the question had been referred to the board of arbitration under the joint consultative machinery. I made it clear that as soon as the award of the board of arbitration was received, the question of grant of such allowance to the staff in the Gharara area would also be finalised on the basis of the award, if necessary after consulting the recognised federations. In fact, I made an appeal to the striking employees explaining the position. They complied with my request rather late, after

causing much loss and inconvenience to the country. That apart, I am glad to say that the award has been received today, I have not read it because I was engaged in the work of the House. We shall go through the award, and as I have said, on the basis of the award, we shall see what can be done.

In this connection, I want to make one policy statement. All these three months I have been in administration, and most of my time has been taken by the Members of the Railway Board or the concerned officers in the Railway Board or the General Managers. It is rightly so because everyday I have to do some administrative work and they have to get orders, advice or guidance-whatever it is. But I have not been able to meet leaders of labour. I attach the greatest importance to labour who constitute the basic factor in running our railways. I therefore propose to set apart half a day in the week to meeting labour leaders and discussing various problems with them, which will be able to bring some satisfaction at least to that sector. I therefore want the labour leaders to unhesitatingly place their problems before me. I know they are responsible leaders of the country. It may be that I am elected from a general constituency and they have evolved into leadership out of service in the labour field. Therefore, I make no distinction between my capacity and theirs. I invite their co-operation and guidance so that together, jointly, we may be able to evolve a happy labour relationship.

My hon. friend, Shri A. P. Sharma, made the point the other day that labour participation in management should be not only recognised but implemented. I am all for it. But I have explained in the other place, and I do so here now, that a person who comes to the level of management has to behave with the responsibility of a management. He cannot be a striking, irritable labour leader and at the same time, be a responsible, wise and national leader.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North): His doubt is whether Sharmaji would behave?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I know both the leader of the DMK and Sharmaji are men of experience and, if at all, they will give advice which will be valuable to the country.

SHRI PILOO MODY Which country?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: I have no misgiving on that score. So we have to discuss this problem, in what shape and in what manner we have to effect participation in management. It is not a matter of a unilateral pronouncement on the subject. It cannot carry conviction. Therefore, out of mutual discussion, imbued with a sense of responsibility for production and satisfactory service to the country, we have to jointly deliberate and evolve solutions to these problems.

I will now come to some minor points—individual requests. In the course of the general discussion members asked for new trains. Some of them could be accepted. I am happy to announce two or three. An additional Janta Express between Bombay and Nagpur to run once a week will be introduced this year. An additional Maharashtra Express train between Poona, and Nagpur will be run from 1-10-71. An additional Janta Express will be run once a week between Bombay and Poona. As some hon. members suggested, the Deluxe Express (Paschim Express) will be dieselised with effect from October 1971. Also unreserved third class accommodation will be provided on the Deluxe Express after dieselisation.

My hon. friend Shri A. P. Sharma urged that a deluxe service *via* Patna can be run twice a week. I accept the suggestion. It will be run from 1st July, 1971, or if there is a little delay, it will be from 15th August, 1971.

My hon. friend Shri Naval Kishore Sharma merely asked for shuttle trains, not deluxe trains. I am inclined to accept it; but as a Minister I have to get the necessary data and then take the decision. If it is only my relationship with my hon. friend, I will be able to do anything for him. I shall discuss this and see how far this request of his can be granted.

Shri Mulchand Daga spoke about insanitary conditions outside the Pali-Marwar Railway Station. The Railway Station building upto the goods shed line is paved and kept clean. The area between the line and the boundary wall, particularly towards the Marwar and of the bazaar, is used by the local inhabitants not only as a dumping ground of refuse, but also as an open latrine. The area has been cleaned a number of times by the railways by engaging special labour. Since, however, it is difficult to keep it clean under the existing conditions, the local municipal authorities have been consulted to devise ways and means to stop this unauthorised dumping of refuse inside the railway premises by outsiders. Provision of fencing will not solve the problem.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA (Nagaur): He is himself the Chairman of the Municipality. So, coordination is easy.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: We can sit together and discuss it. I am sure we can solve the problem in five minutes.

SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA (Arambagh): The hon. Minister seems to be speaking among his party members. We want to have his impressions about our cutmotions.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Let not my hon. friend be under the impression that I am partial to members of my party. As I have already explained,

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

I am partial to all Members of Parliament.
(*Interruption*)

16.00 hrs.

I want to inform the hon. Members on the left side that I have no intention of making any discrimination. If I have not been able to mention their names, it is because I do not know some of their names. I should be able to meet them personally and I assure them that whatever things can be done in the small scale, as I have said, I shall try to do. They need not have any misgivings on that score. Shri Mulchand Daga mentioned another point. The jhuggies located in a low lying area outside the railway station between P.W.D. road and the mill siding have normal drainage; a 12" pipe is already provided under the siding. However during heavy showers some water accumulates in the area and for additional drainage it would be necessary to increase the waterway under the siding and provide a connecting drain towards the west. Since this falls outside the railway boundary the cost of the increased water way is to be borne by the mill authorities and the drain has to be provided by the municipality. The railways have already asked the mill authorities for giving their acceptance of the estimates as the cost will have to be borne by them. So far as Pali is concerned I have stated the proposition clearly and I seek your co-operation to eliminate once for all the local complaint that exists there.

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA
(Cachar): May I ask from the hon. Minister whether he will neglect Assam this year again?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: Several Members have asked for overbridges and underbridges, hon. Members from the opposite side have also asked. I have already enunciated the policy. This

year if all of us work with the utmost earnestness and speed, we shall be able to spend Rs 10 crores; otherwise even that amount cannot be spent. Therefore, it is not a question of want of money; I am prepared to give any amount. But the real snag is not my intention or the allocation in the Railway budget. Under the existing rules the State Governments have to bear half the expenditure and the railways have to bear the other half. Even there the State Governments need not spend money out of their pocket. There is already a railway safety fund. Each State has got some allotment and out of that fund they have to spend. The concerned State Governments have to do their part of the work expeditiously such as the acquisition of the necessary land for the road, putting up a bund or excavation, etc. as the case may be. If the State Government take up this work in earnest the demands for overbridges and underbridges could be met. I would request the hon. Members to move their respective State Governments so that this demand at least could be fully met.

The hon. lady Member asked me whether I was neglecting Assam. Not in the least. During the general discussion on this budget I had promised that I might pay a personal visit to Assam to determine exactly what could be done. I do not believe in general promises nor do I believe in big promises. If possible we shall do something to satisfy the demands of the people of Assam. So also Orissa. We have already the survey reports on the lines that the hon. Member suggested. I was not able to make a pronouncement about Orissa here straightaway, because the survey reports have to be examined; there are two or three lines, and after all, priority.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi): It is the vested interest of Orissa with Visakhapatnam which is standing in the way of development of these railway lines.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon. friend will see it may not be possible for any railway administration to straightaway construct all the railway lines that are needed for Orissa. One has to be done after the other. Therefore, I will examine all these proposals and I assure the hon. Member I am myself inclined to take up one of these projects.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Thank you.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The only condition is that I must get the cut of Rs. 250 crores restored.

SHRI P. K. DEO : Why put such a big 'if'? Why not say no ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : If you want it you can take it like that; I have no objection.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar): How about Kashmir ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : The Kashmir line is already under construction.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया) : अभी बरीनी में हड़ताल हुई थी और मजदूरों का विक्टिमाइजेशन वहां हुआ है। उन को सस्पेंड किया गया है, उन पर तरह तरह के जुल्म डाये गये हैं। इस के विषय में मंत्री महोदय ने कुछ नहीं कहा है। उन लोगों पर जुल्म हो रहा है जिस को हम देख रहे हैं। जब लेबर मंत्री वहां गये थे तब बयान दिया गया था कि वहां पर लोगों को विक्टिमाइज नहीं किया जा रहा है, जब कि उन को खूब विक्टिमाइज किया जा रहा है। इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय स्पष्ट जवाब दें।

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Many Members made reference to the Railway

Board, and my hon. friend Shri Dhote made a very powerful speech. I know most of you feel that there should be economy in expenditure, especially in the establishment of the Railway Board. I am aware of it. I have to process the recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission and see how far this Board could be streamlined. This decision cannot be taken off hand or *ad hoc*. We have to bestow thought as to what are the posts that are redundant and what is the economy that has to be effected. You would certainly agree that I need at least one or two months to go through the whole hierarchy and see what economy can be effected. I am at it. In fact I have already prepared a note. The Administrative Reforms Commission report is available; the study team report of Shri Hridaya Nath Kunzru is also there; and there are several other reports. We will be able to process them and come to some decisions in one or two months. I am with you, and I am of your opinion that in administration it is necessary to streamline, and I have myself read a lot on administration. (*Interruption*). Bureaucracy, according to Mr. Parkinson, has a habit of growing itself into bigger and bigger proportions with time, and it has always to be pruned. Even as a shrub in a beautiful garden has to be all the time pruned, as otherwise it will grow into a wide forest, so too things have to be done, and continuously, in the bureaucratic field. It is good that Parliament Members go on reminding us of it, go on persisting that it should be done. I will be merely carrying out their mandate if some pruning is done. I hope in about two or three months, I would be able to announce what has been done.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Please say something about the safety of life and property of passengers. This is agitating our minds.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : It is good he is very serious about it. I have taken it much more seriously than anybody else because I have been entrusted

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by Parliament with this responsibility. I specially flew to Calcutta and met various officers. I have also contacted the Chief Ministers of Bihar and West Bengal and had discussions with them. We are contemplating to take some very serious steps. I am happy to say that the State Governments are equally enthusiastic and cooperative in this matter. But however much one may dispute it, the constitutional position cannot be changed. The Constitution has fixed certain responsibilities on the State Governments as well as on the Central Government. Merely because some of you press me, I cannot take away the powers of the State Governments, even if I want to. Let us not run away with the idea that everything is in the hands of the Central Government and the State Governments can be pushed about this way or that. It is only cooperation that can help in the existing circumstances. We have all moved in that direction and we have been able to come to some decision. The Prime Minister also is very particular that railways must be run smoothly, satisfactorily and safely. I hope we would be able to produce results within the coming weeks or months. My friend, Mr. Tiwary, may wait and pronounce his final opinion after one or two months, after seeing the results produced by the steps we are going to take.

श्री ईश्वर चौधरी (गया) : मुगलसराय से घनबाद एक ही गाड़ी है। लाखों की संख्या में लोगों के मन में आशा बंधी थी कि मंत्री महोदय अपने भाषण में इसके बारे में कोई आश्वासन देंगे। लेकिन मंत्री महोदय ने कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया है। इसको डबल किया जाए। मैं चाहता हूँ कि मंत्री महोदय इस पर भी बोलें। पूर्वी रेलवे के गया स्टेशन के पूर्व रेलवे कालोनी की बगल में शिव लिंग है। उसे तोड़ने पर इंडियन आयल वाले उतारू हैं। इसकी रिपोर्ट आपके पास आई है। यह जो अभियोग मैंने लगाया था

इसका भी कोई उत्तर नहीं दिया गया है। मैं चाहता हूँ कि.....

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I am yielding.

Hon. members have expressed serious concern about the unpunctuality of our trains. We are taking steps in this regard. I hope the circular that has been issued is in the hands of hon. members. We are going to pursue punctuality of trains in that spirit and in that way.

The second point I am very particular about in the railways is corruption. I straightaway concede that there is a lot of corruption. In fact, sometimes I laugh within my sleeves. I will take you into confidence. Annually we are paying Rs. 12 crores as damages for thefts, pilferages and things of that nature. At the same time, we are spending Rs. 14 crores on RPF. Because of the employment of the RPF at a cost of Rs. 14 crores the loss has not been reduced even by one crore of rupees. On the one hand we say that we should employ more of RPF so that the thefts may get reduced. At the same time, we find that the thefts are not getting reduced. So, I am seriously examining the very structure of the RPF and its utility in the context of footing out corruption from the railway administration.

Similarly, we are spending quite a big amount on vigilance. Yet, in spite of these establishments of huge proportions I am not able to see any visible improvement in eradicating corruption. This aspect also I am examining with the Railway Board. We are taking it up very seriously and we will do something to see that corruption may at least come down if we cannot completely remove it.

Corruption in any body politic is inherent. Let us not go away from with the idea that corruption can be prevented

for all times, nor can corruption be eradicated completely. Those who come from the villages know that as soon as we sow a crop automatically weed also starts growing. We have to remove the weed all the time. Therefore, whatever may be our intentions in the Railway Board, corrupt people and corrupt practices will be there like weeds and it is our constant endeavour to remove them. So far as economy and corruption are concerned, I want to borrow a poem recited by my hon. friend, Shri Rudra Pratap Singh :

मंजिल मिले, मिले न मिले, इसका गुम नहीं
मंजिल की जुस्तजू में मेरा कारवां तो है ।

So, I will make constant endeavour to bring down corruption and to effect economy. In that I want the goodwill and co-operation of hon. Members.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose* :—

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN (Sivaganja) : Though I have moved so many cut motions, the Minister has not referred to them in this speech. What about house rent and city compensatory allowance to employees at Tambaram ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : If any hon. Member wants to raise any particular point, let him come and discuss it with me so that I could see what I can do.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose (Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to go by certain rules and procedure. There cannot be another speech now.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : It is a question.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : While the hon. Minister was speaking, I allowed

many Members to put questions. He answered some questions and some he did not. I cannot do anything now.

There are a number of cut motions which have been moved. Unless any hon. Member wants that any particular cut motion be put to the House separately, I am putting all of them together to the vote of the House.

All the cut motions were put and negatived.

SHRI THA KIRUTTINAN : I want cut motion No. 396 to be put separately.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now it is all over.

The question is :

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the fourth column of the order paper be granted to the President *to complete* the sums necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of the following demands entered in the second column thereof—

Demands Nos. 1 to 11, 11A,
12 to 17 and 20.”

The motion was adopted.

[The motions for Demand for Grants, which were adopted by the Lok Sabha, are reproduced below—Ed.]

1. RAILWAY BOARD

“That a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,07,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray

the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Railway Board'."

2. MISCELLANEOUS EXPENDITURE"

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 4,90,49,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Miscellaneous Expenditure'."

3. PAYMENTS TO WORKED LINES AND OTHERS

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,51,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of Payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payments to Worked Lines and others'."

4. WORKING EXPENSES—ADMINISTRATION

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 57,30,78,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Administration'."

5. WORKING EXPENSES—REPAIRS AND MAINTENANCE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 188,38,29,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Repairs and Maintenance'."

6. WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATING STAFF

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 121,25,68,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Operating Staff'."

7. WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION (Fuel)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 113,32,52,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Operation (Fuel)'."

8. WORKING EXPENSES—OPERATION OTHER THAN STAFF AND (Fuel)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,04,76,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses-Operation other than Staff and Fuel'?"

9. WORKING EXPENSES—MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 24,61,07,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Miscellaneous Expenses'?"

10. WORKING EXPENSES—STAFF WELFARE

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,57,94,000 be granted to the President *to*

complete the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Staff Welfare'."

11. WORKING EXPENSES—APPROPRIATION TO DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND.

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,00,00,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund'."

11A. WORKING EXPENSES—APPROPRIATION TO PENSION FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00 00,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Working Expenses—Appropriation to Pension Fund'."

12. DIVIDEND TO GENERAL REVENUES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 167,59,56,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Dividend to General Revenues'."

13. OPEN LINE WORKS (REVENUE)

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,99,95,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Open Line

Works (Revenue)'."

14. CONSTRUCTION OF NEW LINES

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 22,31,85,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Construction of new lines'."

15. OPEN LINE WORKS—CAPITAL DEPRECIATION RESERVE FUND & DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 394,83,99,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Open Line Works—Capital Depreciation Reserve Fund and Development Fund'."

16. PENSIONARY CHARGES—PENSION FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 5,92,07,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Pensionary Charges—Pension Fund'."

17. REPAYMENT OF LOANS FROM GENERAL REVENUES AND INTEREST THEREON—DEVELOPMENT FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,53,87,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and Interest thereon—Development Fund'."

20. PAYMENTS TOWARDS AMOR-
TISATION OF OVER-CAPITA-
LISATION, REPAYMENT OF
LOANS FROM GENERAL
REVENUES AND INTEREST
THEREON- REVENUE RESERVE
FUND

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,69,02,000 be granted to the President *to complete* the sum necessary to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 1972, in respect of 'Payments towards Amortisation of over-capitalisation, Repayment of Loans from General Revenues and interest thereon—Revenue Reserve Fund'."

16.22 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS)
NO. 2 BILL, 1971*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1971-72 for the purposes of Railways.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1971-72 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Sir, I introduce† the Bill.

Sir, I move† :

'That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1971-72 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration.'

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER Motion moved :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1971-72 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

With regard to discussion on the Appropriation Bill I would like to draw the attention of the House to the following rule : —

"The Speaker may, in order to avoid repetition of debate, require members desiring to take part in discussion on an Appropriation Bill to give advance intimation of the specific points they intend to raise, and he may withhold permission for raising such of the points as in his opinion appear to be repetitions of the matters discussed on a demand for grant or as may not be of sufficient public importance."

I have two names before me, those of Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and Shri Dasaratha Deb. They have given advance notice and they have also given the points. I will allow them to say something on the Appropriation Bill. Shri Deb can speak now and Shri Bosu during the third reading.

* Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2, dated 15-6-71.

† Introduced/Moved with the recommendation of the President,

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Allow other Members also.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No. There should be advance notice. I have just now read out the rule. Shri Deb.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : Sir, I have given a patient hearing to the reply by the Railway Minister to the debate. In my cut motion itself I drew the attention of the Railway Minister to the urgent necessity of constructing a railway line connecting Dharmanagar to Agartala in Tripura which has so far no railway line at all.

The Railway Minister in his Budget speech says on page 12 regarding gauge conversion that the multiplicity of gauges is a British legacy. I agree with him. He also said :—

“The existing four gauges are an economic drag on the progress of India. This drag has to be done away with as soon as possible.”

That is all right.

He says further :—

“To begin with, we have to make at least a policy decision that no more metre gauge and narrow gauge lines will be built, that every new line should be broad gauge and that from now on, the gradual conversion of metre gauge lines to broad gauge should begin.”

16.25 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the chair*]

Here, it is a policy matter. I want to raise a very important question on that. Here, I find, everybody wants to have

broad-gauge line. I admit it. But if you take this principle, unless all the metre gauge and narrow gauge lines are not converted into broad gauge, the Government is not going to construct new lines. Then, I think, the people in the backward areas have to wait to even see the railway line for 20 to 30 or even 50 years, if not more. That should not be the policy of the Government.

I am speaking particularly about the north-eastern region. Take, for example, Assam. Uptill now Assam is connected by the metre gauge from Barauni onwards. Then, you will take a long time to connect that line from Barauni to Tinsukhiya and then from Lumding to Dharmanagar. If you have to convert this metre gauge into broad gauge, I think, the people of Tripura will not have any railway line in the next 30 years to come. That is why I oppose this policy of the Government. I request the Government to change that and they should see that it is not strictly followed. It should not be the rigid policy of the Government.

Then, our people have been demanding for a long time and, since 1952, I have been pressing this demand, whenever I have come to this House, that Tripura State should be connected with railway links. It is a very backward area. Without railway links, without railway communication and transport facilities, we cannot think of developing that backward area. In Manipur and Tripura, in the NEFA area and also in Assam, there is a tremendous potentiality for starting paper mills and other industries. Now, you carry all the raw materials to Calcutta and then convert it into paper. Why should not the paper mills be started in our own place. We cannot think of it because we cannot carry heavy machinery, heavy tools, etc.

That is why I want to raise this matter even at the far end of the debate so that the Government should not follow this

(Shri Dasharthaa Deb)

policy rigidly. They say, "If you want to convert metre gauge into broad gauge, whatever money you have will be exhausted in that year alone and there will then be very little amount left for opening new lines in backward areas." I do not believe that the Government of India have no money. It is a question of approach; it is a question of priority. If you give priority, then, I think, you will get money. How much of money are you spending on water-fountains in Delhi? How much money are you sending on constructing huge bulidings and on demolishing old buildings? In Delhi, I have seen, since 1957, because a particular bungalow was not to the liking of some Minister, it was demolished and reconstructed, spending a lot of money like that. Gigantic hotels, etc. are built just to attract the people. Living in a backward and poor country, before giving minimum amenities to the large sections of the people, you cannot think of all this. I recollect the word of Ho Chi Minh, the President of the Peoples Republic of Viet Nam, He was asked by some people: Why don't you convert your metre gauge lines into broad gauge lines?

Since you are building socialism, you need them. He says, 'Yes'. Your suggestion is quite good. But I want the railway facilities to be extended to all sections of the people in the country first. If I want to convert all the metre gauge into broad gauge, then the money which I have from my own resources and which I borrowed from outside, the entire money will be spent on that alone and our people will not find any new railway line for many years. So, give minimum facilities to all sections of the people. Then, gradually you carry out all these improvements. That is why is I said that the area where the broad gauge already exists, you open a new railway line connecting the broad gauge and where we have got only the metre gauge you construct a metre gauge railway line connecting with that line and in that way

at least a network of railway lines must be built up in our country if we want to develop all our backward areas.

That is why at this fag end I want to riase this point. . Secondly, I do not want to take much time of the House. About the Light Railways, I urge upon the Government that they should nationalise these Light Railways and see that they are run properly.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : My hon. friend, Mr. Deb, has needlessly misunderstood the speech I have made. It was not my intention that no new line should be constructed until the conversion process concludes. That inference which he has drawn is not correct. Therefore, he will feel happy that he is incorrect. What I have stated was that new lines have to be constructed. Simultaneously, this work also has to be done. Therefore, there is no question of any rigidity. The two things have to go side by side. Otherwise it will result in an incongruity of the worst type. Therefore, he need not feel any apprehension on that count.

Secondly, Tripura and Manipur deserve railway lines. I have already made the point. It is not a question of deserving. It is a question of resources. If you say that some buildings are demolished and that money can be utilised for railway construction, all that money will not be able to build even two miles of railways. Railways need much more capital expenditure are well as runing expenditure. Unless the Plan provision is there, we will not be able to provide for new lines in the budget. We have a system of strict budget control. In a democracy, first it has to come in the plan, then subsequently I have to ration it out in the budget for five years. Therefore, much depends upon plan provisions.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain sums from

and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the service of the financial year 1971-72 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, the question is :

"That Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3, the Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed."

MR CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed."

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : (Diamond Harbour) : I have got a few suggestions to make to the Railway Minister.

The Indian Railways is the largest public sector venture involving nearly 4,000 crores of rupees of people's money. It is in doldrums for the past 23 years. It is deteriorating every day and the deterioration has not been arrested yet. As a result, even a person who does not use the Railway is made to bear the loss. He has to meet the loss through taxation, because, when a public sector venture loses money, it has to be borne by everybody in this country.

What they have shown as loss is much less than the actual thing. The actual loss will be much more. One should accept this position. I say that the Railway

Minister has no effort to tell this House about the specific remedial measures that they are going to take in order to arrest the continuing deterioration in the Indian Railways. We have heard about 11-point programme, 7-point programme, Sadhu Samaj, puri halwa and everything else.

We are interested in running the Railways on proper lines. You are given the monopoly right of running the Railways. It should easily make a contribution of Rs. 500 to the Exchequer apart from the interest paid, provided it is run properly. But, that has not happened.

Therefore, I am making a few suggestions for the consideration by the hon. Minister. It could be divided into three broad categories. They are :

- (1) How to increase the revenue ?
- (2) How to stop wasteful expenditure and effect economy ? and
- (3) General items.

What has happened in the Indian Railways ? The Indian Railways has become a hunting ground for monopolists and high power salesmen dictate the planning and design of the Indian railways. In effect, the railways have lost.

I would now suggest a few ways in which the revenue could be increased. The Railways have got vast unutilised real estates. These should be settled or disposed of. Use should be made of all possible space for hoarding in railway stationary, rolling stock and buildings. This will bring big revenue without much expenditure.

I would suggest that revenue and utility oriented coach wagons and building designs should be immediately taken in hand. We should look into the cubicle space utilised and the deadweight *cum* payload space utilised. The ratio is much

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

too low. The railway coach design has to meet all the rolling stock and the load and weight of the payload but the ratio is really very alarming. Can you not ask the RDSO to find out whether the level of the coach floor could be reduced so that the cubicle content could be more utilised by making it more multi-tier? This is one suggestion I would like to make.

Also, what about introduction of doubledecker trains in suburban trains?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) :
Like Jumbo Jet.

SHRI JYOYTIRMOY BOSU : Shri S. M. Banerjee would like to fly in Jumbo Jet. What about taking to cheap air cooling and dust-proofing? I am told that in Australia their National Laboratory has invented some sort of cheap air-cooling process. You are wasting power at two points, one, with the axle rotation and the other with the air pressure on the top of the roof. You have not done any research yet. This could be done and simultaneously the compartments will be dust-proof.

What about organising extensive rail-cum-road transport and more extensive collection and delivery system to get back the lost high-rated traffic from the Roadways? This should be done. I hope the hon. Minister will consider it.

Also, they should re-examine the freight structure wherever possible, so that they may attract their old customers whom they have lost.

Then, about wasteful expenditure, I would only give some broad lines. Stop ruthlessly over-capitalisation. The Indian Railways are really a show-piece for that. Where an investment of a lakh of rupees could do the things, could deliver the goods and could do the job, the railways

will put Rs. 10 lakhs and expect the same amount of eggs out of it. I would suggest that the hon. Minister may appoint a committee of persons who understand capitalisation and investment, a high-powered committee to go through the capitalisation structure of the Indian Railways. It is terribly over-capitalised, and the railways cannot see the face of profit at this rate.

Then, much more is spent in rolling-stock for giving visual comfort to passengers but no material comfort. We have been requesting the railways to give at least drinking water tanks in the bogies of third class passengers and to provide some cushion with canvas hoofing which will cost *per sea* not more than Rs. 4. For a man to travel one thousand miles on a wooden bench is really a torture. But the hon. Minister is not willing to provide even that. The railways have become a victim of those high-power monopoly salesman.

Again, take the laminated plastics lining. It costs Rs. 6 per sq. ft, and it is used for decorating the walls of third class and first class compartments.

Similarly, the railways have gone in for purchase of chequered aluminium plates at Rs. 7 per sq. feet for covering the floor. I used to be a first class passenger when I was a boy of 21 and was an Army officer. In those days, the compartments were much better even with wooden floor below. But now, the railways have gone in for linoleum. Why? Since Mr Birla produces linoleum as a monopolist, therefore, the railways must buy all his products for use in the Indian railways

Again, what about re-scheduling of structural specifications? The structural specifications of the railways were designed and drawn when bricks used to cost one-tenth of the present price, and when steel used to cost one-tenth of its present price. The structural specifications of the railways are far too conservative. The

hon. Minister may Kindly get this re-examined.

Then, I would suggest that the railways should reduce their expenditure on maintenance particularly on buildings, and they should confine themselves for the time being, till they are out of the woods, to saving their assets from wear and tear from sun and rain. Shri Hanumanthaiya's room in the Rail Bhavan is perhaps distempered or plastic-emulsion-painted every three months. Let him wait for three years. Let him first bring the railway accounts....

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Agreed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How can he disagree here ? Let the railways reduce expenditure on maintenance, particularly on buildings.

Further, let them stop further dieselisation. Dieselisation is killing the Indian railways. Their principal business is traction. For that principal business, they have deliberately walked into the trap of the American diesel engine manufacturers and spares manufacturers and oil suppliers and increased the cost of rotation. Every time the wheel moves, they cannot make profit. So, let them stop dieselisation. Whatever they have done, let them stop at that; let them not go in for further dieselisation. Let them stick to their old steam and electric traction, because these will do them good.

Let them reduce to minimum equipment and store holding. Let them take to the hand-to-mouth theory. Let them not block billions of rupees in stores and pay for storing them and for maintaining them. Let them sell those out. Even if it means loss, let them dispose of it. Let them get their money back. Let them not block their capital in surplus stores everywhere. I have already dealt with the question of structural specifications.

Why is it that they are anxious to use so much steel when there is so much

scarcity of steel ? Why should they not go in for RCC works ? Steel could be replaced by reinforced concrete. Let the railways replace steel fabrications wherever possible by RCC.

The railways that are rejected here are bought over by some foreign countries. Why not re-condition them and use them here itself ? A shipper was asking me how to get some Indian rail rejects. There are ready buyers in far eastern and middle eastern countries. Can you not recondition your rails and sell them at Rs. 300 a tonne ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : We are reconditioning.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then the catering Service needs to be re-examined. Do not touch the employees. If the caterer charges the passenger the true value of the food, taking into account the traction cost, each dinner will cost Rs. 55. You cannot do that. You cannot make a man in the field pay for Shri Shamini's dinner in the first class coach in Kalka Mail. Kindly look into this matter. You cannot do like this.

Then liberalise safety margins as far as possible. Why not get the nationalised insurance companies to tackle the compensation claims ? Let there be a dual control so that every claim case is checked by two institutions.

Now a few general points. You have not treated your workers fairly. They are very disgruntled and demoralised. Take them into confidence and bring them into the management. Offer economic bounties to the maintenance and repair workers. Make full effort to see that every expenditure is utility—and/or revenue oriented.

Shift outdated conservative engineers and designers from planning design. Make it compulsory for railway officials to travel in ordinary compartments so that they could see things for themselves.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

As for surplus steel scrap, the Government is now giving licence for mini steel plants. Railways should have one of these so that they can get the scrap and surplus steel disposed of.

I am aware that, although I have said all this, the balance sheet of the railways cannot show anything different from the general economic condition of the country. There your scope is limited. You cannot do anything.

Now, one or two small things. There is an age-old Muslim institution at Deoband. You used to give it railway concession for its students. You have discontinued it. That it is not nice.

As regards the Sealdah Division, the moment you take money in advance and give a monthly ticket—Shri Jaganath Rao seems to have forgotten his law since he went into the cabinet—you enter into a contractual agreement with Mr. X on the basis of the time-table that 'I shall run 20 trains between Diamond Harbour and Sealdah'. On that understanding, the passenger purchases a monthly ticket for Rs. 35. Then what do you do? You take the money. Next morning, you say 'I cancel my train'. Why? Something has been stolen. That is not the lookout of the other contractual party. It is none of his business. So the Sealdah Division, specially the south section, requires very very special treatment. At the moment, the railway have come to a standstill. The railways are not functioning. People will forget about the railways. The roadways will left the traffic out of the railways. Therefore, kindly depute a special team so that they can go into it and see that this Sealdah Division runs properly.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Bihar Members while speaking had demanded the starting of a Service Commission in Bihar. Secondly, they asked for another DS in Sonapur (N.F.). The Minister may clarify these two point in his reply.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru): Also the demand made by Andhra members for diverting a particular passenger train to Waltair may be answered.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Shri Jyotirmoy, Bosu, must admit, has made very useful suggestions. Whatever the party of the members, if useful suggestions emanate from them, I for one wholeheartedly welcome them, not only welcome them but also welcome their co-operation and advice in the matter of evolving remedies for the deficiencies that may be found in the railways. In fact, we are at economising expenditure as also increasing revenues. He asked how the Budget was balanced. The Budget Speech contains the way in which we have tried to balance the Budget. In fact, I have said that the deficit of nearly Rs. 7 crores has been left uncovered as a challenge to the railway administration to wipe it out by economy measures and by increasing revenues. Therefore, I have personally involved everyone from top to bottom in the railway administration to do his very best in the two ways suggested.

About re-designing of coaches and wagons, I am not ashamed to own that I am not an expert, but I will certainly call the head of the Research Department and examine these proposals.

Regarding utilisation of real estates, we have already taken steps.

He also referred to organisation of more extensive collection and delivery system. These three or four points cover the same topic, namely how far the railways will be able successfully to stem the onslaught of road transport. Many of you know that the roadways are also nationalised. The railway is also a nationalised undertaking. It is, therefore, unfortunate that thoughtlessly in many a line both the buses and lorries on the one hand and the passenger and goods trains on the other run in competition. A Committee had been appointed for this

purpose and they made a number of suggestions. The concerned Ministers in the States and the Railway Administration officials and Ministers have to meet and come to some understanding so that this unhealthy competition may be eliminated and both of them can run at a profit. I am not disclosing my mind, this is not a decision. Many people ask for new lines, but I do not think I will accept any such proposition unless the State Government undertakes not to compete with the railways in that line. In Punjab, in one particular case, they gave such an assurance, but they violated it with impunity and they are asking for further lines. Therefore, the functionaries in charge of buses and lorries on the one hand and railway transport on the other have to see what is the common good and we have to pursue those measures. I propose to have meetings either in the States or at the Centre periodically for this purpose.

So far as over-capitalisation is concerned, it happens to be a general complaint levelled against all our public undertakings. The other day Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu quoted Mr. Khrushchev who made a statement that there is so much over-capitalisation in this country on buildings and materials. In fact, that Statement was made by Mr. Khrushchev when I was with him in Bangalore. When he went round the public undertakings in Bangalore he made that remark. But somehow the Government of India and the State Government are so huge organisations and no man has been able to make them go along a certain line.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not even the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Not even the Chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission and much less a leader who happens to be one of our biggest leaders.....(*Interruptions*)

There are so many things and they function in a vicious circle. Many hon.

Members say that the Government and the Ministers should not manage them and they should hand them over to be managed by corporations. It is these corporations, as you will see, which are autonomous that have incurred the liability of over-capitalisations by having posh clubs and swimming pools. They work in such a way that production is no consideration ; national good is no consideration but only their convenience and posh living. As Chairman of the ARC, I have seen the bungalows of so many chairmen and managing directors of public undertakings and I assure you that many of them are better than the bungalows of Our Prime Minister or any one of us. The corporation idea sponsored with good intention of making them autonomous has resulted in the byproduct of overcapitalisation. Salaries are going skyhigh irrespective of production and productivity. The worst example, as you yourself could scrutinise, is the Air India. It is a corporation where the pilot gets much more than the salary of the Air Marshall who manages the whole of it ; he does not get as much salary or emoluments as an ordinary captain. Corporations have been taken advantage of by the concerned people to bolster up their salaries and emoluments. This is a fact we have to deal with. When Shri Bosu compares the salary of the members of the Board with some corporations, they do not get even half of the emoluments. Besides, their daily allowance is nowhere near that of an ordinary Pilot. Besides the big salary, the pilot gets Rs. 50 or 55 as daily allowance for one meal. The Railway Board member does not get even Rs. 20 for a whole day. When you compare the Railway Board with other corporations, you will find that the railway board members get less salary, less daily allowance though they are the biggest public undertaking in this country.

So far as dieselisation is concerned, it is a controversial subject. You will concede that I am not an American stooge ; no body is a stooge here. I shall disclose to you that I am not giving interviews to contractors of

[Shri Hanumanthaiya]

this kind because I do not want to involve myself and my name by even seeing those people. I leave it to the proper authorities. Therefore you may be assured that I am not a person in the pocket of any monopolist or capitalist.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : What is dieselisation got to do with that ?

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : He made a point about that. The appropriate authority and the Board will assess the profitability of any purchase or manufacture and decide solely on that issue.

So far as dieselisation is concerned, you will yourself see, being a man of knowledge, that diesel engines are far more economical ultimately than steam-engines.

17.00 hrs.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Provided costing is done properly.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Therefore, if you remove diesel engines straightaway, you will cut down the speed of the trains, and cut down what is called the bulk tonnage carrying capacity.

The 10th point my hon. friend made was, reduction in structural specification and safety margin wherever possible. I will investigate and look into that point. Then, drastic reduction in stores and material holdings. That is a good point. In fact, three days ago, I saw the report of the Wanchoo Committee on the subject, and they have made a specific Proposals regarding stores and the delegations of powers. I am in the process of implementing those recommendations. ... (*Interruptions*)

The only point that remains in this. There was a suggestion made that the trains should be double-deckers.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : For suburban lines.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA : Even for suburban lines, we have to reconstruct all the bridges. Therefore, it is not such a simple matter that we can straightaway do that. I do not know how many bridges have to be reconstructed for that purpose. In any case, that is not a workable proposition.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: The track occupation problem will be solved.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Order, order. Let him finish.

SHRI HANUMANTHAIYA: My hon. friend Shri D.N. Tiwary had made two points; one is regarding the Public Service Commission, and the other about the location of D.S. Office at Sonapur. I want to think aloud with you. The distribution of government offices and concerns should be on an equitable basis. No State should feel aggrieved that it has been deprived of these facilities. The British imperialism that shaped things for us in the previous century had only three cities in mind: Madras, Bombay and Calcutta. Today, Calcutta has the headquarters of two zones; Bombay has got headquarters of two zones. Likewise, the Public Service Commissions have been located in these three cities. I for one see a Justification for redistribution of these offices. But on this, I cannot straightaway announce what can be done or what should be done. It is here that I want the co-operation of all of you so that if I try to remove the zonal headquarters from one State, they should not kick up a row. It must be more or less based upon considerations of justice and equality of treatment that zonal headquarters should be properly distributed.

About the Public Service Commissions, I have an idea. Why should the Public Service Commissions be located in one or two States alone, thus depriving other States of the opportunities and giving cause for complaints? I want to make them work

on a rotation basis. The Public Service Commission is only a small body - one Chairman, one Secretary and a few clerks and at least I will rather see that it goes by rotation to each State, instead of allowing this kind of overcentralisation in one or two or three States. But this is a matter of policy and I have to obtain almost a unanimous approval, as well as that of the Cabinet.

Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed",

THE LOK SABHA DIVIDED

[Division No. 3

17.09 hrs.]

AYES

Ahiwar, Shri Nathu Ram
Alagesan, Shri
Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman
Arvind Netam, Shri
* Austin, Dr. Heury
Barman, Shri R.N.
Barupal, Shri P.L.
Basappa, Shri K.
Bhandare, Shri R.D.
Bhatia, Shri D.D.
Bhattacharyya, Shri C.E.
Brahmanandji, Shri Swami
Chandre Gowda, Shri
Chandrika Prasad, Shri
Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao
Chawla, Shri A.N.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Dasappa, Shri Tulsidas

Deshmukh, Shri K.G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dharia, Shri Mohan
Dumada, Shri L.K.
Ganesh, Shri K.R.
Ganga Devi, Shrimati
Gavit, Shri T.H.
Gotkhinde, Shri
Gopal, Shri K.
Goswami, Shri Dinesh Chandra
Gounder, Shri T.N.T.
** Guha, Shri Samar
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hanumanthaiya, Shri
* Jagjivan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jitendra Prasad, Shri
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadannappalli Shri Ramachandran
Kilas, Dr.
Kakoti, Shri Robin
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T.D.
Kaul, Shrimati Sheila
Kavde, Shri B.R.
Kedar Nath Singh, Shri
Kotoki, Shri Liladhar
Lakkappa, Shri K.
Lakshmikanthamma, Shrimati
Majhi, Shri Gajadhar
Majhi, Shri Kumar
Malhotra, Shri Inder J.
Mehta, Dr. Jivraj
Mishra, Shri Bibhuti
Mishra, Shri G.S.
Mishra, Shri Jagannath
Mohammad Tahit, Shri

* They voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly
** Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Mohammad Yusuf, Shri
 Naik, Shri B.V.
 Oraon, Shri Tuna
 Painuli, Shri Paripoorarnanand
 Palodkar, Shri
 Pandey, Shri N.N.
 Pandey, Shri R.S.
 Pant, Shri K.C.
 Parashar, Shri Narain Chand
 Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi
 Ram Dhan, Shri
 Ram Swarup, Shri
 Ram, Shri T.
 Ramji Ram, Shri
 Ramshekhar Prasad Singh, Shri
 Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.
 Rao, Shri Jagannatha
 Rai, Shri Vishvanath
 Sadhu Ram, Shri
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satyanarayana, Shri B.
 Sayeed, Shri P.M.
 Shailani, Shri C.P.
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A.P.
 Sharma, Shri R.N.
 Shastri, Shri Shivpujan
 Shenoy, Shri P.R.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shukla, Shri B.R.
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sohan Lal, Shri T.
 Sonar, Dr. A.G.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Tiwary, Shri D.N.
 Vekaria, Shri
 Vikal, Shri R.C.

Zalfiquar Ali Khan, Shri

NOES

Bade, Shri R.V.
 Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
 * Banerjee, Shri S.M.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chandhuri, Shri Tridib
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Das, Shri R.P.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
 Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha
 Haldar, Shri Madhuryya
 Halder, Shri Krishna
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
 Kiruttinan, Shri Jha
 † Lutfal Haque, Shri
 Madhukar, Shri K.M.
 Manjhi, Shri Bhola
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Mishra, Shri Shyamnandan
 Modak, Shri B.K.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
 Muthuswamy, Shri
 Pandey, Dr. Laxminarain
 Parmar, Shri Bhaljibhai
 Patel, Shri Natvarlal
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Reddy, Shri K. Ramakishna
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri A.K.
 Saha, Shri T Gndadhar
 Sen, Dr. Raren
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 Shamim, Shri S.A.

■ He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.
 + Wrongly voted for Noes.

Singh, Shri D.N.

Subravelu, Shri

* Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result[†] of the division is as follows :

Ayes : 96; Noes : 38

The motion was adopted.

17.10 hrs.

**SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF
OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY
AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I
beg to move** :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The Bill, as you will see, is a non-controversial piece of legislation and I trust it would be supported by all sections of the House.

As the House may be aware, the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of

Parliament Act, which came into force with effect from 1953, had fixed the salary of the Deputy Chairman and the Deputy-Speaker at Rs. 2,000 per mensem. Because of the position that they have to occupy and considering their nature of work they were given the status equivalent to that of a Minister of State. The necessary amendment had to be made in their salaries also. For one reason or another, the Bill could not be brought forward earlier. By this Bill the salary of these two officers of the Parliament is sought to be made equal to that of a Minister of State.

The Deputy Chairman and the Deputy Speaker have to meet many official obligations. So, it is also proposed to grant them a sumptuary allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem.

Since this Bill relates to officers of Parliament who preside over the two Houses of Parliament, it would be better if the Bill is adopted without any discussion.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Motion moved :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल (गंगानगर):
सभापति महोदय, इस बिल के अन्दर छोटे

* Wrongly voted for Noes.

† The following members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Sarvashri K. Mallanna, Dharamgaj Singh, S.L. Peje, R.L. Chaturvedi, Lutfal Haque, Chandulal Chandrakar, Govind Das Richhariya, M. Ram Gopal Reddy, Bhuvarahan, Dalip Singh, N. Tombi Singh, Darbara Singh, Nathu Ram Mirdha, R.V. Swaminathan, Vayalar Ravi, Shrikishan Modi, M.C. Daga, Ambesh, Anand Prasad Dhusia and S.P. Verma.

Noes : Sarvashri H.M. Patel, Ram Deo Singh, Samar Guha, M. Bishma Dev and M. Kathamuthu.

** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल]

कर्मचारियों के लिए कुछ भी नहीं है, यह केवल अफसरों के लिए है—यह अन्याय है इस से समाजवाद नहीं आयागा

MR. CHAIRMAN : Is Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu moving his amendment ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Yes, Sir. I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th November, 1971." (4)

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 10 Members, namely :—Shri Murasoli Maran, Shyamnandan Mishre, Shri Piloo Mody, Shri Saroj Mukherjee, Shri Shibban Lal Saksena, Shri S.A. Shamim, Shri Ramavatar Shastri, Shri Kedar Nath Singh, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu with instructions to report by the 16th August, 1971." (5)

17.12 hrs.

[Shri R. D. Bhandare : *in the chair*]

This is a Bill which is intended to raise the remuneration and benefits of two persons who are holding a high position in the national forum. At a time when there is terrific economic distress, when the cost of living and unemployment are rising day by day, when we do not have enough funds to provide employment, when in the same House the peon draws a salary of Rs. 110, when an average Indian is not spending more than 36 paise a day, when we cannot spend more than one rupee per refugee for all his needs, when we need money for so many other things, when we are the people who are to decide about remuneration and things like that, I feel that this is not a Bill

which should be decided by us here in this House. It should be sent to the people outside for their verdict. So, I would request you, Sir, to put the amendment before the House for a decision so that the House accepts in principle the necessity of sending this Bill to the people for eliciting public opinion and then we can take a decision on that.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर (केसरिया):

सभापति महोदय, इस बिल में आज जो देश की आवश्यकताएँ हैं, पार्लियामेंट में काम करने वालों की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उन बातों पर ध्यान दिये बगैर इस बिल को यहाँ पर लाया गया है। यह बात नहीं है कि हम डिप्टी स्पीकर के प्रति कोई असम्मान प्रकट करना चाहते हैं, लेकिन उन की आवश्यकताओं को ध्यान में रखने के साथ साथ इस देश के जो साधारण लोग हैं, उन की जो आवश्यकताएँ हैं, उस को दृष्टि में रखते हुए, यह बिल नाजायज बिल है इस की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मैं साफ तौर पर यह बात कहना चाहता हूँ— इस बिल को पेश करते हुए आपने कहा कि इस बिल में उन को मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट की हेसियत में लाने की बात है। मैं उस पर नहीं जाना चाहता, लेकिन जब यह बिल लाया गया है तो आप ने इस बात पर ध्यान क्यों नहीं दिया कि पार्लियामेंट के अन्दर काम करनेवाले भी साधारण कर्मचारी हैं, उनकी अपनी आवश्यकताएँ हैं, मंहगाई बढ़ती जा रही है, उनके वेतन में, उनकी सुविधाओं के लिए आप ने क्या किया है और आप ने ऐसा क्या प्रयत्न किया है कि जिस के जरिये ऐसा हो कि वास्तविक सुविधाएँ उन को मिल जायें। ऐसे कर्मचारी हैं जो 12—12 मील से, 10—10 मील से आते हैं, उन को साइकिल पर आना।

पड़ता है, दूसरी बहुत सी सुविधायें हैं, बत्तों की कठिनाइयाँ हैं इन चीजों पर आप ने ध्यान नहीं दिया है। सब से पहले उन की कठिनाइयों को दूर किया जाय, उन के जीवन-यापन को सुधारा जाय, उन को उचित वेतन और दूसरी सुविधायें दी जायें।

दूसरी तरफ—आप इस बिल को लायें ताकि डिप्टी चेयरमैन और डिप्टी स्पीकर का वेतन बढ़ा दिया जाय। इस का मतलब है कि आपने सिद्धान्त को नहीं देखा है, आज जब वेतन में इतना बढ़ा अन्तर है, उस अन्तर को पाटने की दिशा में आप ने कौन सा कदम उठाया है।

आपने समाजवाद की बात कही है, आपने एलेक्शन के दमियान में एलान किया था लेकिन अब जो काम कर रहे हैं उनमें ऐसा लगता है कि न्यूनतम वेतनभोगी और अधिकतम वेतनभोगी कर्मचारियों के बीच की जो खाई है उसका पाटने के बजाये उस खाई को और बढ़ाने की तरफ आपके कदम बढ़ रहे हैं। इसलिए सिद्धान्त रूप में इस बिल का बिल्कुल ही विरोध होता चाहिए और मेरा विश्वास है कि सदन उसको बिल्कुल ही रजेक्ट कर देगा। यह जरूर है कि डिप्टी स्पीकर और डिप्टी चेयरमैन के प्रति जो रеспेक्ट और सम्मान है उसमें कोई दो राय नहीं हो सकती लेकिन इस बिल में जो सिद्धान्त रखा गया है वह इन नये उद्देश्यों के खिलाफ है। ऐसी दशा में मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ और चाहता हूँ कि वेतन बढ़ाने के सम्बन्ध में जो यह बिल लाया गया है इस को वापिस लिया जाये। जब इस देश में नयी तरक्की हो और इस संसद भवन में जो न्यून वेतन भोगी कर्मचारियों हैं उनके वेतनों में बढ़ोतरी कर दी जाये तब आप दूसरों के लिए भी ऐसा बिल लायें तो वह ठीक रहेगा अन्यथा आज की

स्थिति में यह बिल्कुल नाजायज़ बिल और किसी काम का नहीं है।

श्री पन्नालाल बारूवाल : समापति महोदय, मुझे खेद के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि हमने समाजवाद का नारा लगाया, आज संसद सदस्यों के वेतन भत्ते बढ़ते हैं और वे पेंशन लेने के इच्छुक हैं लेकिन अफसोस की बात है कि इस सदन में जो छोटे कर्मचारी काम कर रहे हैं, मैं बीस सालों से उनकी परेशानियों को जानता हूँ कि कितने बजे वे आते हैं और कितने बजे रात को उनको जाना पड़ता है इसलिए मेरा अनुरोध है कि इस बिल में छोटे कर्मचारियों को सुविधा देनी चाहिए नहीं तो यह समाजवाद का नारा थोड़ा और भ्रमात्मक है।

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (Ausgram): Mr. Chairman, I oppose the Bill. At the outset I wish to say that we have nothing to say against the Deputy chairman of the Rajya Sabha; rather I have got high regard for them. But, at the same time, I wish to point out that our objection is based on principle.

When the agricultural workers in the countryside, when the workers in the industrial sector, when the employees of the Government are demanding more wages to maintain their livelihood, to neutralise the increasing cost in prices, the same Central Government, the same Congress Government is rejecting their demands and is telling that the country is facing financial crisis and the employees should not ask for more wages. The Government is refusing to take stern measures to control the increase in prices. When the employees demand more DA and wages, the Government never hesitate to send the police, CRP and the military to crush the movements of the employees. At the same time it wants to raise the salary of the Deputy Speaker and the Deputy Chairman from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 2,250 in order to give

[Shri Krishna Halder]

them the status of a Minister of state. The Government is very much bothered about the dignity, decency and status of higher officials, but it is not bothered about the poverty-stricken employees, workers and other toiling people.

Not only that it is morally indefensible but it is also criminal to increase salaries of high ranking people who have got their hands on the lever of power, when so many of our countrymen are dying in poverty and hunger. One should also think of the refugees who are coming from Bangla Desh—who have no shelter, no food no security about the future, and many of whom are going to die of cholera.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): They are all in the Deputy-Speaker's area also.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER: An agricultural labourer in the countryside is getting an average wage of 40 paise per day. I am not giving these figures; the National Sample Survey gives this shocking news. 28 lakhs of the Central Government employees, including employees of Parliament House, are getting less than Rs.100 every month as their basic pay. In this connection, I would like to request the hon. Minister to enhance the pay of the employees of Parliament House.

When the Central Government employees are demanding more D.A. pointing out the high increase in the price index which has crossed 225 points, the Government is telling that the price index has not crossed 225 points, and that only the Government can consider their demands. The Government is talking of accuracy when the low salaried employees are concerned. It is refusing to give them the due which it has to give. It is not bothered about that. But it is bothered about the dignity and status of Deputy-Speaker and Deputy Chairman.

The Government is talking about the notorious wage freeze when the workers, employees, are concerned. But it is will-

ing to give more salaries and allowance to the high-ranking officials.

The hon. Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, is acting like Raja Bahadurs of Middle ages when Raja Bahadurs obliged their Ranis or queens by handsome gifts.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद): सभापति महोदय, पहले तो मैं अपोजीशन को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ कि उसने अपने नेचर को बनाये रखा, यानी अपोजीशन फौर दी सेक आफ अपोजीशन। चाहे कोई बात कितनी ही अच्छी क्यों न हो उस को भी अपोज करते हैं। यह एक सीधा साधा बिल है। हमारे, डिप्टी स्पीकर और डिप्टी चेयरमैन की स्टेट मिनिस्टर के बराबर हैसियत है और उन की तनख्वाह बढ़ाने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। अगर इस पर लोगों को इतराज है तो मैं आनरेबिल मेम्बरान से कहूंगा कि जो रोजाना 51 रु० डी० ए० लेते हैं और 500 रु० माहवार तनख्वाह लेते हैं उस पर भी उन को एतराज होना चाहिये। अगर अपोजीशन के मेम्बरस उस पर भी एतराज करते हैं तो वह अपनी अपनी तनख्वाह से वोलेंटरा तरीके से कटौती करवा कर रोजाना 36 पैसे लेते तो अच्छा होता।

मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जब डिप्टी स्पीकर और डिप्टी चेयरमैन की बात चल रही है तो रिफ्यूजीज की बात कहाँ से लायी जा रही है। इस प्रागस्ट हाउस के इतने बड़े अधिकारी का मुकाबला रिफ्यूजीज से कैसे किया जा रहा है? क्या हमारी प्रकल पर पत्थर पड़ गये हैं जो ऐसी बात करते हैं।

SHRI PILOO MODY: I object. It is very unfair to the refugees.

श्री एम० रामगोपाल रेड्डी: अपोजीशन वाले अपोज करते हैं, लेकिन बदकिरमती है कि हमारे यहाँ ऐसे भी सोशलिस्ट निकले हैं जो

महुत जोर से बोल रहे हैं कि 20 साल से नाइंसाफ़ी हो रही है।... ..

श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल: मुझे इस पर एतराज नहीं हैं। मुझे तो आपत्ति यह है कि उस के साथ साथ कर्मचारियों को भी दिया जाय।

SHRI PILOO MODI : I like to move an amendment. Every employees of the Lok Sabha must get commensurate increase.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Pilo0 Modi, you must follow certain rules, certain procedures. You cannot just say that you like to move an amendment and make light of the discussion.

श्री एम० राम गोपाल रेड्डी: अगर पालियामेंट के कर्मचारियों का सवाल है तो वह सवाल पूरे भारत के कर्मचारियों के साथ लगा हुआ है। यहाँ के कर्मचारियों को अलग से नहीं दिया जा सकता लेकिन डिप्टी स्पीकर तो पूरे देश में एक है। इस वास्ते उन के लिए यह बिल लाया जा रहा है।

मैं इस की पुरजोर तारीफ़ करता हूँ और मेम्बरों से अपील करता हूँ कि वह इस को स्वीकार करें।

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे (नागपुर) : सभापति महोदय, हमारा देश एक भयंकर रिश्ति से गुजर रहा है। बंगला देश का मसला हमारे देश के सामने खड़ा है। इस देश के सारे केन्द्रीय कर्मचारी, टैक्स बढ़ाने की वजह से महंगाई बढ़ रही है, इसलिये माँग कर रहे हैं कि उन का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ना चाहिये। यह माँग लेकर लोग आ रहे हैं राज्य कर्मचारियों की तन्स्वाह और महंगाई भत्ता भी केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों जितना होना चाहिये, यह माँग लेकर राज्यों के कर्मचारी आने आ रहे हैं। ऐसी अवस्था में

डिप्टी स्पीकर की तन्स्वाह बढ़ाने के लिये यह बिल आता है यह दुर्भाग्य की बात है।

जिस वक़्त मध्यावधि चुनाव हुए उस के दौरान गरीबी हटाओ का नारा लगाया गया, लेकिन मध्यावधि चुनाव के बाद लोगों की गरीबी हटाने के पहले डिप्टी स्पीकर की गरीबी हटाई जाय, यह एक अजीब बात है। क्या डिप्टी स्पीकर की गरीबी हटाने के लिए यह मध्यावधि चुनाव किया गया था ? डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब अगर बहुत गरीब हैं और उन की गरीबी हटाने के लिए मध्यावधि चुनाव किया गया होता तो बात दूसरी थी।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA (Khamman) : We are discussing about the salary of the Deputy-Speaker which is a sanctified subject about which we should not use all kinds of language.

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : अब सवाल यह आता है कि क्या उपाध्यक्ष बहुत ही गरीब हैं उन की हालत बहुत ही बुरी है, खस्ता हो गई है और उन की बुरी हालत को ठीक करने के लिये, उन की गरीबी को हटाने के लिये यह बिल लाया गया है ?

जिस समय इस देश के कर्मचारी, खास तौर पर भारत के गरीब लोग, बहुत परेशान हैं, हालांकि अभी यहाँ गरीबी की परिभाषा होना शेष है, गरीब आदमी दाने दाने के लिए मोहताज है चपरासी अर्थात् पट्टे वाला प्यून, जिस की तन्स्वाह पूरी नहीं होती, जो सादी रोटी न खुद खा सकता है और न बच्चों को ही खिला सकता है, न कपड़ा ले सकता और न पहन सकता है ऐसी अवस्था में केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों और राज्य कर्मचारियों की तन्स्वाह बढ़ाने के बजाय, उन के अलाउंसेज बढ़ाने के बजाय डिप्टी स्पीकर की तन्स्वाह बढ़ाने के लिये बिल आया है। हो सकता है कल

[श्री जांबुवंत धोटे]

दूसरा बिल आये कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर की तनखा बहुत कम होती है, उस को बढ़ाया जाये, परसों तीसरा बिल आये कि श्री राज बहादुर जो है, राजाओं में बहादुर, उन की तनखा भी बढ़ाई जाये।

ऐसी अवस्था में यह जो सार्वभौम लोक सभा है उस के सामने सवाल आता है कि जब हमने गरीबी हटाने का नारा बुलन्द किया है तब जो इस देश के गरीब लोग हैं उन की गरीबी को हटाने के लिए इस हाउस को क्या करना है। चुनाव के दौरान गरीबी हटाने का नारा लगाया गया, लेकिन चुनाव होते ही चुनाव जीतते ही वह नारा बदल गया और कांग्रेस के जिम्मेदार लोग कहने लगे कि गरीबी हटाना कांग्रेस का काम नहीं है, सरकार का काम है। यह काम कांग्रेस का नहीं, सरकार का है, यह मैं कबूल करता हूँ। वही सवाल आज सरकार के सामने आया है, वही सवाल इस सदन के सामने आया है कि हम लोगों की गरीबी हटानी है उन लोगों की या डिप्टी स्पीकर की। ऐसी स्थिति में इस सदन को इस बिल के बारे में बड़ी गम्भीरता से सोचना होगा, बड़ी गम्भीरता से विचार करना होगा। यह जो बिल आया है वह न तो प्रजातान्त्रिक है न जो नारा हमने दिया था गरीबी हटाने का उस के ही अनुरूप है, न ही जो आश्वासन हमने दिया है उस को ही पूरा करता है।

हमारे यहाँ एक कहावत है कि राजा दुनिया का उपभोग—शून्य स्वामी होता है। लेकिन यहाँ जो राजा बैठे हैं वह केवल उपभोग करने के लिए बैठे हैं तो यह सवाल लोगों के सामने, आम जनता के सामने, खड़ा हो जायेगा—यदि उपभोग करने के लिये राजा यहाँ बैठे हैं, और राज बहादुर वैसे ही त्रिल पेश करते

हैं तो फिर लोगों का विश्वास प्रजातन्त्र से उठेगा और उनको सोचना होगा। लोगों का विश्वास प्रजातन्त्र में रखना है या नहीं, हम को देश में प्रजातन्त्र चलाना है या नहीं, यह इस सदन को सोचना होगा। आप देश को प्रजातंत्र के अच्छे रास्ते पर ले जाना चाहते हैं या देश को हुकमशाही या लश्करशाही की ओर ले जाना चाहते हैं यह सवाल आज देश के सामने है। गरीबी हटाने का आपने नारा दिया था। लेकिन यहाँ पर आप डिप्टी स्पीकर और डिप्टी चेयरमैन की गरीबी ही हटाने लगे हैं। क्या इस तरह से देश का कल्याण हो सकता है? क्या यह लोगों के साथ अन्याय करना नहीं है? अगर आप इस तरह से पेश आयेंगे तो लोग मशालें लेकर आएंगे। यह जो डेमोक्रेसी है, यह जो प्रजातंत्र है, इस को ही आप खत्म कर देंगे। आप देखेंगे कि यह सकार भी जल जाएगी और लोग इसको भी जला देंगे।

प्रजातंत्र का ख्याल आप रखो। समाजवाद को मैं थोड़ी देर के लिए अलग रख देता हूँ। समाजवाद क्या है, उसका परिभाषा करने की भी जरूरत है। क्या यह समाजवाद है जो आप कर रहे हैं? क्या यह अमरीका का समाजवाद है? क्या यह बर्तानिया का समाजवाद है? क्या पाकिस्तान का समाजवाद है? कौन सा यह समाजवाद है? समाजवाद की परिभाषा होनी चाहिए। अगर आपको समाजवाद की स्थापना करनी है तो शास्त्रीय समाजवाद आप स्थापित करें। क्या यह बिना शास्त्रीय समाजवाद के अनुरूप है? क्या उसकी परिभाषा पर यह खरा उतरता है? समाजवाद का नाम आप छोड़ दीजिये। लेकिन प्रजातंत्र को बचाने के लिए क्या यह बिल सहायक हो सकता है? क्या उस कसौटी पर यह खरा उतरता है? इसको आप सोचें। इसको पास करके हम आने आपको लोगों की नज़रों में

बेवर्ष साबित करेंगे। इसको पास करना लोगों को राय के खिलाफ जाना है, उनकी भावनाओं को ठेस पहुंचना है। यदि ब्रूट मैजोरिटी का सहारा ले कर इस विधेयक को मंजूर किया गया... ..

श्री एम० राम पोपाल रेड्डी: ब्रूट माइनोरिटी।

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे: मैं फिर कहता हूं कि अगर ब्रूट मैजोरिटी का सहारा लेकर इस विधेयक को मंजूर किया गया तो लोक सभा पर से लोगों का विश्वास उठ जाएगा और यह चीज बहुत खतरनाक होगी।

मुझे प्रसन्नता हुई कि पार्टी इन पावर के कुछ माननीय सदस्यों ने भी इसके खिलाफ आवाज बुलन्द की है। यह उनके दिल की आवाज है। मैं कहूंगा कि सभी को डिप्टी स्पीकर की तरफ़ाह और फंसिलिटीज बढ़ाने का यह जो बिल है इसका विरोध करना चाहिए और डट कर विरोध करना चाहिये। सत्ताधारी दल में से कुछ बहादुर लोग उठे हैं और उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया है। मैं भी इस विधेयक का विरोध ही नहीं बल्कि कड़ा विरोध करता हूँ और गरीबी हटाओ का जिन्होंने नारा दिया है उन से अपील करता हूँ, उन से दरखास्त करता हूँ कि वे इस पर गम्भीरता से विचार करें और सोचें कि क्या यह जो हमारी समाजवादी घोषणायें हैं उसके अनुरूप हैं? यदि नहीं है तो मैं आशा करता हूँ कि हमारे राज बहादुर जी इसका खयाल करते हुए इसको वापिस ले लेंगे।

श्री आर० बी० बड़े (खारगोन): यह जो बिल है इसका मैं विरोध नहीं करता। जितने भी भाषण अभी तक हुए हैं उनका दृष्टिकोण रहा है वह गरीबी हटाओ और समाजवाद के सिद्धान्तों का रहा है और इसी दृष्टिकोण

से उन्होंने इसका विरोध किया है। वास्तव में देखा जाए तो जो स्टेटस है डिप्टी स्पीकर का और डिप्टी चेयरमैन का वह पार्लिमेंट का स्टेटस है और अगर उनका स्टेटस बढ़ता है तो पार्लिमेंट का स्टेटस भी बढ़ेगा। क्या इसको माननीय सदस्य नहीं चाहते हैं? मैं समझता हूँ कि सभी चाहते हैं कि उनका स्टेटस बढ़ना चाहिए। इस बिल के स्टेटमेंट आफ आबजैक्ट्स एंड रीजन्स में लिखा हुआ है कि उनको मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट का स्टेटस मिलना चाहिए। यदि उनका स्टेटस बढ़ाया जाता है तो किसी को इसका विरोध नहीं करना चाहिये।

रिफ्यूजीज के सवाल को भी उठाया गया है। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि प्रत्येक मेम्बर ने उनके लिए कितना त्याग किया है? यदि उन्होंने त्याग नहीं किया है तो उनको चाहिये था कि वे रिफ्यूजीज का सवाल न उठाते।

मैं समझता हूँ कि जो विरोध में भाषण किये गए हैं वे एक विपरीत दृष्टिकोण से किये गये हैं। अगर वे सोचते कि डिप्टी स्पीकर और डिप्टी चेयरमैन का स्टेटस वही है जो मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट का है और जो सुविधायें मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट को मिलनी हैं वहीं इनको भी मिलनी चाहिये तो वे इसका विरोध नहीं करते। साथ ही साथ पार्लिमेंट में काम करने वाले जो कर्मचारी हैं उनकी ओर लक्ष्य नहीं किया गया है। यदि इस बिल के साथ यह भी होता कि पार्लियामेंट के जितने कर्मचारी हैं उनका पगार भी बढ़ाया जाता है तो मैं समझता हूँ कोई विरोध नहीं होता। लोगों के ख्याल में यह है कि केवल डिप्टी स्पीकर और डिप्टी चेयरमैन का पगार बढ़ाया जा रहा है, दूसरों का नहीं बढ़ाया जा रहा है। उनका भी बढ़ना चाहिये था।

[श्री आर० बी० बड़े]

1962 में लोक सभा का सदस्य था। उस वक़्त एक मੈम्बर को केवल 21 रुपये दैनिक भत्ता मिलता था। अब 51 रुपये मिलते हैं हर एक पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर को। उस वक़्त किसी ने नहीं कहा कि हम को 51 रुपये नहीं चाहिए। पहले सदस्यों को 400 रुपये वेतन और 21 रुपये डेली एलाउंस मिलता था जब कि अब उन्हें 500 रुपये वेतन और 21 रुपये डेली एलाउंस मिलता है। इस दौरान में पार्लियामेंट के किसी कर्मचारी की पगार नहीं बढ़ी है। अब गरीबी हटाओ और समाजवाद के धोखे नारे के आधार पर इस बिल का विरोध किया जा रहा है।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ। डिपुटी स्पीकर और डिपुटी चेयरमैन की पगार बढ़नी चाहिए यह बिल उनके स्टेटस को बढ़ाने के लिए लाया गया है उन का स्टेटस बढ़ने से पार्लियामेंट और इस हाउस का स्टेटस भी बढ़ेगा।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना); सभापति महोदय जो बिल हमारे सामने आया है, अगर सरकार उस के बारे में सभी विरोधी दलों के नेताओं से चर्चा करके उस को लाती तो अच्छा होता। सरकार द्वारा जो टैक्स लगाये गये हैं, उन से सरकारी कर्मचारियों पर बोझ बढ़ गया है। इस लिए उन का वेतन और महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाया जाना चाहिए। इन टैक्सों के विरोध में मैंने एक प्रदर्शन में भाग लिया था। मुझे पकड़ लिया गया। मैं अभी जेल से छूट कर आ रहा हूँ आज सरकारी कर्मचारियों की तनखाह और महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ाना बहुत आवश्यक है। मुझे आशा है कि सरकार इस बारे में कदम उठायेगी। जैसा कि श्री बड़े ने कहा है, पार्लियामेंट के कर्मचारियों की तनखाहें बढ़नी चाहिए और देश भर के सरकारी नौकरों

का महंगाई भत्ता बढ़ना चाहिए।

मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

श्री मोहम्मद ताहिर (पूणिया): चेयरमैन साहब, मैं समझता हूँ कि मेम्बर साहबान ने इस बिल को गलत तौर पर समझा। डिपुटी चेयरमैन और डिपुटी स्पीकर की तनखाह बढ़ाई नहीं जा रही है। बात यह है कि यह फ़ैसला कर लिया गया है कि उन का स्टेटस मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट के बराबर होगा। फ़ैसले के बाद गवर्नमेंट के लिए यह लाजिमी है कि वह डिपुटी चेयरमैन और डिपुटी स्पीकर की तनखाह को मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट की तनखाह के बराबर लाने के लिए उस में इजाफ़ा करे।

17.38 hrs.

[Shri Sezhiyan in the chair]

सरकार बिल्कुल सही बिल लाई है। चूँकि हमने पहले यह फ़ैसला किया है कि डिपुटी चेयरमैन और डिपुटी स्पीकर का स्टेटस मिनिस्टर आफ स्टेट के बराबर होगा, इस लिए उस फ़ैसले पर अमल करने के लिए यह बिल लाया गया है। उन की तनखाह को बढ़ाया नहीं जा रहा है।

شری محمد طاہر ایڑیہ: چیئرمین صاحب۔ میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ ممبر صاحبان نے اس بیل کو غلط طور سے سمجھا ہے۔ ڈپٹی سپیکر اور ڈپٹی چیئر مین کی تنخواہ بڑھانی نہیں جا رہی ہے۔ بات یہ ہے کہ فیصلہ کر لیا گیا ہے کہ ان کا سٹیٹس منسٹر آف اسٹیٹ کے برابر ہوگا۔ اس فیصلے کے بعد گورنمنٹ کے لئے یہ لازمی ہے کہ وہ ڈپٹی سپیکر اور ڈپٹی چیئر مین کی تنخواہ کو منسٹر آف اسٹیٹ کی تنخواہ کے برابر لانے کے لئے اس میں اضافہ کریں۔

[Shri Sezhiyan in the chair]

سرکار بالکل صحیح بیل لائی ہے۔ پہلے فیصلہ کیا ہے کہ ڈپٹی سپیکر اور ڈپٹی چیئر مین کا سٹیٹس منسٹر آف اسٹیٹ کے برابر ہوگا۔ اس لئے اس فیصلے پر عمل کرنے کے لئے بیل لایا گیا ہے۔ ممبران کو بڑھانا نہیں جا رہا ہے۔

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : My hon. friend Shri K.M. Madhukar, the speaker from my group, has already opposed the Bill. I am opposing this Bill on principle. I have no quarrel with Shri Bade when he says that the status of the Deputy-Speaker and Deputy Chairman should be raised so that the stature of Parliament is raised. I would only request Shri Raj Bahadur to refer this entire question to the Pay Commission. After all, the Pay Commission is a very high-powered commission. It is only when the cost of living index goes beyond 228 that their salaries could be raised.

I want that these two aspects should be borne in mind. Firstly; nothing should be done unless the figure touched 228. When it reaches 228, the Central Government employees will get their dearness allowance and the Deputy-Speaker and Deputy Chairman will get their salaries too. I would like this question to be referred to the Pay Commission, for another reason also. Other wise, there will be a feeling in the country that each Member is anxious to pass legislation for the betterment of his salary and the salary of the Deputy-Speaker and others. When the Pay Commission is sitting, I would submit that nothing should be done unilaterally. First, this matter should be referred to the Pay Commission. After all, the Pay Commission is going to submit its report, we are told, in 1972. Heavens are not going to fall if this Bill is not passed today. We shall give more status without salary to the Members and to the Deputy-Speaker and Deputy Chairman till then. But the matter should be referred to the Pay Commission.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : I rise to support this Bill. I entirely disagree with the previous speaker who said that this question should be dealt with in the particular manner he has suggested

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : Pay Commission.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Definitely not.

Because this is a matter for the House to decide. I am glad the Bill has come and I support it.

At the same time, I agree with the other suggestion made by some hon. members, Shri Bade and many others, that the question of the employees of Parliament should also have been considered. As far as I know, the pay and allowances of the employees of the Parliament are not governed by the recommendations of the Pay Commission, neither the First nor the Second, although in matters of DA they are paid at par with other Central Government employees. Their service conditions are also different. Therefore, I would have been very happy if the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs had also brought a similar Bill revising the pay scales of the employees of the Parliament Secretariat. I suggest that along with this Bill, if it is possible, this should be considered.

I support the Bill.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी). महाशय, मेरा उस बिल के सम्बन्ध में एक अमेंडमेंट है और मैं अपने उस अमेंडमेंट का समर्थन करता हूँ। मेरा एक और अमेंडमेंट था जिस के ऊपर राष्ट्रपति जी ने अपनी स्वीकृति नहीं दी। उस में मेरा यह कहना था कि स्पीकर का और चेयरमैन का एक स्टेटस है, इन की तनखाह बढ़ाई जाय। चेयरमैन का इसलिए मैं ने कहा था कि चेयरमैन वाइस प्रेसीडेंट होते हैं और जब प्रेसीडेंट नहीं रहते हैं तो वाइस-प्रेसीडेंट उन की जगह रहते हैं इसलिए उन का दर्जा बड़ा है। इसी तरह से अपने लोक सभा के स्पीकर का भी दर्जा ऊँचा है। लेकिन उस को राष्ट्रपति जी ने स्वीकृति नहीं दी। अब इस में सवाल यह है कि डिप्टी स्पीकर और डिप्टी चेयरमैन को एक दर्जा दे

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

रहे हैं। यहाँ पर हम लोग 523 मेम्बर हैं और वहाँ 238 मेम्बर हैं और जो मुझको आँकड़े मिले हैं उन आँकड़ों के अनुसार राज्य सभा बैठी 1969 में 143 दिन और हमारा हाउस बैठा 1969 में 168 दिन। 1970 में राज्यसभा बैठी 154 दिन और हमारा हाउस बैठा 170 दिन। हाउस में 523 मेम्बर हैं और वहाँ 238 मेम्बर हैं। इस में कुछ वैरी किया है, एकाध इधर उधर। अब आप बताइए कि जो 523 मेम्बर का काम करे और 238 मेम्बर का काम करे, दोनों का स्टेटस बराबर, दोनों की तनख्वाह बराबर यह कैसे उचित हो सकता है? इस के ऊपर जरा ख्याल करना चाहिए। राजबहादुर जी यह बिल लाए, मैं उन से कहना चाहता हूँ, यहाँ ऊपर लिखा हुआ है, धर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय, उस को ख्याल में रख कर हम ने विधान की शपथ ली कि सामाजिक न्याय करेंगे, क्या यही सामाजिक न्याय है कि जो हाउस 11 बजे से 5 बजे तक बैठे और जो 11 से लेकर 6, साढ़े छः तक बैठे, जिसका सैटरडे काट दिया जाय, दोनों को बराबर एक समान स्तर पर रखा जाय और जो आदमी यहाँ का काम करे और जो वहाँ का काम करे दोनों का दर्जा बराबर का दिया जाय, दोनों की सैलरी बराबर हो? यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता और राजबहादुर जी और इनकी कैबिनेट जिस के यह सदस्य हैं, जिन्होंने शपथ ली है कि सामाजिक न्याय करेंगे, मैं उन से जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या यह सामाजिक न्याय कर रहे हैं? यह सामाजिक न्याय नहीं कर रहे हैं, यह सामाजिक अन्याय कर रहे हैं। क्यों कि हमारे यहाँ यह जो लेफ्टिस्ट भाई कहते हैं कि जो जितना काम करे उस के अनुसार उस की मजदूरी होनी चाहिए, समान काम के लिए समान मजदूरी मांगते हैं तो इस में तो यह

बात नहीं है। मैं कोई राज्य सभा के डिप्टी चेयरमैन के खिलाफ नहीं हूँ। वह भले आदमी हैं। लेकिन सवाल यह है कि इन को भी 250 रुपया सम्पुचुअरी एलाउंस मिले और उन को भी 250 रुपया सम्पुचुअरी एलाउंस मिले और यह सम्पुचुअरी एलाउंस उन को कितने आदमियों को खिलाना पड़ता है और इन को कितनों को खिलाना पड़ता है। चेयरमैन साहब हम लोग अपने क्षेत्रों से चुन कर आते हैं, हम लोगों के घरों में 2—4—10 आदमी बराबर पड़े रहते हैं, उस के लिए राजबहादुर जी कभी बिल नहीं लाये। इतना ही नहीं—ये सरकारी स्टेशनरी, सरकारी कागज़, सरकारी दफ्तर के आदमी, सरकारी गाड़ी का इस्तेमाल करते हैं और उस से ही अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी को नर्स करने के लिए जाते हैं। लेकिन हम लोगों के लिए कोई चीज़ नहीं है, हम लोगों को जो कुछ मिलता है, उस से ही हम अपनी कांस्टीचूएन्सी को नर्स करते हैं कांस्टीचूएन्सी में जाय तो अपनी जेब से पेट्रोल का पैसा खर्च करें, अपने आदमियों को, अपने साथियों को उसी में से दक्षिणा दें। तो हम लोगों के लिए कुछ नहीं है।... .. (व्यवधान)... .. ये तो कैपिटलिस्ट लोग हैं, पूँजीपति हैं, इन में किसी को कहीं से पैसा आता है, किसी को कहीं से आता है लेकिन हम लोगों के पास तो कहीं से आता नहीं है, अपने पास से ही खर्च करना पड़ता है...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :
60 लाख रुपया कहाँ से आया ?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : अरे, आपको तो महारानी ग्वालियर दे देती हैं, हम लोगों के पास तो कुछ नहीं है।

श्री हुकम चन्द कछबाय : आपको इन्दिरा महारानी पैसा देती हैं

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : गरीब हमारे हाथ में हैं। इसलिए हमको वोट मिला और आपकी पार्टी की जमानत जन्त कराई। पांच बार उस बांस्टीचूऐन्सी से चुन कर आया हूँ, आपकी पार्टी को हरा कर।

इसलिए मैं राजबहादुर जी से कहूँगा कि न्याय कीजिये, आपने जो शपथ ली है कि सामाजिक न्याय होगा, उसके अनुसार मंत्री-मंडल में निर्णय कीजिये, कि किसको कितना मिलना चाहिये, एक ही फार्मूले में राज्य सभा और लोक सभा—दोनों को मत बाँधिये। मेरा अपना निजी ख्याल तो यह है कि राज्य सभा रहनी ही नहीं चाहिए। जो हमारा संविधान बनाने वाले थे, वे सब अंग्रेजी पढ़े हुए आदमी थे, अंग्रेजों का दिमाग उन के दिमाग में घुसा हुआ था, वे लोग इंग्लैंड गये, अमरीका गये, उनको देखकर यहाँ भी हमारे सिर पर सैंकेण्ड हाउस लाद दिया, स्टेटों में भी जहाँ-तहाँ सैंकेण्ड हाउस लाद दिया मैं राज बहादुर जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जितने बिल हमारे यहाँ से पास हुए, उनमें से कितनों को राज्य सभा में रिवाइज किया, कितना उनमें हेर फेर किया। चेयरमैन साहब, जो कोई रिवाजन का काम करता है कापी देखता है और उसको दूसरा देखे, तो बहुत थोड़ा समय लगता है। जैसे कोई वकील एक मसौदा बनाता है, जब दूसरा सीनियर वकील उसको देखता है तो थोड़ा बहुत हेर-फेर करके उसको मंजूर कर लेता है। जितने दिन हम यहाँ बैठते हैं, उससे थोड़े दिन आगे-पीछे वे लोग बैठते हैं।

अभी हमारा बजट आया, जनता पर टैक्स लगा, उस टैक्स का पैसा किस प्रकार से खर्च करना है, यह देखना आपका काम है। लेकिन यह न समझिये कि इस तरह से तनखाह बढ़ाते जायँ और कहें कि तनखाह बढ़ा कर स्टेटस बढ़ा

रहे हैं। इससे स्टेटस नहीं बढ़ता है, चाहे स्टेट मिनिस्टर हो, डिप्टी चेयरमैन हो, स्पीकर हो, डिप्टी स्पीकर हो, इसमें स्टेटस की कोई बात नहीं है, अगर चुनाव में हार जाय तो स्टेटस घरा रह जायगा। कितने डिप्टी स्पीकरों को हरा कर हम यहाँ आते हैं, रुपये पैसे से स्टेटस नहीं होता है, गांधी जी का कोई स्टेटस नहीं था, लेकिन आज उनको राष्ट्रपिता कहा जाता है। इसलिए मैं राजबहादुर जी से कहूँगा कि न्याय करें। जनता के पैसे को जिसका जैसा काम है उसके अनुसार खर्च करें। उसके अनुसार बिल ला कर दें

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : इनको मिनिस्टर बनवा दीजिये, नहीं तो खतरनाक हो जायेंगे।

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : आप घबराइये नहीं, हम लोग तो वैसे ही खतरनाक हैं। इसलिए मैं राज बहादुर जी से कहूँगा कि वे इस बिल के ऊपर सोचें और इस पर जो मेरा अमेन्डमेन्ट है उसको स्वीकार कर लें। (व्यवधान)... मैं चाहूँगा कि वे इस बात को अच्छी तरह से सोचें। राज्य सभा में बूढ़े लोग जाते हैं। वहाँ पर यह समस्या रहती है कि कौन आदमी बोले ताकि ग्यारह से पाँच तक का समय कटे। दूसरी तरफ यहाँ लोक सभा में राज बहादुर जी को दिन भर तंग किया जाता है, सदस्य कहते हैं कि हमको बोलने के लिए समय दिया जाये लेकिन फिर भी यहाँ पर सदस्यों को बोलने के लिए समय नहीं मिल पाता है ... (व्यवधान)

MR CHAIRMAN: Please do not make any reflection on the other House.

AN HON. MEMBER: He has already made it, Sir.

MR CHAIRMAN: Please do not do so. It is not good.

श्री बिभूति मिश्र : अगर मेरी बात चले तो मैं कहूँगा कि लोकसभा चुनी हुई है, इसको कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली मानकर नया संविधान बनाया जाये। अंग्रेजों से लड़ने के लिए असेम्बली में कांफ्रेंस गई थी। उसी से लोग चुनकर गये और कांस्टीट्यूट असेम्बली का निर्माण किया गया। इन लोगों ने वर्तमान संविधान को बनाया। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि हिन्दुस्तान का संविधान लोक सभा बनाये चूँकि एडल्ट फ्रेन्चाइज के बेसिस पर इसको चुना गया है। राज्य सभा की तो जरूरत नहीं है और इस हाउस के साथ न्याय मिलना चाहिए। डिप्टी स्पीकर की तनख्वाह बढ़नी चाहिए लेकिन डिप्टी चेयरमैन की नहीं बढ़नी चाहिए।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA
Mr chairman, Sir, I regret very much...

श्री पीलू मोदी : हिन्दी में बोलिए।

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : मैं हिन्दी में जरूर बोलूँगी लेकिन जब वाजपेयी जी ने हिन्दी छोड़ दी तब मैं क्या कहूँ। It is very unfortunate that we are discussing this matter as such length. I wish the hon. members had conceded the request of the hon. minister of Parliamentary Affairs and passed the Bill without discussion. This place is very sacred place and I think in this House we do not discuss the President.

SHRI PILOO MODY: How does it become sacred ?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA:
Have you got any objection to say that it is a *pavitra sthan*?

MR CHAIRMAN: The hon. member may address the chair and continue her speech.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA:
In this House, we do not discuss the President.

SHRI PILOO MODY: Why not?

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA:
Yes, it is there in the Constitution. So also, I think we should not refer to extraneous points here. This is not a very serious matter to drag the Members to bring in all sorts of discussion - socialism, communism, social justice and what not. I do not think there was any need for it, especially in regard to Shri Pilloo Mody sitting there all the time and brooding over socialism. I think usually the psychology is that when you have an enemy, you always think of that enemy. So, also he is always thinking of socialism. I would not be surprised if a day comes when he becomes a socialist himself.

SHRI PILOO MODY: In my case those days are gone.

श्रीमती लक्ष्मीकान्तम्मा : इसको कहते हैं—
विरोधभक्ति।

So many members have discussed it and they have given their impression. In this very House, a Bill was passed to increase the salary of members. Now, I I would like to ask all those Members who spoke about socialism and about their faith in socialism and equality, how many of them have surrendered, - including my Gandhian friend, Shri Bibhuti Mishra - when they spoke about the increase of salaries on that occasion?

Some of them could have set an example by surrendering the increase in their salaries. Now the Deputy Chairman and the Deputy-Speaker will get a sum of Rs 250 more per month. Their salary is being made equal to that of a Minister.

ter of State. I think this should be given retrospective effect.

I express regret on behalf of those members who dragged the name of the Deputy-Speaker for just giving him Rs 250 to which he was entitled. I agree with labour leaders like Mr Banerjee from that side and Mr. A.P. Sharma from this side that the salary of the staff in Parliament should also be increased. I am not asking for an increase in the salary of MPs. If you want, you may reduce it. But the staff in Parliament are working under great difficulties. They have to deal with so many members and it is like walking on razor's edge for them. You do not know when you may displease them. The staff are very good and they are very prompt. Whenever some work is given, they do it very promptly. So, I think their salary should be increased.

SHRI K. DASSAPPA (Chitradurga): Sir, I am surprised why members of the opposition have taken

this matter so light-heartedly. After all, the Deputy-Speaker and Deputy Chairman are respected members of Parliament. They are non-officials working like any one of us. In the statement of objects and reasons, it is clearly said that the Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speaker were given the status of Minister Of State in 1962 itself for purposes of warrant of precedence and travelling and daily allowance. But their salary was not made equal to that of a Minister of State. Now it is being done and the sum involved is just Rs 12,000 per annum. I do not know why the opposition members are so much worried by this. As I said, the Deputy Chairman and Deputy Speaker are respected members of Parliament and they deserve all sympathy and consideration.

With these words; I support the Bill.

18.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Wednesday, June 16, 1971/Jyaistha 25, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA

Wednesday, June 16, 1971/Jyaistha 26,
1893 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock.*

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

भारत से काश्मीर को अलग करने के बारे में
शेख अब्दुल्ला का कथित वक्तव्य

+

*511. श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार :

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान भारत से
काश्मीर को अलग करने के उनके अपने निश्चय
के बारे में शेख अब्दुल्ला द्वारा दिये गये उस
वक्तव्य की ओर दिलाया गया है जो 10 मई,
1971 के दैनिक "हिन्दुस्तान" में प्रकाशित
हुआ था ; और

(ख) यदि हां. तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार
की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है और इस प्रकार की राष्ट्र
विरोधी गतिविधियों को रोकने के लिए सरकार
द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण
चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) सरकार ने समाचार पत्रों
में खबर देखी है ।

(ख) सरकार प्रकाशित भाषण को बिल-
कुल गलत और विवेकहीन समझती है ।

देश की अखण्डता का आघात पहुंचाने की
चेष्टा वाली किसी भी गतिविधि को विफल
करने के लिए सरकार ने आवश्यकता पड़ने पर
कानून के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही की है और
करेगी ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मुख्य न्यायाधीश
जम्मू काश्मीर ट्राइब्यूनल ने पूरे प्लेबिसाइट
फ्रंट को अवैधानिक कहा है और उसके सदस्यों
के भाषण देने, घूमने फिरने आदि पर रोक
लगाई है । अदालत की राय में शेख अब्दुल्ला
और उनके साथ जो कर रहे हैं वह देशद्रोह का
काम है । क्या भारत सरकार अदालत की राय
के आधार पर कोई सख्त कार्रवाई करने का
विचार कर रही है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इससे ज्यादा सख्ती
और क्या हो सकती है कि इस संस्था को अवै-
धानिक घोषित कर दिया गया ?

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : अदालत ने इस बात
को माना है कि यह लोग देशद्रोह का काम
कर रहे हैं, लेकिन भारत सरकार ने उनका
भत्ता 1,000 रु० से बढ़ाकर 1,200 रु० कर
दिया है, रहने की सुविधा भी दी है । क्या
भारत सरकार इन सुविधाओं को छीनने का
आदेश करेगी ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : भारत सरकार ने
रुपया नहीं बढ़ाया । यह जम्मू और काश्मीर
सरकार ने बढ़ाया और यह उनके अधिकार
की चीज है । जहां तक रहने की सुविधा का
प्रश्न है, उसको बढ़ाया नहीं गया है । जहाँ
वह पहले रहते थे वहीं आज भी रहते हैं और
उसका किराया भी देते हैं, बिजली पानी का
खर्च भी देते हैं । किराया कंसेशनल रेट पर
पर जरूर है ।

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Is the Government aware of the statement that Shri Sheikh Abdulla made to the effect that India being mine motherland my primary interest would be to see that my as well as any one else's conduct does not adversely affect the honour of India. Shri Mirza Afzal Beg has also stated before the Tribunal that he does not support secession. In view of this, would the Government of India clarify its position with regard to Shiekh Abdulla and his other associates ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : In the Unlawful Activities Act the term "secession" has been defined in the following terms :

"Secession of a part of the territory of India from the Union includes the assertion of any claim to determine whether such part will remain part of the territory of India."

In this context, any claim that the fact of accession of a part of the country is yet to be determined does come under the definition of the term "secession".

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : क्या सरकार का ध्यान शेख अब्दुल्ला साहब के उस बयान की ओर गया है जिसमें उन्होंने पूर्वी बंगाल में पाकिस्तानी फौजों द्वारा किये जा रहे नरसंहार और अत्याचार की निन्दा करने से इन्कार किया है ? क्या यह भी सच है कि मुस्लिम मुशव्वरात की जिस बैठक में पूर्वी बंगाल में होने वाले अत्याचारों की निन्दा करने से इन्कार कर दिया गया था उसमें शेख साहब मौजूद थे ?

श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पन्त : यह प्रश्न इससे उठता तो नहीं है, लेकिन यह बात सही है कि शेख साहब उसमें थे। जो मुशव्वरात की सभा हुई उसमें उन्होंने शिरकत की। लेकिन उन्होंने कई बातें कही हैं। अखबारों में उनकी एक इन्टरव्यू की खबर भी आई है। हैदराबाद में जो इन्टरव्यू उन्होंने दी थी उसमें कुछ बातें कही हैं जो हमें पसन्द नहीं हैं। लेकिन उसमें उन्होंने यह भी कहा है कि पूर्व बंगाल में पाकिस्तान ने ठीक रबैया अस्त्यार नहीं किया। इस

तरह से दोनों तरह की बातें उन्होंने इन्टरव्यू में कही हैं।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : क्या गृह मंत्री जी का ध्यान इस समाचार की तरफ गया जिसमें काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ने शेख अब्दुल्ला और उनके साथियों के ऊपर से पाबन्दी हटाने की बात कही है। यदि गया है तो सरकार इसके बारे में क्या सोच रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप इसमें ज्यादा चले गये। डेली हिन्दुस्तान में जो स्टेटमेंट छपा है उसके बारे में यह सवाल है।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : यह स्टेटमेंट छपा है काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से।

श्री एस० ए० शमीम : ऐसा कोई स्टेटमेंट नहीं है। वह बैन उठाना ही नहीं चाहते।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : तो गवर्नमेंट कहे कि वह नहीं उठाना चाहती, या काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट ऐसा कहे। मेरी जानकारी यह है कि यह समाचार छपा है। गवर्नमेंट मना कर दे कि ऐसा समाचार हमने नहीं देखा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : डेली हिन्दुस्तान में जो निकला है उसका जवाब मन्त्री जी दे चुके हैं।

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : हिन्दुस्तान में यह समाचार भी छपा है जो मैं निवेदन कर रहा हूँ। काश्मीर गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से छपा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सवाल में 10 मई के दिन जो लिखा है उसके बारे में पूछा गया है।

SHRI TARUN GOGOI : May I know from the hon. Minister whether the alleged statement of Sheikh Abdullah, as it appeared in *Daily Hindustan*, violated any provision of the law ; if it did, why has no action been taken so far ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not only a legal question but in these matters a final decision has to be taken about the action to be taken, when it is to be taken and the manner in which it has to be taken,

**Pak Spies Arrested on Border of Rann
of Kutch**

+

***513. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :**

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether four spies were arrested on the border of Rann of Kutch near Dihara on the 8th May, 1971 ;

(b) whether the spies were trying to enter the mainland of Kutch to disturb the situation in India ; and

(c) if so, what action Government are taking to see that spies do not enter the boundary and create trouble ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS, AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Government have to such information.

(c) The utmost vigilance is maintained by all concerned agencies of Government.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know precisely the specific measures taken to curb spying activities of Pakistanis on the border of Rann of Kutch ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The utmost vigilance is maintained by the Central Government agencies as well as the State Government agencies on the border of Kutch as well as on other borders of our country. At our instance recently the Finance Ministry has issued instructions to the customs authorities to hand over to civil police smugglers who have been arrested in the border areas. Then, the various legal provisions are also invoked from time to time so that undesirable elements are not allowed to harm the interests of the country. As a matter of fact, this is mostly the concern of the State Governments, who have the primary responsibility in this respect, but all assistance is given and consultations do take place between the Central Government and the State Governments.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : These Pakistani spy rings are not only active in the Rann of Kutch but all over India ; it is a

regular feature now. Therefore, may I know as to what will be the yearly financial assistance given to the States to tackle this problem which is assuming alarming proportions now ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : Whatever assistance is necessary to strengthen the police force in the States is given from time to time. We supply them with wireless sets, mobile vehicles and other things. If any special request comes from the State Governments, it is always met.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the events taking place on the eastern border of India and the turmoil that is going on in Bangla Desh, has the Government thought over the question of strengthening anti-espionage measures in the Rann of Kutch and other western frontiers of India ? He has said that State Governments and Central Government agencies are responsible. Have the Government of India checked up those measures taken in the Rann of Kutch and other areas of the western border ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Central Government always checks up all the measures that the State Governments take as well as whatever the Central agencies do. We are in constant touch with them. A sort of cooperation exists between the State Governments and the Central Government and all measures that are decided are vigorously enforced.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the conditions in Bangla Desh, on the eastern border have any special measures been taken ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has replied to that.

श्री नाथू राम अहिरवार : मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो गुप्तचर पकड़े गये हैं। उनके नाम क्या हैं और उनके पास से क्या सामान पकड़ा गया है ?

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : उत्तर में मैंने कहा है कि कोई गुप्तचर नहीं पकड़े गए हैं। बोर्डर पर चार व्यक्ति पकड़े गये थे जो उधर घूम कर आ गये थे लेकिन जांच करने पर पता लगा कि वे स्मगलिंग के काम में लगे हुए थे। उनको किसी भी उतरह से गुप्तचर नहीं कहा जा सकता।

Replantation of Tea Gardens

*516. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether many tea plantation owners are neglecting the replantation of their gardens ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to ensure timely replantation in future ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The rate of replanting of tea has been much less than the desired level of two per cent per annum. In order to induce tea estates to undertake replanting by replacing old tea bushes by high yielding and better quality bushes, a Replanting Subsidy Scheme is being operated by the Tea Board. In addition, the Tea Board is operating a Plantation Finance Scheme under which Tea Estates can take loans for replanting, replacement and extension of tea areas.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether they have taken any step for having an all-India scheme for replantations of tea all over the country. As you know, the produce of tea plantations constitutes more than 50 per cent of our foreign exports in plantation produces and the foreign planters, particularly, the British planters are not doing replantation fearing a possible nationalisation in future. So, in the interest of our exports, I would like to know from the Government whether they have any plan, any scheme, to have an all-India programme for replantation of tea.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I agree with the hon. Member that tea industry is a very vital sector in our export trade. At present, the Government have three definite schemes for replantations. The Tea Plantation Finance Scheme provides for Rs. 7400 per hectare in the plains and Rs. 9900 per hectare in the hills for replantation. It is given as a loan. Apart from this, under the Tea Replanting Subsidy Scheme, Rs. 3500 are given for replantation in the plains and Rs. 4500 for replantation in the hills. Over

and above this, we are giving help in the matter of tea machinery and equipment under hire-purchase scheme. As far as foreign companies and others are concerned, and the present target is that we must have replantation at least to the extent of 2 per cent every year, I do agree that foreign companies as well as Indian companies are falling short of our expectations in the matter of replantations.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : A small country like Ceylon is ahead of us in the export of tea. They have a comprehensive scheme of replantation. I would like to know whether the Government will make replantation compulsory in our country. The foreign planters are deliberately trying not to replant in the name of lack of finances. So, I want to know whether the Government will enforce replantation, and if that programme is resisted will nationalise foreign plantations and see that the interest of the country is secured.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : I believe, I have explained in detail. We have a comprehensive scheme to encourage replantation by giving loans, subsidy and other help. As far as the suggestion of nationalisation is concerned, at present, we do not have any programme in mind.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : In view of the fact that tea industry which earns substantial foreign exchange is now facing crisis due to uneconomic working results, will the Government come to the aid of this tea industry by reducing the excise duty on tea ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : The tea industry is not facing crisis at the moment. As a matter of fact, last year was a good year and this year is also going to be good year. There is no proposal to reduce excise duty or to give any tax relief to the tea industry. It is picking up market. Last year's performance of tea exports has been really quite good.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. George, you have asked one question already.

SHRI VARKEY GEORGE : One more question, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : No, please. I am sorry.

श्री रतनलाल बाह्यल : जितने चाय बागान अभी तक बन्द हुए हैं उनको खुलवाने की व्यवस्था आपकी तरफ से क्या की जा रही है ?

जितने नये बागान मालिक होते हैं और इन बागान को खरीदते हैं वे एक दफा मुनाफा करके चले जाना चाहते हैं और बागान को नष्ट कर देना चाहते हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इसके ऊपर भी आपने ध्यान दिया है ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : मेरे साथी ने बताया है कि जिस बाग की हालत खराब होती है उसको हम सुधारने की कोशिश करते हैं, कर्ज देते हैं, सबसिडी देते हैं, मशीनरी देते हैं, सिंचाई की व्यवस्था करते हैं। दो परसेंट गार्डनज को हर साल उनको नया करना चाहिए पुरानी झाड़ियों को हटा देना चाहिये। जहाँ तक दार्जिलिंग इलाके का सवाल है, यह सही है कि तीन गार्डनज वहाँ बन्द हैं। एक तो रक्षा के काम में आया है और दो अनइकोनामिक होने की वजह से बन्द हुए। उसको खुलवाने का इरादा नहीं है क्योंकि अन्यत्र इसको हम बढ़ा रहे हैं, दक्षिण भारत में भी और बंगाल में भी।

SHRIMATI JYOTSNA CHANDA : Whether the Government is aware that in my District of Cachar, tea is not replanted ? May I know whether the owners of the tea-gardens have taken up schemes to re-plant tea ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It is a general question about Cachar District. I will find out the position.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : In view of the fact that good tea is not available for people in India and for people outside as tea is always given there as a mixture of so many teas—Indian tea, Chinese tea and Ceylon tea—may I know whether the Government intends to go forward with their scheme of packing tea in India and distributing it so that the replanted areas will find proper market in the world ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : It depends upon the taste. Some people like me

coming from Eastern India like good-flavoured tea. Some people from Southern India go for Ceylon tea. Good quality tea is available but we make our endeavour to export good quality tea to earn the hard currency.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Is it not a fact that whatever scheme we have formulated, the tea plantation owners have taken the money from the Government and not utilised it for development ?

MR. SPEAKER : I was allowing members from the tea-growing areas. But I thought you might add something new.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Madhya Pradesh also grows tea, Sir.

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : Our information is that whatever money has been taken, has been well utilised.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : Apart from the replantation by the individual, there is a vast area under forests and there is a place like Arakkur Valley in Andhra Pradesh...

MR. SPEAKER : There is no new plantation. It is about replantation.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : I am asking whether in view of the national importance of tea, the Department concerned will be asked to take up coffee and tea plantation.

MR. SPEAKER : Replantation of M.P's. in this House is also taken up.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Whether there is any scheme of giving loans to the tea plantation owners of Tripura ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : This will definitely receive our attention.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : If it was given, whether there is any check on the tea garden owners to see if they executed those schemes ?

SHRI A. C. GEORGE : We have not received any complaints so far.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Have the Government any machinery for the supervision of the tea gardens to see that they are not destroyed by hostile tea planters ?

MR. SPEAKER : He has already replied it earlier. That was the first question he replied.

Pension to Former Revolutionaries and Political Prisoners

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*517. **SHRI SAMAR GUHA :**
SHRI RAMACHANDRAN
KADANNAPPALLI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have agreed to make a reappraisal of their policy regarding honorarium in the form of pension to former revolutionaries and political prisoners who suffered long term imprisonment either as detainee or political convict ;

(b) whether appeals were made to Government to extend same facilities and honorarium to other revolutionaries and political prisoners of the freedom struggle days who passed five years or more in British jails or detention camps as have been extended to the Andaman Prisoners ; and

(c) if so, whether Government have arrived at any final decision on this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Government have formulated a scheme of pension for freedom fighters who were imprisoned in the Andamans or were deported to jails outside the country. Some representations have been received that the benefit of the scheme should be extended to other freedom fighters who had suffered long terms of imprisonment in the mainland jails. These suggestions are under consideration.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, the matter was raised last December in the course of a Call Attention Motion in this House. Almost the whole House made an appeal to the Government. It is 2½ decades almost and the Government has done practically nothing for those freedom fighters. They have dedicated their lives for the freedom of the country, on account of which you are there now. This is a matter of shame for the Government. Cannot they spend at least Rs. 1 crore for those persons ? I want that the Prime Minister should reply.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question only.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The whole House was almost unanimous in its appeal. Mr. K. C. Pant said : We will consider also those who spent time in jails abroad, for instance, Portugal etc. We will consider freedom fighters also, and other prisoners. That is what has come out. They have made commitment in the House. I want to know how long they will take to decide about the question of extension of the national honorarium to those who have spent their lives in jails, either as detainees or as prisoners in connection with freedom movement etc. I would like to know how long it will take them to come to a final conclusion to say whether honorarium will be given to them or not.....

SHRI SREEKANTAN NAIR : So that some of us may also get it...

SHRI K. C. PANT : There can be no question of any lack of feeling on the part of the Government in regard to the debt that the country owns to the freedom fighters. But that debt cannot be made up in terms of honoraria and pensions. Primarily it is for the State Governments to pay pensions and this is left to the State Governments to provide for the freedom fighters. Most of the State Governments have got schemes of their own and they have taken various steps for the last 22 years, to which Mr. Guha referred to. These include lumpsum cash grants, land grants, monthly pensions, refund of fines imposed for participation in freedom movement, restoration of confiscated property, rehabilitation loans, educational concessions to their children, preference for employment in Government service, relaxation of age-limit, etc. It is not correct to say that nothing has been done.

Regarding extension of the scheme to those who are deported outside the country I have said in my reply itself that the scheme is extended now to those who were deported to jails outside the country. As to the extension of the scheme to other freedom fighters, I said, that is under consideration.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On the 14th December Government mentioned that State Governments are giving pensions to the political prisoners.

These freedom-fighters had sacrificed their all and had spent a major portion of

their life in jail in the British days not only for the freedom of different States only but also for the freedom of the whole country. It is not a fact that in the States only nominal pension of Rs. 25 or 30 or at most Rs. 50 is given to them? If so, it is a matter of shame, I should say...

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : In my State, they are given pensions of the order of Rs. 250 or Rs. 300 or even Rs. 400. So, it is wrong to say that the amount of pensions is very low. Further, we have given them lands also. So, my hon. friend cannot make a general statement in respect of all States that the pension amount is low.

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : अपने चापलूसों को देते होंगे ।

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : There is no question of *chaploosi* here. It is a fact. (Interruption).

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member should know that that was not directed against him. He did not feel the implications of what was said, namely that the lowest amounts were of that order...

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : It was a question of his stating wrong facts. Therefore, I wanted to correct him.

MR. SPEAKER : But he cannot get up and speak without my permission. He is a very senior Member. Why should he do so?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I am surprised to find that at least there is one living coward for the standing for this Government, the standing shame of two and a half...

MR. SPEAKER : That was what I feared he might say.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I want to know from Government whether these revolutionaries and freedom-fighters had sacrificed their lives for the freedom of the States only or for national freedom, and if they have sacrificed their all for national freedom, then whether Government would not take up the responsibility of considering the whole matter from the national plan and draw up a national plan for giving national honoraria to the freedom-fighters?

May I also know whether it is a fact that some States have extended the age-limit up to 60, as for instance in West Bengal, for the freedom-fighters who have entered Government service, and if so, whether the Central Government are going to give this benefit to those who are employed under the Central Government by extending their service period up to 60 years because most of them had joined Government service very late?

MR. SPEAKER : There are so many 'ifs' and 'buts'.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He has put a number of questions.

MR. SPEAKER : But he can give one reply.

AN HON. MEMBER : He may reply to the last part of the question.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member seems to be lost in the question himself.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The amount of pension given by the different States varies ; it is Rs. 20 to 50 in Gujarat...

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Rs. 25 for those who have spent six months or more in jail?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It goes up to Rs. 75 in Jammu and Kashmir, and in Madhya Pradesh up to Rs. 100, and in Rajasthan, up to Rs. 250 and so on. It is different in the different States...

SHRI ISHAQ SAMBHALLI : What about UP?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend has raised the point with regard to the calling-attention-notice and has asked whether we took any notice of what was said in the House. We did take notice of it naturally, and in fact, we wrote to all the State Governments conveying to them the sentiments that were expressed in this House and specifically telling those States where the pensions were low that the amount was not enough and that it should be raised ; and we had pointed out to them that in some of the States the pension amounts were more and we had advised those who were paying less to increase the amount. That was what we had done in

February this year. We have also given more assistance to freedom-fighters and revolutionaries for self-employment and extended the same facilities to the INA men who had joined the Azad Hind Fauj movement.

So we have taken note of all these suggestions and have written to all the State Governments. The broad approach so far of the State Governments has been that those who are in need should be given these pensions.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about extension of service ? Some of them joined very late. Some States have extended the age to 60. What about those who have been employed in the Central Government...

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. Do not do like this. I am sorry.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : You should also pull up this Government.

SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI : The Kerala Government have sanctioned a pension of Rs. 50 per mensem to freedom fighters. The total annual recurring expenditure would come to Rs. 17 lakhs. The Kerala Government have sought 50 per cent financial assistance from the Government of India.

May I know whether the Government has received any request from the State Government for assistance and whether any action has been taken on that request ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I could not here the question. The Kerala Government have decided to grant Rs. 50 per mensem. All the details are being settled.

श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह मामला बहुत सीरियस है। मैं 25 साल से इस सम्बन्ध में प्रयत्नशील हूँ और पिछली लोक सभा में भारतीय क्रान्तिकारी लोगों के लिए आवे घंटे की चर्चा हुई थी जिसमें शासन ने यह आश्वासन दिया था कि उनके लिये जो करना चाहिये था वह हमने नहीं किया और यह उचित है कि हम उनके लिए और भी कुछ करें। लेकिन अभी तक दो साल हो गये, वह आवे घंटे की चर्चा जो इस सदन में हुई थी

उसमें जो बड़े-बड़े आश्वासन दिए गये थे उसकी पूर्ति नहीं की गई और अलग-अलग राज्यों में जो अपर्याप्त पेंशन दी जा रही है उसे बढ़ाने की व्यवस्था नहीं की गई। मैं चाहता हूँ कि अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर उनके लिए कुछ किया जाय। उनकी प्रतिभा का लोभ देश को मिल सके इसके लिए**

MR. SPEAKER : I am asking the Reporters not to record it. I am repeating this every day. Why are you not caring for it ?

SHRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY : In view of the fact that all the States in the Indian Union are not in a position to introduce such a scheme. Will the Government take over such schemes and offer incentives to the State so that such schemes are adopted all over the country ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I think there is no State in the country which is so poor as not to afford this little money to the revolutionaries.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON - The tribes have never been found lagging behind in the national movement. I would like to particularly draw the attention of the Government to the cases of Thana Bhagats of Bihar who participated in the non-co-operation movement, as a result of which all the lands have been confiscated and auctioned. The Government have given a number of assurances at different times, but nothing has been done so far. I would like to know from the Government categorically as to what steps they have taken or are going to take to restore the lands in those areas.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We respect the contribution of Thana Bhagat and the others in the freedom movement. It would be invidious to single out any group or person because the whole country participated in that movement. As to what is being specifically done about their land, I require notice. I shall have to find out from the State Government.

PROF. MADHU DANDEVATE : Is it true that though the army men who joined the Indian National Army founded by Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose were essentially

revolutionaries and freedom fighters, they are denied the facilities of pension, while the army men who remained loyal to the British Army were given these facilities, and if so, does the Government propose to move in the matter and give facilities of pension to the ex-INA men ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Ex-INA personnel have also been treated as political sufferers for the purpose of giving financial assistance.

**Deterioration in Quality of I. A. S/
I. F. S. Entrants**

*518. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the quality of entrants to the Indian Administrative Service/Indian Foreign Service has been deteriorating for the last fifteen years ; and

(b) if so the steps Government propose to take to rectify the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service is made on the basis of a competitive examination conducted by the Union Public Service Commission every year. The Union Public Service Commission has set norms for the selection to these services keeping in view the requirements of the positions of responsibility, the members of these services are required to occupy.

A study made by the Government some-time back revealed a gradual fall in the proportion of first class graduates appearing at the Combined Competitive Examination, on the basis of the results of which recruitment is made, *inter-alia*, to the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Foreign Service. The reasons for this fall as also its effect on the quality of entrants are being studied in depth. The action to rectify the situation will be decided on the basis of results of this study.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : If the Government receive regular reports

on their performance, and I assume that they do, then, what is their assessment about the ability and integrity of the personnel of the IAS ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As a whole, the performance of the Indian Administrative Service has been very satisfactory.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : The hon. Minister was pleased to say that there has been a fall in the number of first class graduates appearing for IAS. What exactly are the reasons for this ? Are the reasons, firstly, that they are attracted to some other branches, and secondly, that there is less sense of security in the IAS ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : As I said, the whole thing is being studied in depth as to why first class graduates do not appear in the IAS examination and do not get selected in enough numbers. There could be various broad reasons for this. There are a lot of other competing attractions in business and industry where they might like to go. It is not possible to generalise about first class graduates because standards vary from university to university and it can sometimes well be that a second class graduate from one university is as good as, if not better than, a first class graduate in another university.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : In view of the fact that the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that the maximum age limit of recruitment for the IAS should be increased to 26 years, may I know whether the Government has accepted that recommendation and if so what action has been taken to implement it ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : This recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission is under the consideration of Government.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The hon. Minister states that this matter is being investigated in depth. Is it not a fact that they start on a very low salary and because of that the competent people are more attracted by the private sector than the IAS and IFS ? In that case would the Government increase their salaries and make them more lucrative as there is a braindrain in favour of the private sector,

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The present scales of pay may be one reason why enough competent persons are not attracted. That is why this question has been referred to the Third Pay Commission ; this is the first time that their scales had been referred to any pay commission. I think the commission is going into the matter in a comprehensive way considering the responsibilities of the job, our capacity to pay, etc.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : क्या यह सही है कि आई०ए०एस० के लोगों का स्टैंडर्ड गिर जाने का कारण यह है कि विभिन्न यूनीवर्सिटीज में जो थर्ड क्लास में पास होते हैं, उनके नम्बर बढ़ाकर फर्स्ट क्लास कर दिया जाता है और जब वह इसमें एपीयर होते हैं तो यहां भी कुछ इसी तरह की हालत होती है ? क्या सरकार इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही करेगी कि जो शिक्षार्थी बी० ए०, एम० ए० की परीक्षा में या किसी कम्पीटीशन में बैठे, वहां उनको ईमानदारी से नम्बर मिलें ? जब तक ऐसी व्यवस्था नहीं होगी, उनका स्टैंडर्ड नहीं बढ़ेगा—क्या इसके लिए सरकार कुछ सोच रही है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो सजेशन दे रहे हैं ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : इसका कारण है, आप उनका स्टैंडर्ड देखिये । बिहार में एक मेडिकल कालिज है...

श्री रामनिवास मिर्धा : माननीय सदस्य ने एक ऐसी बात कही है कि जिसका तथ्यपूर्ण तरीके से विवेचन नहीं किया गया है । यह कह देना कि सब विद्यालयों में ऐसा होता है कि तीसरे दर्जे के विद्यार्थियों को पहला दर्जा दे दिया जाता है, यह हमारे विश्वविद्यालयों पर आक्षेप है, जो हमें नहीं करना चाहिये ।

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: Women are very good at administrative jobs.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Give me one good example.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: In your own Gujarat I was told that there are stories about how women officers had acted in responsible positions. The few women officers that had been recruited have proved exemplary but I was told that there is some restriction that married women are ineligible for IAS and IFS. Why should this restriction be there ? When I became a graduate I myself wanted to appear for the IAS and I was told that because I was married I was not eligible. The restriction should be removed.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : It is very fortuitous that the hon. Lady Member did not get selected in IAS. What is possible loss to IAS is a positive gain to this House.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: It is unjust that married woman is not eligible while married man is eligible... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. He does not say anything bad. He just said something good about you. (interruption).

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA : I am not bothered about myself. I am concerned about women in general.

MR. SPEAKER : She should keep waiting for sometime.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us whether it is a fact that more than half of the number of IAS comes from the service class families, that the representation from the majority of agricultural and business community is very poor, that the majority of the fathers of successful candidates are in the monthly income-group of Rs. 1,000 and above, and also about 44 percent—

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow such things. Please ask a specific question.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a fact. I am putting a specific question. May I know why most members of the IAS come from the service class families, why the representation of agricultural and business communities is poor, and also that the fathers of successful candidates are in the

monthly income-group of Rs. 1,000 and above and about 44 per cent of the successful candidates had their schooling in the public schools ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The hon. Member is quoting from a survey which was made by the Allahabad University. But the survey being of a very limited nature, it is not possible to generalise.

**Modification in fourth plan due to
Influx of Refugees from East
Pakistan**

***520 SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to modify the Fourth Five year Plan in view of large influx of refugees from East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the main changes proposed to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). An appraisal of the Fourth Five Year Plan is being undertaken. It will take note of the emerging social and economic situation, including the influx of evacuees from East Pakistan.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : अध्यक्ष जी, इन शरणार्थियों का सवाल देश में एक भयंकर सवाल बन गया है। चाहे अमरीका हो, इंग्लैंड हो, ये तमाम देश यह चाह रहे हैं कि बंगला देश की समस्या हल न हो और इसके चलते इनप्लक्स आफ रिफ्यूजीज बढ़ता जा रहा है। ऐसी स्थिति में आपकी आर्थिक अवस्था पर बड़ा संकट आने वाला है। मैं सरकार से कहना चाहूंगा कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसी योजना बना रही है जिसके जरिये या चौथी योजना में उसको सम्मिलित करके ऐसी व्यवस्था की जाय कि जो रिफ्यूजीज आए हुए हैं उनको रोजगार मिल सके और वे अपना जीवन गुजार सकें। साथ ही मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि आपकी आर्थिक अवस्था पर इसका क्या असर पड़ने वाला है।

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It is known that it is not the policy of the Government to retain all the refugees who have come from East Pakistan into India. (*Interruption*). The policy of the Government is very clear; that those who have come from East Pakistan or Bangla Desh shall have to go back to their original country. It is a temporary phase, and in the budget which was placed before the House an allotment of over Rs. 60 crores has been made for this purpose while making a reappraisal of the Fourth Plan, if some additional amount is required, of course it will be taken into consideration.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कोई ऐसी डेड-लाइन बना पाये हैं कि इतने दिनों तक ये रिफ्यूजीज यहां रहने जा रहे हैं और उसके बाद हटाये जाने वाले हैं ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The question is in relation to the reappraisal of the fourth Plan. I do not think this supplementary arises from this question.

SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : The fourth Plan has been, in the past, reviewed, pruned and revised also so many times. May I know whether, even at this moment, when the Government is again going to review the Plan, the basic Principles will remain the same as far as the fourth Plan is concerned ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The basic principles of planning are certainly consistent with the objectives that we have declared. The basic principles will remain the same. The main questions would be concerning priorities and mobilisation of resources.

Decline in Textile Exports

***521. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the cotton textile exports had suffered a set-back during the four month period ended April in the current year ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) the actual fall in exports during this period ; and

(d) the steps taken to step up the cotton exports ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The exports of cotton textile during the four months period January—April, 1971 are approximately Rs. 6.60 crores less than the exports during the corresponding period in 1970.

Inadequate availability and high prices of domestic cotton coupled with high cost of conversion due to inadequate modernisation in the Textile Industry have adversely affected the competitiveness of Indian cotton textiles in the foreign markets.

The steps taken to increase export include :

- (i) stringent regulation of stocks, credit control and other trading facilities to arrest rise in prices of cotton.
- (ii) Arranging import of large quantity of foreign cotton.
- (iii) Allotment of foreign cotton to exporting mills.
- (iv) Encouraging modernization of exporting mills by arranging soft loans for them and allowing them to import machinery.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : In view of the fact that the British Government have levied 15 per cent import duty on cotton textiles and this has adversely affected our trade, may I know what action Government is going to take to counter this and get the decision of the British Government revised ?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I have already answered this question at a considerable length in the form of a calling attention. I have explained the position of the Government of India and how it will affect our exports.

MR. SPEAKER : This question was admitted earlier than the calling attention. I think this has been sufficiently discussed. Next question.

ब्रिटेन, अमरीका और रूस को सूती कपड़े का निर्यात

*524. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पाण्डे : क्या बिदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) ब्रिटेन, अमरीका और रूस को भारत से प्रतिवर्ष कितनी मात्रा में सूती कपड़े का निर्यात होता है ;

(ख) उक्त देशों द्वारा उन पर कितने प्रतिशत प्रशुल्क लिया गया ;

(ग) क्या उक्त कपड़े पर अमरीका 15 प्रतिशत प्रशुल्क लेना चाहता है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

बिदेश व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) से (घ). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

वर्ष 1970 में हुए निर्यातों की अनुमानित राशि निम्नलिखित है :—

ब्रिटेन	1538.7 लाख रु०
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका	1033.0 "
रूस	1688.6 "

भारत से किए जाने वाले आयातों पर ब्रिटेन तथा रूस में कोई आयात शुल्क नहीं लगता । संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका घागे तथा सूती वस्त्रों पर 6.27 प्रतिशत से 18.18 प्रतिशत तक शुल्क लेता है । सिले-सिलाए परिधानों पर शुल्क 8.5 प्रतिशत से 38 प्रतिशत तक है ।

संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका की ओर से प्रशुल्क बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है । परन्तु ब्रिटेन की सरकार ने भारत से किये जाने वाले सूती वस्त्रों के आयातों पर 1-1-1972 से 15 प्रतिशत प्रशुल्क लगाने के अपने इरादे का एलान

किसा है। मामले पर ब्रिटेन सरकार से बत-
नीय की गयी है ताकि उन्हें शुल्क व लगाने के
लिए राजी किया जा सके।

श्री० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : अध्यक्ष
महोदय, मन्त्री महोदय ने अपने विवरण में
बतलया है कि मामले पर ब्रिटेन सरकार से
बातचीत की गई है तो क्या मन्त्री महोदय
बतायेंगे कि ब्रिटेन की सरकार से बातचीत का
क्या परिणाम निकला है? और यदि बात-
चीत का कोई संतोषजनक परिणाम नहीं
निकला है तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार कौन सी
ऐसी कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ताकि ब्रिटेन
की सरकार किसी ठीक नतीजे पर अपने के
लिए बाध्य हो सके?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जैसा कि मैंने
पिछली बार भी कहा था कि अभी तक कोई
संतोषजनक निष्कर्ष तो नहीं निकला है।

श्री० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : मैं मन्त्री
महोदय से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस निर्णय के
प्रतिफल-स्वरूप आप कोई ऐसा निर्णय करने
जा रहे हैं या ऐसा विचार आपके समक्ष है कि
कामनवेल्थ से अपने सम्बन्ध आप तोड़ दें या
तोड़ने पर विचार करेंगे?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : यह बहुत बड़ी
बात है, इसके विषय में मैं कुछ नहीं कह सकता।
यह बात सही है कि इससे हमको बहुत धक्का
लगने वाला है और इस पर इस देश में और
संसद में बड़ा असंतोष है और यह बात उनको
बतला दी गई है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मिनिस्टर साहब
ने कहा कि ब्रिटेन के एटीट्यूड से हमें बहुत
धक्का लगने वाला है। अगर हमें बहुत नुकसान
होने वाला है तो गवर्नमेंट आफ इण्डिया इस
सारी पालिसी, कामनवेल्थ में रहने की पालिसी
को फिर से रिव्यू क्यों नहीं करती है?... (व्यव-
धान)... अगर उनका एटीट्यूड चेंज नहीं होता
है तो हम कामनवेल्थ छोड़ सकते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय इसका जवाब तो आ
चुका है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I
know what percentage of our textile export
constitutes semi-finished textiles and what
percentage constitutes finally finished
textiles?

SHRI L. N. MISHRA : I require
notice.

MR. SPEAKER : Too much statistical
information is asked for.

THRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We are
losing billions of rupees in foreign exchange.

MR. SPEAKER : Give a separate notice.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It does
not come. We have tried a number of
times.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी,
सभा पटल पर रखे गए वक्तव्य के अनुसार
संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका घाने तथा सूती वस्त्रों
पर 6.27 प्रतिशत से 18.18 प्रतिशत तक
शुल्क लेता है और सिले सिलावे परिधानों पर
भी शुल्क लेता है तो क्या सरकार ने इस बात
का प्रयत्न किया है कि इस शुल्क की राशि में
भी कमी हो?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जी हां, हमने
प्रयास किया है। हाल ही में हमारे कुछ वरिष्ठ
अधिकारी अमरीका गए हुए थे, वहां पर उन्होंने
बातचीत की। अब कोटा भी बढ़ाया गया है
और उन्होंने कहा है कि यह जो ड्यूटी है वह
घटाई जाये ताकि उनके साथ हमारा एक्सपोर्ट
बढ़ सके।

विकसित देशों की अधिमानात्मक व्यवहार
योजना के अन्तर्गत भारत का निर्यात

*528. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या
विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या विकसित देशों की अधिमा-
नात्मक व्यवहार योजना के अन्तर्गत निर्यात

बढ़ाने के लिए उनके मन्त्रालय ने कोई कार्यक्रम बनाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका व्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) उक्त योजना के अन्तर्गत किन-किन उद्योगों का विकास तथा विस्तार किया जायेगा और इस कार्यक्रम की क्रियान्विति के परिणाम-स्वरूप भारत का निर्यात व्यापार किस सीमा तक बढ़ेगा तथा इसके अन्तर्गत कितने व्यक्तियों को रोजगार मिलेगा ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री (श्री एल० एन० मिश्र) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है ।

विवरण

अधिमान सम्बन्धी अंकटाइ की विशेष समिति ने विस्तृत और लम्बी बातचीत के बाद अपना काम पूरा किया और सभी विकास-शील देशों के पक्ष में अपारस्परिक तथा विभेद-रहित आधार पर अधिमानों की व्यापक योजना से सम्बन्धित नई दिल्ली अंकटाइ-द्वितीय संकल्प 21 (2) के कार्यान्वयन के लिए 12 अक्टूबर, 1970 को कतिपय सम्मत निष्कर्ष स्वीकार किये ।

भारत सरकार ने अच्छी निर्यात संभाव्यता वाली निर्मित मर्दों के सम्बन्ध में अनेक कार्यकारी दल गठित किए हैं । ये दल अधिमानों की व्यापक प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत भारत को प्राप्य अवसरों की निरन्तर समीक्षा कर रहे हैं । ताकि उपयुक्त अनुवर्ती कार्यवाही की जा सके ।

भारतीय विदेश व्यापार संस्थान ने जो इस विषय पर विस्तृत और व्यापक अध्ययन कर रहा है, 'न्यू एपारच्युनिटीज फार इण्डियाज एक्जपोर्ट्स' शीर्षक से एक अन्तरिम प्रतिवेदन प्रकाशित किया है जिसमें अधिमानों की व्यापक प्रणाली के अन्तर्गत औद्योगिक दृष्टि से उन्नत

देशों के सभी बाजारों में भारत को जो टैरिफ रियायतें प्राप्त होंगी उनकी व्याख्या की गई है ।

समस्त निर्यात संवर्धन परिषदों, भारतीय निर्यात संगठन संघ, भारतीय वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंडल संघ, व्यापार विकास प्राधिकरण, लघु उद्योगों के विकास-आयुक्त और अन्य प्राधिकरणों को अधिमानों की व्यापक योजना के अधीन भारत के व्यापार को प्राप्त होने वाले संभावित लाभों से पूरी तरह से अवगत करा दिया गया है और उनसे इस योजना के अधीन मिलने वाले लाभ हासिल करने के लिए उप-युक्त कार्यवाही करने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया गया है ।

इन लाभों के जटिल स्वरूप को देखते हुए इस सम्बन्ध में ठीक-ठीक आकलन करना संभव नहीं है कि इस योजना के अधीन प्रत्येक उद्योग का किस सीमा तक विस्तार करना चाहिये । इस अवस्था में यह भविष्यवाणी भी नहीं की जा सकती कि इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन के फलस्वरूप भारत के निर्यात व्यापार के किस हद तक बढ़ने की सम्भावना है और इससे कितने लोगों को रोजगार मिलने की सम्भावना है । ये लाभ सभी विकासशील देशों को उपलब्ध होंगे । व्यापार के अंश में वृद्धि प्रत्येक देश की प्रतिस्पर्धाक्षमता पर निर्भर करेगी । केवल इतना ही कहा जा सकता है कि विकसित देशों द्वारा इस योजना को शुरू करते ही उल्लेखनीय लाभ हासिल होने की सम्भावना है ।

अभी तक केवल यूरोपीय आर्थिक समुदाय द्वारा 1-7-1971 से योजना के कार्यान्वयन की सम्भावना का संकेत दिया गया है । औद्योगिक दृष्टि से विकसित अन्य देशों ने यद्यपि इस योजना के कार्यान्वयन सम्बन्धी तिथियों का अभी तक सरकारी तौर पर उल्लेख नहीं किया है, फिर भी समाचार पत्रों में ऐसे संकेत दिये गये हैं कि जापान द्वारा 1 अक्टूबर, 1971 तक अपनी योजना क्रियान्वित कर दी जायेगी ।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस विवरण में लिखा हुआ है कि 12 अक्टूबर 1970 को कतिपय सम्मत निष्कर्ष स्वीकार किए, तो इन पिछले 8-9 महीनों में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है यह मैं जानना चाहता हूँ।

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : उनसे बातचीत चल रही है लेकिन अभी हम किसी डेफिनिट या पाजिटिव स्टेप पर हम नहीं पहुँच सके हैं।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : किसी निश्चित निर्णय पर न पहुँचने के क्या कारण हैं ?

श्री एल० एन० मिश्र : जैसा कि माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं इसमें एक देश तो है नहीं, 5-10 देशों से ताल्लुक है। पुराने अधिवेशन में विचार विनिमय और फैसले हुए थे और बातचीत अभी चालू है।... (व्यवधान)...

Boundary Commission for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh

*529. SHRI MANI RAM GODARA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps so far taken by Government for the appointment of the Boundary Commission for Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh as proposed in the Prime Minister's Award of the 29th January, 1970 on Chandigarh ;

(b) whether any representation has been received by Government from the Governments of Haryana and Punjab for the implementation of the Award ; and

(c) if so, what steps are being taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to the announcement made on the 29th January, 1970, the terms of reference of the Boundary Commission are to be settled in consultation with the Governments of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh. Discussions have been held with the Chief Ministers but no consensus has emerged so far.

(b) and (c). No such representations have been received but Government are anxious to implement the decisions as early as possible.

श्री मनीराम गोबरा : मन्त्री महोदय ने बतलाया कि राज्य सरकारों से टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस की बाबत मसिवरा किया गया था लेकिन किसी फाइनल नतीजे पर नहीं पहुँचे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सेन्ट्रल गवर्नमेंट अपनी तरफ से टर्म्स एंड रेफरेंस लगाकर कमीशन मुकर्रर करने की धारणा रखती है या इस पर विचार कर रही है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अभी तक हम इसी प्रयास में थे कि मुख्य मंत्रियों से बातचीत करके, उनका आपस में समझौता कराके कोई रास्ता निकालें लेकिन जैसा मैंने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि अब ऐसा लगता है कि किसी निर्णय तक पहुँच नहीं पायेंगे क्योंकि आपस में कोई समझौते की बात या समझौते से निकलने वाली बात नहीं दीखती। अब आइन्दा किस तरह से चलना है इस पर हम विचार कर रहे हैं।

श्री मनीराम गोबरा : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बतायेंगे कि जब कैबिनेट का डिसीजन लिया गया उस डिसीजन को लेते समय राज्य सरकारों के निर्णय की बात नहीं सोची गई थी तो इस टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस में राज्य सरकारों से विचार-विमर्श और उनके निर्णय लेने की बात कहां से पैदा होती है ? इसी के साथ दूसरी बात क्या मन्त्री जी यह भी बतलायेंगे कि किसी राज्य सरकार ने आपके सामने यह सुझाव रखा कि जो कैबिनेट ने फैसला किया है उसी फैसले को लागू कर दिया जाये, कमीशन मुकर्रर करने की जरूरत ही नहीं है क्योंकि टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस पर सरकारें एकमत नहीं है तो इसकी बाबत मन्त्री महोदय का क्या मत है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अभी तक जो बातचीत रही थी यह टर्म्स आफ रेफरेंस की बारीकियों पर नहीं थी बल्कि इस बात पर थी कि अगर दोनों राज्य सरकारें सहमत हो जायें और

आपस में समझौते से कुछ गांव—इधर से उधर और इधर से उधर दे दे तो जो सरकार का निर्णय है—सरकार का आज भी वही निर्णय है जो कि 29 जनवरी, 1970 को प्रकाशित किया गया था—उस निर्णय पर सरकार चल सके और समझौता नहीं होने पर अब दूसरे रास्ते जो चलने की बात में करता है उसके मायने यह नहीं है कि वह निर्णय बदला है बल्कि वह निर्णय जहां पर पहले था वही पर आज भी है।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Allotment of News Print to News Papers and Periodicals

*512. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria followed for allotment of newsprint to the regional language dailies ; and

(b) the machinery set up for examining complaints from such newspapers and the extent of discretionary powers exercised by it in the disposal of cases ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The criteria for the allotment of newsprint to newspapers and periodicals including regional language dailies are announced annually as part of Government's import policy for the year in regard to newsprint. The newsprint allocation policy for the year 1971-72 was announced on April 7, 1971, *vide* Public Notice No. 36-ITC(PN)/71, a copy of which was laid on the table of this House on 26th May, 1971.

(b) The complaints against the allocation of newsprint to individual newspapers are ordinarily dealt with by the Registrar of Newspapers on the basis of available data regarding circulation, etc. Any complaints made to the Ministry are examined in order to ensure that the policy of newsprint allocation is being properly implemented.

Influence of Foreign Money on Newspapers

*514. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZALPURKAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C.B.I. has brought to the notice of Government certain cases regarding the influence of foreign money on certain newspapers in the country ; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). On a careful study of the reports of the Intelligence Bureau in regard to the role of foreign money tentative legislative proposals have already been formulated to impose suitable restrictions on the receipt of funds from foreign organisations, agencies or individuals, other than in the course of ordinary and *bona fide* business transactions. Steps are being taken to discuss as early as possible the principles underlying the proposed legislation with the leaders of the opposition parties.

New Formula for solution of Telengana Problem

*515. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new formula for finding a political solution of the Telengana problem has been submitted by the Telengana leaders to the Centre ;

(b) if so, the main points thereof ; and

(c) when Government will take a decision on the formula ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Some Telengana leaders have discussed the problems of Telengana region on various occasions. The discussions are continuing.

Streamlining of working of Tea Board

*519. SHRI PHOOL GHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) The number of cases lying pending with Government for streamlining the

working of the Tea Board for the last three years ; and

(b) the reasons for delay and the steps proposed by Government to improve the working of the Tea Board ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) There is no such case pending with Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Agreement between Sovexport and I.M.P.E.C. for Export of Indian Films

*522. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any agreement has been signed by the Sovexport Film and the Indian Motion Pictures Export Corporation Ltd., for the export of Indian films to Soviet Union ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof and the foreign exchange earned from the deal ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) An agreement valid for 5 years was concluded on 31st October 1969 and was made effective from 13-3-70. The quantum of annual imports and exports of films is to be determined each year. The programme for the year 1971 has been finalised on the basis of the agreement reached on 17-5-71. Under the annual programme finalised on 17-5-71 Sovexport Moscow will import Indian films to the tune of Rs. 20.6 lakhs during the year 1971.

(b) The salient features of the agreement are as follows :

- (i) The S.T.C. will annually import 25 feature films along with an equal number of documentaries or popular science films and cartoon films in all not exceeding 15 lakhs feet in length.
- (ii) The Soviet Export Film Moscow will import a minimum of Rs. 8 lakhs of Indian films every year.

The arrangement will be valid for a period of 5 years effective 13-3-70.

The total value of Indian films exported to USSR during the years 1967-68 to 1970-71 is as follows :—

	Value in Rs. lakhs
1967-68	4.89
1968-69	4.98
1969-70	4.16
1970-71	1.53
(upto Nov. '70)	

Financial Assistance to Film Finance Corporation

*523. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have extended some additional financial assistance to the Film Finance Corporation ; and

(b) if so, the nature and extent of the assistance and the projects to which the assistance was extended ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Central Government have granted loans totalling Rs. 32.50 lakhs to the Film Finance Corporation during the year 1970-71 to finance the production of films and to lease theatres for the exhibition of films. A provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has also been made in the budget estimates for 1971-72 to finance the production of films and to meet the expenditure on distribution and exhibition. It has further been decided to grant a subvention at the rate of 10% of the total quantum of loans sanctioned by the Film Finance Corporation for the production of films each year for a period of five years. A provision of Rs. 3 lakhs has been made in the budget estimates for the year 1971-72 for giving sub-vention to the Corporation during the year 1971-72.

Communal Disharmony due to Writings in Urdu Papers

***525. SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH:** Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that since the genocide started by the military junta of Pakistan on the people of East Pakistan, most of the Urdu Press in the country has been taking a critical view of the actions of our Government ;

(b) whether Government are aware that some of the Urdu papers are indirectly creating communal disharmony in the country ; and

(c) if so, the steps Government propose to take to avoid such things ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) No, Sir. This is not true of most or even a majority of the Urdu Press.

(b) and (c). Government are keeping a close watch and will take appropriate action if and when necessary.

Import Policy

***526. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 51 additional items will be imported by the Public Sector agencies during 1971-72 ; and

(b) if so, which are those agencies in addition to the State Trading Corporation ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Minerals & Metals Trading Corporation. Hindustan Steel Ltd., Indian Oil Corporation and Metal Scrap Trading Corporation.

Exports of Coir Goods from Kerala

***527. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand for exporting coir goods of Kerala is increasing day by day in

Socialist countries like Rumania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia etc. ;

(b) whether Government propose to take specific steps to increase the exports of coir goods to these countries ; and

(c) if so, what are those steps ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Exports of coir goods from India to East Europe have been showing a satisfactory increase in recent years. Quantum and value of such exports are indicated below :

Year	Quantity (quintals)	Value (Rupees)
1968	1,30,034	2,92,33,962
1969	1,49,995	3,51,40,915
1970	2,03,767	5,29,64,861

The Government have been taking measures of a general nature aimed at promoting exports of coir goods, viz., product improvement, quality control, preshipment inspection etc. Steps are under way to re-organise the infra-structure of the Coir industry and to modernise production methods so as to generate greater demand for Indian coir goods. These steps are intended for promoting exports to all international markets and not specifically to socialist countries in Europe.

The Coir Board has been carrying out publicity work in East Europe by participating in Trade Fairs and Exhibitions.

Economic Development of Backward Regions

***530. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal before Government to take special measures for the development of Eastern regions of U.P., Bastar region and the District of Sreeakulam, considering the backwardness of these regions economically and socially ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). In the Fourth Five Year Plan of Rs. 965 crores for Uttar Pradesh an outlay of Rs. 219.6 crores has been provided by the State Government for eastern districts under the different sectors of development. In Bastar and Sreekakulam districts which are predominantly tribal areas, tribal development blocks under a Centrally sponsored schemes

are operating. The question of taking up other programmes for accelerating the development of these tribal areas is also under consideration.

Besides the crash scheme for rural employment which will benefit all districts in the country, other Central programmes which are likely to benefit the above mentioned areas are :

Programme	District
<i>Eastern Districts of Uttar Pradesh</i>	
(i) Concessional finance for industrially backward districts	Jaunpur, Pratapgarh, Sultanpur, Faizabad, Ghazipur, Ballia, Azamgarh, Deoria, Gonda, Basti, Bahraich
(ii) Subsidy amounting to 10% of the fixed capital in industrially backward areas	Ballia
(iii) Small Farmers Development Agency	Pratapgarh
(iv) Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labour	Ballia
(v) Rural Works Programmes in drought prone areas	Mirzapur, Allahabad, Varanasi
(vi) Dry land farming project	Ghazipur
<i>Bastar District</i>	
Concessional finance for industrially backward areas	Bastar
<i>Sreekakulam District</i>	
Small Farmers Development Agency	Sreekakuldm

Bikaner-Delhi Trunk Line

*531. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to put into operation the disturbed Bikaner-Delhi trunk line with new cable during the current year ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A new operator dialling circuit from Bikaner to Delhi and two Manual Circuits are already working on the direct coaxial

system. The remaining two circuits are kept on original mixed (open wire and coaxial) route. They will be shifted to work completely on coaxial by middle of July, 1971.

Introduction of Wall Newspapers in Cities and Villages

*532. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Wall newspapers were introduced some time back and, if so, the main objectives thereof ;

(b) the cities where Wall newspapers have been introduced, their frequency and

types of events to be highlighted in the papers ;

(c) whether Wall newspapers have been introduced in villages also ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Wall newspaper, HAMARA DESH, Hindi and English was started on January 20, 1970, to highlight developmental activities and achievements in various fields in the country. Subsequently, editions in Bengali, Marathi, Tamil and Urdu has been started.

(b) to (d). The Wall newspaper is published weekly and its copies are displayed in urban and rural areas all over the country through Central Government Field Publicity Units, State Governments and direct mail. Events relating to developmental achievements including those in rural areas are published in the wall newspapers.

Inordinate Delay in Delivery of Postal Mails in and from West Bengal

*533 SHRI TRIDIB

CHAUDHURI :

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received complaints of inordinate delays in regard to delivery of postal mails inside West Bengal Circle and from West Bengal Post Offices to outside stations on account of the disruption of Railway communications in the West Bengal portions of Eastern and South-Eastern Railways and lack of security for postal mail despatching and delivery personnel on account of disturbed law and order conditions in that State ; and

(b) if any remedial measures have been taken in consultation with the Government of West Bengal in order to minimise the delay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Complaints of delays in delivery of mail in West Bengal and to mail emanating from West Bengal have been received. Many

of these are attributable to the disturbed conditions in the State and also to the occasional disruption of railway communications in West Bengal.

(b) Liaison is being maintained with the local police and the State authorities and their assistance sought, whenever necessary, to ensure that postal communications are regularly maintained.

उत्तर प्रदेश के मिर्जापुर जिले में चीनी साहित्य खादि से भरा पाया गया बक्सा

*534. श्री धार० बी० बड़ै : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मई, 1971 के उत्तरार्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश-बिहार सीमा पर मिर्जापुर जिले के एक निर्जन स्थान पर एक ग्रामीण को एक बक्सा मिला था जिसमें चीनी साहित्य, फोटो, कमरे ट्रांजिस्टर और बैटरियां भरी हुई थी ; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार द्वारा इस बीच कोई जांच की गई है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० सी० पन्त) : (क) और (ख). उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त सूचना के अनुसार जिला मिर्जापुर, पुलिस थाना पानूगंज के अन्तर्गत केओत्तम गांव के निकट एक जंगल में दिनांक 18 मई, 1971 को कुछ पोलिथीन सामग्री और कोमिटाना चीनी साहित्य के साथ एक गत्ते का डिब्बा पाया गया था। अमेरिकन 6 बोल्ट बैटरी के साथ एक ट्रांसमीटर/रिसीविंग सेट, बिद्युत रोधी पदार्थ के 6 खण्डों से ढका हुआ एक छोटे टिन के डिब्बे में कुछ क्षारीय बोल, एक लोचदार अन्दर पहनने का कपड़ा और एक बटन, जो सम्भवतः गणतंत्र चीन की 60वें वर्ष गांठ मनाने का स्मरण पदक हो, पाये गये थे। लगभग 20 पाण्ड वजन के इस साहित्य में च्यंगकाई शेख समर्थक कागज और उसके भाषणों का संक्षेप है। मालूम पड़ता है संबंध का तात्पर्य मौसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी रिपोर्ट

भेजने के लिए हैं। हर तरह सम्भव है कि वे मौसम विज्ञान सम्बन्धी बैलूनों में आए और चीन की मुख्य भूमि के लिए छोड़े गये थे तथा हवा के बहाव से भारत में गिर गये।

Statehood for Tripura and Manipur

*535. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state whether Government propose to introduce a Bill to confer Statehood to Tripura and Manipur during the current session of Lok Sabha ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Efforts are being made to get the Bill ready for introduction as early as possible.

Reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes for Recruitment to Government Service

*536. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to increase the percentage of reservation for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for recruitment to Government service on the basis of their increasing strength in the present population ; and

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The percentages of reservations for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services under the Government of India have already been increased w. e. f. 25th March, 1970, so as to be in keeping with the proportion of these communities in the total population of the country according to the 1961 Census, vide Ministry of Home Affairs Resolution No. 27/25/68-Ests. (SCT) dated the 25th March, 1970. A copy of the Resolution is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-429/71]. The figures of population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on

the basis of the 1971 Census are not yet available, and therefore the question of any further revision in the percentage of reservation does not arise at this stage.

Setting up of Dry Port in Delhi

*537. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for setting up a Dry Port in Delhi ; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented ?

THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI L. N. MISHRA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The question of implementation of the proposal will arise after a decision on whether or not a "Dry Port" is to be set up is taken.

A. I. R. Station at Tirupati

*538. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams and the Municipal Council, Tirupati requesting the Central Government to construct a Radio Broadcasting Station at Tirupati or Tirumala-Chittoor District in Andhra Pradesh ; and

(b) whether the Tirumala-Tirupati Devasthanams has come forward to give financial assistance for the construction of the Radio Station ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATHPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. But this suggestion has not been found feasible.

Relationship between Planning Commission and State Planning Bodies

*539. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 61 on the 26th May, 1971 and state :

(a) how the Planning Commission functions vis-a-vis the State Planning bodies ;

(b) whether any norms have been evolved in this behalf ;

(c) whether there are Planning Cells working in the State independently ; and

(d) if so, the relationship of these Cells with the Planning Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (d). The State Planning bodies are to aid and advise the State Governments in Plan matters. The State Planning Departments in their turn deal with the Planning Commission in matters relating to the Five Year and Annual Plans.

The State Governments have Planning organisations to suit their own requirement. Generally speaking, there is a separate Planning Department in each of the States ; in some States, the Planning organisation forms part of a Department dealing with Finance, General Administration, etc. The arrangement in the other Departments and subordinate bodies do also differ from State to State. These do not function independently either of the State Governments or of the Departments of which they form parts. The Planning Commission deals with the State Departments dealing with planning.

Harijan's Houses Burnt in Mysore District

2252. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that several houses of the Harijans were burnt in Hanchi Pura village in Nanjangud Taluk in Mysore District in the month of March 1971 and all their foodgrains and belongings were destroyed ;

(b) if so, the compensation paid to rehabilitate them and whether they have completely rehabilitated ; and

(c) whether the cause of the fire has been enquired into and, if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). According to the information received from the State

Government, in an accidental fire in village Hanchi Pura in Nanjangud Taluk of district Mysore, on 23rd March, 1971, 99 thatched and country-tailed houses of members of Scheduled Castes were burnt. 103 families suffered loss amounting -Rs. 62,553. Rs. 20 each were given to each family as an immediate grant. In addition, a sum of Rs. 25 has been sanctioned to each family by the Taluk Board, Nanjangud. The State Government have sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 25,905 to provide relief to the sufferers. Temporary shelter and food were also provided out of locally made donations. The State Government have selected a suitable site to rehabilitate the villagers.

(c) The Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Commissioner, Nanjangud, have inquired into the matter and have come to the conclusion that there was no foul-play and that the fire was accidental.

Destruction of Statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Humnabad (Mysore)

2253. SHRI S. M. SIDDAYYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the month of March, 1971, a statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Humnabad, Bidar district, Mysore State was destroyed ;

(b) if so, whether the culprits have been apprehended and charge-sheeted ;

(c) whether any enquiry has been instituted into this incident ; and

(d) whether any steps have been taken to instal the said statue ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). According to the information received from the State Government, on the night between 14th and 15th March, 1971, some unknown miscreants removed and damaged the statue of Dr. B. R. Ambedkar in Humnabad (Bidar) district. A case under sections 295 and 427 IPC has been registered and is being investigated. It is understood that the local people are collecting subscriptions to instal a new bust of Dr. Ambedkar.

Export of Bananas

2254. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government have proposals to restrain the export of Bananas ;

(b) how many and which countries are importing Bananas from India ; and

(c) the annual earning of foreign exchange therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Bahrein Is., Kuwait and Qatar.

(c) Value of export during 1969-70 was Rs. 37.28 lakhs.

विशेष स्टेनलैस स्टील के लिये मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को आयात लाइसेंस का दिया जाना

2255. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने विशेष स्टेनलैस स्टील का आयात करने के लिए विदेशी मुद्रा का आयात लाइसेंस दिये जाने के बारे में आवेदन किया है ;

(ख) राज्य सरकार ने कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की मांग की है ;

(ग) राज्य सरकार से आवेदन कब प्राप्त हुआ था और उस पर अब कार्यवाही की गई थी ; और

(घ) यदि इस बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की गई है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) ऐसा कोई आवेदन विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय की जानकारी में नहीं आया है ।

(ख) से (घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

आमों के निर्यात में कमी

2256. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1965-66 के बाद आमों के निर्यात में निरन्तर कमी हो रही है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त कमी को रोकने के लिये क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Developing of Space Satellite by India

2257. SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTHA: Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state the progress made by India in developing her own space Satellite keeping in view the threat posed by China ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : India is vigorously pursuing a programme for satellite launch capability. The objectives of the programme are outlined in the brochure entitled "Atomic Energy and Space Research A Profile for the decade 1970-80", issued by the Atomic Energy Commission, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. Many of the basic technologies involved have been successfully developed and detailed designs of the 4 stage launch vehicle and the satellite are being finalised.

Underground Nuclear Tests by U.S.S.R. and U.S.A.

2258. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Russia and U.S.A. undertook several underground nuclear blast tests during the last six months ;

(b) if so, facts about such nuclear explosions conducted ;

(c) whether Government agreed in principle to use underground nuclear explosion devices for nuclear engineering purposes ;

(d) if so, whether any concrete steps have been taken for preparatory work for such nuclear blast tests ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore and if so, when such underground nuclear test or tests will be conducted ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) U.S.S.R carried out four underground nuclear explosions during the period from January 1, 1971 to June 7, 1971. There have been no reports of any underground nuclear blast carried out by U.S.A during this period.

(b) Of the four Russian underground explosions, three occurred at the Semipalatinsk test site on 22nd March, 25th April and 6th June respectively. The fourth one was carried out in the Ural mountains on 23rd March, 1971. Each of these four explosions was equivalent to about 80 kilotons of TNT. This information is based on the analysis of data gathered from the seismic detection array at Gauribidnur in Mysore State.

(c) to (e). The Atomic Energy Commission is studying situations under which peaceful nuclear explosions carried out underground can be of economic benefit to India without causing environmental hazards.

मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को निर्यात और आयात व्यापार के लिये विदेशों से सीधे बातचीत करने की अनुमति

2259. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को निर्यात और आयात व्यापार के बारे में विदेशों से सीधे बातचीत करने की अनुमति दी गई है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने इस बारे में किन देशों से बातचीत की है और कितना व्यापार किया जा रहा है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-सूची (बी ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी उपक्रमों की स्थापना

2260. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना की अवधि में उस राज्य में सरकारी उपक्रम स्थापित किये जायें ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो राज्य सरकार ने किन कारखानों की स्थापना के लिए अनुरोध किया है ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है या करने का विचार है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) मध्य प्रदेश सरकार ने पाथरखेड़ा और सिंगरौली के कोयला क्षेत्रों के पास कोयला आधारित दो उच्च ताप बिजुत केन्द्र (सुपर थर्मल स्टेशन) स्थापित करने का प्रस्ताव किया है ।

(ग) अन्य राज्यों के इसी प्रकार के प्रस्तावों के साथ मध्य प्रदेश सरकार के प्रस्तावों को पांचवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना तैयार करते समय अथवा यदि संभव हो सका तो इसके पूर्व ही चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना के मूल्यांकन के समय ध्यान में रखा जायेगा ।

Telephone Advisory Committee

2261. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) what are the functions of the Telephone Advisory Committee in the states

(b) the rights of the members of this Advisory Committee and the kind of advice they can give and what kind of recommendations they can forward; and

(c) whether the members of this Advisory Committee can recommend priority to "Own Your Telephone" cases and, if so, the number of cases of priority a member can recommend to this Committee and for what kind of category?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) and (b). Function of Telephone Advisory Committees and subject matters within the purview of the members are indicated in the attached statement.

(c) Telephone Advisory Committee can recommend out of turn telephone connections under 'Own Your Telephone Scheme'. 50% of the connections apportioned for release under 'Special' category are also provided on out of turn basis on the recommendations of the Committee. The recommendations are of the committee as a whole and no specific quota is required to be allotted to each member.

STATEMENT

Functions of Telephone Advisory Committees

1. Bringing the telephone using public and the P & T Department into closer relationship.

2. Giving the public confidence that their grievances are being properly represented and attended to.

3. Advising the Department on the betterment of local and trunk service.

4. Giving publicity to the action being taken by the Department to improve the telephone service.

5. Assisting the Department to tide over the present situation by invoking co-operation and patience from the public.

6. Assisting the Department in the opening of new connections on fair and equitable basis by assessing merits and the comparative nature of the importance of the activities of the applicant and in conformity with the policies of the Government.

Closure of Kadi Durga Cotton Mill in Gujarat

2262. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Kadi Durga Cotton Mill in Gujarat is closed for the last seven years and no decision has been taken to run the mill to provide employment to the Labourers; and

(b) if so, the latest position in the matter?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. G. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Shri Durga Cotton Mills (Kadi) Pvt. Kadi, is lying closed since 12th September, 1965. The mill has been considered fit to be scrapped. Moreover, the property of the mill has been ordered to be attached by the Court.

Alleged violation of Provisions of press and Registration of Books Act

2263. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether about 40 per cent of newspapers in India did not furnish data to the Registrar of Newspapers, as required under the Press and Registration of Books Act, during the last year as per 14th Report of the Registrar of Newspapers;

(b) if so, the action so far taken to invoke the punitive measures against such defaulters;

(c) whether any enquiry was conducted or is contemplated by Government to find out why such a large percentage of Newspaper organisations were unresponsive, as suggested by the Registrar himself in his Report; and

(d) if not, whether any steps are contemplated to make the law more stringent?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Of the 10,281 newspapers on the records of the Registrar of Newspapers for India on December 31, 1969,

publishers of 3,928 newspapers failed to submit their annual statements for the year 1969 within the prescribed date i.e. February 28, 1970.

(b) Notices have been issued to 831 defaulting newspapers asking them to furnish the requisite particulars. Prosecutions will be launched against them if they fail to do so.

(c) No formal enquiry has been conducted or is contemplated.

(d) Since most of the defaulting newspapers are small, there is no proposal at present to make the law more stringent.

Range of Delhi TV

2264. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the coverage range of Delhi Television Station has since been increased to 60 kms.

(b) if not, the reasons for this delay ; and

(c) the stage at which this matter stands now and when it is likely to be completed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Delay in installation of the antenna on the newly erected 100 metre high tower.

(c) Work on installation of the antenna is under way and it is likely to be completed by the end of June, 1971.

Film Personalities on Delhi T.V.

2265. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether lately, the Delhi T.V. Station has been televising programmes in which film actors like Wahida Rehman, Sunil Dutt, Raj Kumar and Shashi Kapoor were interviewed ;

(b) if so, whether these film personalities were brought to Delhi as guest artistes or were paid any honorarium for the same ; and

(c) if any honorarium was paid, the amount paid to each during the last six months ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). The following film artists were interviewed on TV during the six months' period ending 31-5-1971. The dates on which they were interviewed and the honorarium paid to them are shown against their names :

		Rs.
Usha Iyer	7-5-1971	100/
Shashi Kapoor	7-5-1971	100/
Pinchu Kapoor	7-5-1971	100/
Gopal Sehgal	14-5-1971	100/
Raj Kumar	15-5-1971	100/
Sunil Dutt	28-4-1971	200/
	28-5-1971	
Waheeda Rehman	28-5-1971	100/
Jaidev	28-5-1971	100/

They were not specially brought to Delhi for this purpose. Their presence in Delhi was availed of for TV interviews.

Setting up of an Atomic Energy Plant in Punjab

2266. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a plan to set up an atomic energy plant in Punjab to tide over the power crisis there ; and

(b) if so, the particulars of this plan ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). The Government is examining the possibility of setting up atomic power stations in the Northern, Western and Southern Electricity Regions. A Site Selection Committee has been appointed to

select suitable sites for the purpose. The exact location of future atomic power stations can be decided only after the report of the Committee is received and considered by the Government.

Appointment of President of N.D.M.C.

2267. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended that a non-official should be elected to be the President of the N.D.M.C. ;

(b) whether an official of the Defence Ministry has been appointed to this post ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for a decision contrary to the recommendation of the Administrative Reforms Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The recommendation of the Administrative Reform Commission is that the President of the Committee should be nominated by the Central Government but he need not invariably be an official. The post of the President, N.D.M.C., is borne on the Union Territory Cadre of the I.A.S. As such, an officer of the Union Territory Cadre who was on deputation to the Ministry of Defence, has been appointed to the post.

Per Capita Income in Bihar

2268. KUMARI KAMLA KUMARI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per capita income in Bihar State is the lowest in the country and the per capita income of Palamau District is the lowest in Bihar ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by Government to raise the per capita income in Bihar ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). According to the comparable estimates of the

State incomes furnished by the Central Statistical Organisation for the years 1962-63 to 1964-65, Bihar's per capita income is the lowest. Reliable information about per capita income in various districts is not available.

The difference in the level of development between various States and between different districts within a State, depends upon a variety of complex factors *e.g.* physico-geographical, socio-economic, etc. The measures to accelerate the pace of development in Bihar in the Fourth Plan so as to raise the per capita income in the State are :—

(i) Allocation of Higher Central assistance for the State Plan.

(ii) Sizable investment in Central Industrial Projects.

(iii) Central subsidy amounting to one-tenth of the fixed capital investment of new units having a total fixed capital investment upto Rs. 50 lakhs, in two selected industrially backward districts.

(iv) Concessional finance by financial institutions in industrially backward districts including Palamau implementation of special programmes for small farmers, sub-marginal farmers and agricultural labourers, dry farming, etc. and the rural works programme which are to be financed by the Central Government. The State Government has also been advised to pay special attention to the accelerated development of backward regions through the adoption of Area Planning Approach, the creation of infra-structural facilities, the development of natural resources, potential, etc. The extent of increase in the per capita income of the State, however, will depend upon a large number of other factors *e.g.* investment in the private sector, availability of resources from the financial institutions, etc.

All-Party Delegation from Kerala Re: Cashew Industry

2270. SHRI N. K. SANGHI :

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an all-party delegation from Kerala recently visited Delhi to acquaint the Centre of the crisis in the cashew industry in the State, resulting in the closure of a large number of cashew processing factories for the main reason of inadequate supply of nuts at reasonable price ;

(b) whether Government have previously received any representation either from the Government of the State or from the factory owners against the Cashew Development Corporation regarding inadequacy of supplies of imported nuts at competitive price and, if so, the action taken thereon ; and

(c) the suggestions made by the all-party delegation in this regard and decision of the Centre ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) A Central team was deputed to Kerala for on the spot study of the problems. The report of the team is under consideration.

Assistance by Trade Development Authority to Small Scale Industry for Exports

2271. SHRI VISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Trade Development Authority has formulated plans to give assistance to small scale industrial units which can supply components and parts to Japanese buyers ;

(b) if so, whether similar scheme also exist for small scale unit manufacturers engaged in exports to countries other than Japan ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Property Seized during Indo-Pak 1965 Conflict

2272. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of Indian Nationals whose properties were seized by Pakistan during 1965 conflict ;

(b) the value thereof ;

(c) the value of property of Pakistani nationals seized by the Indian Government ; and

(d) how this property compares with the properties seized of Indian Nationals ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (d). The claims of the Indian nationals and Companies whose properties have been seized by Pakistan are of the order of 5600. The efforts in compiling the names and addresses which may run into more than 100 pages, will not be commensurate with the time and labour involved. Not with standing this, if any enquiry about the claim of any particular individual is made from the Custodian of Enemy Property in India, Bombay, he will be able to give this information. However, a statement giving the broad details of the claims registered with the Custodian is given below :—

Nature of Claim		Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Cargo ex-neutral and Pakistani ships unloaded at Karachi and Chittagong, etc.	5,40,31,681
2.	Indian firms in Pakistan taken over by that Government.	59,19,00,654
3.	Assets of Indian banks in Pakistan territories.	8,59,79,092

1	2	3
4. Commercial claims against persons and firms in Pakistan.		5,85,63,130
5. Indian share holdings in Pakistan companies.		2,10,23,809
6. Pension claims of Indian nationals against Pakistan Government.		**
7. Claims from Indian nationals against employers in Pakistan for pay provident fund and gratuity (blocked by Pakistan Government).		83,80,434
8. Indian Railways rolling stock held by Pakistan.		**
9. Indian-owned ships, motor vessels, flats, side paddle steamers, etc. confiscated as prize in East Pakistan inland waters.		6,73,10,506
10. Indian-owned Tea Cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government when in transit between West Bengal and Assam.		2,14,80,799
11. Indian-owned Jute Cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government when it transit between West Bengal and Assam.		2,26,15,336
12. Indian-owned cargoes confiscated by Pakistan Government during transit between West Bengal and Assam.		2,02,67,588
13. Indian-owned immovable property in Pakistan taken over by Pakistan Government.		13,79,18,548
14. Movable property taken over by the Pakistan Government from Indian nationals at the time of the latters' repatriation from Pakistan.		3,20,778
15. Indian nationals claim against insurance companies in Pakistan.		2,95,912
Total :		1,09,00,88,267

**Value being ascertained.

2. Similarly a statement showing broad details of Pakistani properties in India vested in the Custodian of Enemy Property for India, is given below :—

	In Lakhs Rs.
1. Cash	575
2. Securities	1500 (face value)
3. Shares	300 (face value)

	In Lakhs Rs.
4. Buildings	300
5. Land, Estates, etc.	205
6. Vested firms	65
Total :	2940

3. The two statements above indicate the comparison of the properties of Indian nationals seized by Pakistan with the Pakistani properties vested with the Indian Custodian.

बनारस हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थी संघ
के अध्यक्ष की हत्या के पीछे कथित राजनीति
बड़यंत्र

2273. श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

श्री तेजा सिंह स्वतन्त्र :

श्री सी० के० चन्द्रप्पन :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को पता है कि बनारस
हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के विद्यार्थी संघ के अध्यक्ष
श्री संतोष कुमार कपूरिया की नृशंस हत्या के
राजनीतिक षड़यन्त्र था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपर्युक्त हत्या के लिये
जिम्मेदार राजनीतिक दल का नाम क्या है ;
और

(ग) विश्वविद्यालय में शिक्षा का बाता-
वरण पुनः स्थापित करने और शांति तथा
व्यवस्था बनाये रखने के लिये सरकार क्या
कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण
चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). श्री संतोष कुमार
कपूरिया की मृत्यु से सम्बन्धित मामले की जांच
केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा की जा रही है और
अपराध में अन्तर्गस्त लोगों के विरुद्ध कानूनी
कार्यवाही की जायेगी ।

Delhi University Teachers Involved in Naxalite Activities

2274. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to state :

(a) whether some Delhi University
teachers involved in Naxalite activities and
a number of students had been sent for
training camps in Bihar and West Bengal
from Delhi ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have
made any enquiry regarding these so called
Naxalities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government
have no definite information in this regard.
Government have, however, information
that some students of Delhi University have
left their hostels and there are reasons to
suspect that they have come under Naxalite
influence. Necessary vigilance is being
maintained.

Action against Correspondent of Columbia Broadcasting Corporation

2275. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH : Will
the Minister of INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING be pleased to state
whether any action was taken by Govern-
ment against the correspondent of the
Columbia Broadcasting Corporation who
was quoted by the Pakistani Radio for the
supply of mischievous news ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR
SINHA) : Enquiries made by Government
reveal that no such message was filed by
the Columbia Broadcasting System's accre-
dited Correspondent at New Delhi. Hence
there has been no occasion for taking any
action against that correspondent. Accord-
ing to available information, Sheikh Mujibur
Rehman and his party had not planned a
military campaign. The news items seems
to be a part of Pakistan's policy of making
baseless accusations.

Exemption of Age Limit for Government Service for Candidates Registered with Employment Exchanges

2276. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to
state :

(a) whether Government are ready to
give exemption from age bar to all those
who had got themselves registered in the
Employment Exchanges before they were 25,
but could not obtain a job due to acute
unemployment situation and thus crossed
the age of 25 ; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The minimum and maximum age limits for recruitment to different posts under Government as obtaining at present were fixed in 1959 after taking into account the recommendations made in this regard by the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr. A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar which had gone into this matter in great detail. The Administrative Reforms Commission, have, however, recommended raising of age limits for the non-technical higher services to 26 years so that candidates who might have pursued higher studies in specialised fields or have received training abroad may be eligible to appear at the competitive examinations for such services. This recommendation is under examination. Similarly, a suggestion made by the Staff side in a recent meeting of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery for raising the upper age limit for recruitment to Class III ministerial posts is also under examination. However, relaxation of the upper age limit of 25 wherever such an age is or may be prescribed in respect of those who had got themselves registered with the Employment Exchanges but could not obtain Employment before attaining that age, would not be feasible as such a course would amount to going beyond the prescribed age limit in such cases only and would amount to discrimination.

Unemployment due to Closure of Cashew Processing Factories in Kerala

2277. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees thrown out of employment due to large closure of cashew processing factories in Kerala and the reasons for the closure ;

(b) whether the employers of some factories are shifting their factories to the neighbouring States and if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether Centre has offered aid to ameliorate the lot of the suffering unemployed and, if so, the amount of aid and the manner of distribution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Exact information is not available.

(b) Most of the factories close for some period every year. There was some delay in reopening of the factories, partly because there was some accumulation of kernel stocks and partly because processing was being done in unauthorised units. We have no information regarding shifting of factories to other States.

(c) A Central team was deputed to Kerala to make an on the spot study. The report of the team is under consideration of the Government.

Estimate of Production of Jute

2278. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNUWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have made any estimate of the production of jute this year ;

(b) if so, how much of it can be utilised for export purposes ; and

(c) what would be the import content of jute this year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The jute and mesta production in 1970-71 (July-June) is estimated at or about 61.94 lakh bales.

(b) Only a small quantity of jute is allowed for export to the U.S.S.R. Exports of 45,974 bales have been authorised during the period July 1970 to May 1971.

(c) No imports of jute or mesta have been authorised during 1970-71 season.

Dainik Basumati, Calcutta

2279. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state whether the Management of the Dainik Basumati received, on the eve of the Bengali Puja Holidays in 1970, money as advance payment on account of advertisements from the Information and Broadcasting Ministry ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARM BIR SINHA) : No advance payment on account of advertisements was made by the Ministry to Dainik Basumati during 1970.

Unemployed Engineers

2280. **SHRI RAMACHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI :**
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Engineers, Degree-holders and Diploma-holders, unemployed upto 31st May, 1971 ;

(b) the number of Engineers who got employment during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71, State-wise ; and

(c) the further steps taken by Government to provide employment to unemployed Engineers at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT): (a) Precise estimates of the number of unemployed engineers in the country are not available. The number of engineers registered with the employment exchanges gives an indication of the extent of unemployment among them. On the 31st December, 1970, there were 16,466 engineering graduates and 47,350 engineering diploma-holders registered with the employment exchanges.

(b) No estimates of the number of engineers who got employment during the past two years, state-wise, have been made. However, from the data on the out-turn of engineers from engineering institutions and the registration of engineers with the employment exchanges during the past few years, it can be broadly reduced that about 30,000 engineers in 1969 and another 33,300 in 1970 could not employment throughout the country.

(c) Attention of the Honourable Members is invited to the statement laid on the Table of the House in reply to Starred Question No. 46 on 31st March, 1971, which describes the steps taken by Government to tackle the problem of unemployment amongst engineers.

Exports of Textiles to U.K.

2281. **SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Duty free entry into the United Kingdom of industrial goods from

developing countries has come a step nearer due to the 1971. Finance Bill of the United Kingdom ;

(b) what would be the position of cotton and some other textiles in this scheme ; and

(c) whether Government have examined its implications in terms of its total export to the United Kingdom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cotton and silk textiles have been excluded in the offer of the United Kingdom under Generalised System of Preferences. Wollen and other textiles have been offered duty-free treatment from developing countries. Provision has been made in the Bill for Special treatment to be accorded to cotton and silk handloom articles.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Allocations for Rajasthan during Fourth Plan

2282. **SHRI N. K. SANGHI :** Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the total investment proposed in the Fourth Plan for Rajasthan and the percentage thereof to the total investment in the country ; and

(b) how much of the proposed investment in Rajasthan is meant for new schemes to be started in the Fourth Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) An outlay of Rs. 302 crores have been approved by the Planning Commission for the Fourth Five Year Plan of Rajasthan. This works out to about 4.3% to the total Fourth Plan outlay for all the States in the country.

(b) The investment on new schemes included in the State's Fourth Five Year Plan is estimated at Rs. 131 crores.

Unearthing of Foreign Exchange Rackets in Trivandrum

2283. **SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total number of cases involving foreign Exchange detected by the Vigilance Wing, Trivandrum, during the year 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): The Sub-Regional Unit of the Enforcement Directorate at Trivandrum detected 105 cases of suspected violation of various provisions of the Foreign Exchange Regulation, Act, 1947, during the year 1970.

Gross National Production

2284. SHRI D. D. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the State-wise break-up of the Gross National Production and disbursement out of the total Gross National Production in the country from 1967 to 1970 ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDAI) : No estimates of the State-wise break-up of the gross domestic product and expenditure are available.

Central Assistance to States

2285. SHRI P. K. DEO :

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be

pleased to state :

(a) whether some State Governments, particularly, the backward States, have been urging the Central Government that a more clear pattern of Centre-State financial relationship should be evolved with a view to giving more Central assistance to the States ;

(b) whether Government have taken any decision for giving Central assistance to the States during the year 1971-72 ; and

(c) if so, the amount of assistance asked for by each State Government and the amount proposed to be given to each State during the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir. Requests have been made by certain States for a revision of the pattern of Centre-States financial relationship. The object of these requests is to improve the financial position of those States.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Central Assistance, 1971-72

(Rs. in crores)

State	State's Proposals 1971-72			Central Assistance Allocated 1971-72
	Plan Outlay	State's Own Resources	Central Assistance	
Andhra Pradesh	110.00	32.64	(77.36)	48.00
Assam	46.00	6.65	(39.35)	36.56
Bihar	100.62	25.37	(75.25)	67.60
Gujarat	91.98	63.00	32.00	31.60
Haryana	61.38	23.85	16.00	15.70
Jammu and Kashmir	41.07	2.68	(38.39)	29.00
Kerala	60.06	12.39	(47.67)	35.00

1	2	3	4	5
Madhya Pradesh	96.00	37.57	52.40	52.40
Maharashtra	180.50	142.22	(38.28)	49.10
Meghalaya	11.70	—	9.79	7.44
Mysore	72.00	25.50	35.00	34.60
Nagaland	9.48	—	(9.48)	7.00
Orissa	49.00	13.90	(35.10)	32.00
Punjab	65.93	36.01	20.70	20.20
Rajasthan	66.00	18.21	44.00	44.00
Tamil Nadu	98.97	31.56	(67.41)	40.40
Uttar Pradesh	214.05	106.29	112.00	105.20
West Bengal	65.13	5.16*	(59.97)	44.20
Himachal Pradesh	20.30	—	20.30	19.50
All States	1465.18			719.50

*Incomplete Estimates.

Note Draft Plan proposals of States for the Annual Plan 1971-72 have not clearly indicated, in all cases, the States proposals for Central assistance. Figures in parantheses should not be taken as proposals for Central assistance since the gap in resources (proposed outlay minus States' resources) would have to be filled by additional resource mobilisation, withdrawals from reserves, etc. besides Central assistance.

राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति विकास व्यय

2286. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना तक सब राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति विकास व्यय समान नहीं रहा है और कुछ राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति विकास व्यय 200 रु० तक पहुँच गया है जबकि अन्य राज्यों में यह व्यय 90 रुपये से अधिक नहीं हुआ है ;

(ख) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहाँ उपर्युक्त व्यय 200 रुपये है और जहाँ पर यह व्यय कम है ;

(ग) उपर्युक्त व्यय में इस भेदभाव के कारण क्या हैं ; और

(घ) इन राज्यों की पिछड़ेपन की शिकायतों को दूर करने हेतु इनमें प्रति व्यक्ति

विकास व्यय बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) और (ख). सभी राज्यों में प्रति व्यक्ति योजना व्यय समान नहीं रहा है। सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-1 में पहली, दूसरी तथा तीसरी पंचवर्षीय योजना के तथा 1966 से 1969 तक की वार्षिक योजनाओं के तत्सम्बद्ध आंकड़े दर्शाये गए हैं। [मन्त्रालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संस्था LT-430/71]

(ग) प्रति व्यक्ति योजना व्यय का निर्धारण प्रत्येक राज्य की योजना के समग्र आकार के आधार पर किया जाता है तथा योजना का आकार केन्द्रीय सहायता एवं राज्य द्वारा जुटाए जाने वाले योजना संसाधनों के आधार

पर निर्धारित किया जाता है। जैसा कि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण-2 से स्पष्ट हो जायेगा कि जिन राज्यों का प्रति व्यक्ति योजना व्यय सभी राज्यों के औसत से कम रहा है सामान्यतया उन्होंने स्वयं प्रति व्यक्ति कम संसाधन जुटाये हैं। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-430/71]

(घ) राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद की मुख्य मन्त्री समिति ने, जिसने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में केन्द्रीय सहायता के आवंटन के लिए एक सूत्र निर्धारित किया, कुछ राज्यों के सापेक्षिक पिछड़ेपन को भी ध्यान में रखा। सीमान्त राज्य असम, जम्मू तथा कश्मीर एवं नागालैंड को विशेष स्थान दिया गया है। इसके अतिरिक्त जनसंख्या के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सहायता के 60 प्रतिशत आवंटन से तथा प्रति व्यक्ति आय के आधार पर 10 प्रतिशत आवंटन से, अन्य बातों के साथ, बिहार, केरल, मध्य प्रदेश, उड़ीसा, राजस्थान तथा उत्तर प्रदेश जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों को लाभ पहुंचा है। सरकार ने उन राज्यों के लिए 795.23 करोड़ रुपये तक की विशेष व्यवस्था की है जहां गैर-योजना के कारण बजट सम्बन्धी अन्तराल थे। ऐसा इसलिए किया गया ताकि सम्बन्धित राज्य चौथी योजना अवधि में अपनी योजनाओं के लिए अपने द्वारा जुटाए जाने वाले साधनों में वृद्धि कर सकें।

चौथी योजना के दौरान पिछड़े राज्यों को सहायता

2287. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या योजना मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद् द्वारा कुल परिव्यय का 10 प्रतिशत भाग बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश और उड़ीसा जैसे पिछड़े राज्यों को विशेष सहायता के रूप में दिये जाने की स्वीकृत नीति और निर्णय लेने के बावजूद भी उक्त राज्यों में प्रशंसनीय प्रगति होने की सम्भावना नहीं है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या उपर्युक्त बातों को ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का निर्णय किया है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार महसूस करती है कि इन राज्यों के लिए 10 प्रतिशत की विशेष सहायता पर्याप्त नहीं है ?

योजना मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) चौथी योजना अवधि के दौरान बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा में कुछ मुख्य विकास क्षेत्रों के अन्तर्गत प्रत्याशित प्रगति का ब्यौरा सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दर्शाया गया है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-431/71]

यह बात स्पष्ट हो जानी चाहिए कि केन्द्रीय सहायता के सम्बन्ध में राष्ट्रीय विकास परिषद द्वारा नियुक्त मुख्य मन्त्री समिति ने जो सूत्र निर्धारित किया है उसमें इन राज्यों के विकास कार्यक्रमों के कुल परिव्यय के 10 प्रतिशत अंश की विशेष अनुदान के रूप में व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है। सूत्र के अनुसार केन्द्रीय सहायता के लिए उपलब्ध राशि का 10 प्रतिशत अंश उन राज्यों में बांट दिया जाना चाहिए जिनकी प्रति व्यक्ति आय राष्ट्रीय औसत आय से कम है। इनमें ये चारों राज्य भी सम्मिलित हैं।

(ख) राज्य योजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के दौरान आने वाली समस्याओं के आधार पर उनमें (राज्य योजनाओं में) समय-समय पर परिवर्तन किए जाते हैं। अब सभी राज्यों की योजनाओं के पुनर्मूल्यांकन के लिए भी कदम उठाये जा रहे हैं। बिहार, राजस्थान, उत्तर प्रदेश तथा उड़ीसा की योजनाओं में परिवर्तन का विचार, यदि कोई परिवर्तन हो, इन योजनाओं का पुनर्मूल्यांकन हो जाने के बाद ही किया जायेगा।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Assistance for Building Haryana's Capital

2288. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any allocations have been made for building up of the capital for Haryana ;

(b) if so, the manner in which it is to be remitted to the State Government and the percentage it will form of the amount to be spent ;

(c) whether this satisfies the demands of the State Government ; and

(d) when and at what place, the work is to be started ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No allocation has been made for this purpose in the current year's budget.

(b) and (c). Does not arise.

(d) These details are not available now as the State Government have not yet selected the site for the capital.

Safeguarding of India's Commercial Interests Consequent on Britain's Entry into E. C. M.

2289. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that fresh negotiations are taking place between Britain and the European Common Market countries for Britain's entry into E.C.M. ;

(b) if so, whether any consultations have also been held with India with regard to safeguarding its commercial interests in that event ; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government of India are not directly involved in the negotiations. However, close contacts are being maintained through diplomatic channels so that

the negotiating sides might be kept aware of the problems that would arise for India's trade following UK's membership of the Community. The Government of India are also doing their best through the diplomatic channels to secure from these negotiations the best possible safeguards for India's interests.

Export Business through Offices attached to Indian Embassies in Foreign Countries

2290. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Indian Embassies and Offices of the Ministry outside India which have attached with them the requisite Departments for pushing the sale of Indian goods and thus capture the Export Market ; and

(b) the details of Export business put through by the Embassies and offices in the financial year ending 31st March, 1971 individually in respect of each of such Offices ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There are, at present, 57 Indian Trade Missions and Commercial Sections abroad.

(b) Indian Trade Representatives abroad do not negotiate and are not authorised to negotiate export business for and on behalf of Indian exporters. Their principal task is to assist the Ministry of Foreign Trade by promptly supplying such information as may be required of them, and in particular, such information as will help the Ministry of Foreign Trade in formulating its economic and trade policies.

Suggestions by Indian Statistical Institute for Creating a Quality Development Fund in Engineering Industry

2291. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Statistical Institute had organised a series of All India Conferences to promote Quality Control ;

(b) if so, whether they have suggested that a quality development fund be created in the engineering industry ;

(c) other suggestions made in regard to development of engineering industry ; and

(d) how far Government have accepted them ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The recommendations of the Fifth All India Conference on Quality Control, organised by the Indian Statistical Institute in March, 1971, have not yet been received in the Cabinet Secretariat, Department of Statistics.

Supply of Cotton Yarn to Manipur Handloom Weavers

2292. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state whether the Government of Manipur have arranged to supply cotton yarn to handloom weavers of Manipur at subsidised or reasonable rates ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : There is no distribution or price control over yarn. However, Government, with a view to removing the difficulties of the handloom weavers of Manipur, are, with the assistance of some mills, trying to arrange for regular supply of their monthly requirements of yarn at reasonable rates.

Appointment of Counsellor to Study Conditions of Jute Industry

2293. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Union Government had appointed a Counsellor to study the conditions of the jute industry ;

(b) whether he has submitted any report ; and

(c) if so, the main features of the suggestions made therein ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

कपड़ा उद्योग द्वारा नियंत्रित कपड़े का उत्पादन

2294. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या नियंत्रित क्रिस्मों के 40 प्रतिशत कपड़े का उत्पादन सुनिश्चित करने हेतु कपड़ा उद्योग पर प्रतिबन्ध लगाने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) उससे जनता को क्या लाभ पहुँचेगा ; और

(ग) कपड़े के उत्पादन पर उसका क्या प्रभाव पड़ेगा और इस योजना के परिणाम-स्वरूप कपड़ा मिलों को कितनी हानि अथवा लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग). प्रश्न नहीं उठते ।

Grant of Licence to Foreign Companies for Manufacture of TV Sets.

2295. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of TV Sets produced during the current year and their estimated cost.

(b) the estimated demand of TV Sets, State-wise for the current year ;

(c) whether Government are considering to issue licences to foreign companies for the manufacture of TV Sets ;

(d) whether Government are aware that some manufacturers have produced model 19 TV sets at a lower price ; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take to encourage cheap TV set producers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 7980 T.V. sets were manufactured during 1970-71. The prices for indigenously manufactured T.V. receivers available in the market are Rs. 1900/- and Rs. 1700/- for 23" and 19" screens respectively, exclusive of all taxes.

(b) The annual demand of T.V. sets to meet the requirements of the only TV Station functioning at Delhi has been estimated as 30,000 sets. With the setting up of T.V. stations at Bombay (with relay station at Poona), Madras, Lucknow (with relay station at Kanpur), Calcutta and Srinagar, during the Fourth Plan Period, the demand is estimated to rise to 2,00,000 sets per annum. The percentage break-up of estimated demand by 1975 for each Station would be as under :-

Delhi	21%
Bombay-Poona	37%
Calcutta	23%
Madras	9.5%
Kanpur-	
Lucknow	6.5%
Srinagar	3.0%
	100%

(c) All applications for manufacture of T.V. sets, including those from firms with foreign equity, received in response to the public notice, are under examination. The decision on these applications will be taken in accordance with the industrial policy.

(d) Government is aware of statements made to this effect.

(e) While taking a decision on the application received for creating additional TV sets, this aspect will be given due consideration along with other relevant factors.

Supply of cotton to mills in Kerala

2296. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had approached the Central Government for the direct supply of cotton for the mills in the State ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Kerala Government had approached for an *ad-hoc* allocation of cotton from the buffer stock of the Cotton Corporation of India or the National Textile Corporation, in favour of two mills located in that State, which had been asked by the Kerala Government to supply yarn, at concessional price to the weavers. In the absence of any buffer stock with these Corporations, the request for *ad-hoc* allocation could not be met. The two mills in Kerala, however received their due allocation of the imported cotton distributed on the basis of spindle-working. Besides, a scheme was introduced for supply of additional imported cotton to those cotton textile mills who agreed to supply cotton carded yarn of prescribed counts at prescribed rates into a yarn pool created for supplying yarn to the de-centralised sector.

U. N. Survey Re. Computers

2297. SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE ; Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the U. N. Survey, India is having the largest number of computers among the 51 developing nations ; and

(b) if so, the gist of the U. N. Survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The survey was conducted for the preparation of the Report of the Secretary-General on "The Application of Computer Technology for Development", as desired by the General Assembly in its Resolution adopted at its twenty-third session. The

survey was conducted with the aim of obtaining an idea of the number of computers in developing countries, and their use. The survey brought out that amongst the developing countries, three had no computers and five had only one computer each. The computers installed in India in 1968 were 111, (though the number in 1970 rose to 126), followed by 33 in Chile and 14 each in the Republic of Korea, Trinidad and Tobago. The survey has brought out that the computers in developing countries are used for work relating to demography, census and Government Administration and accounting. These applications are similar to those first made, when computers were introduced in the public sector, in the industrially advanced countries. The survey adds that computers are especially important in the essential role technology has to play in reducing disparities between the rich and the poor countries.

Applications for expansion and extension of Jute factories in West Bengal

2298. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of applications for expansion and extension of Jute Textile factories located in West Bengal are lying with the Government ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not granting permission to these factories ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Only 2 cases relating to expansion of capacity for production of carpet backing cloth are pending. Both have been considered by the Licencing Committee, but in one case permission under the MRTP Act has not yet been obtained by the applicant while in the other case certain factual information is being checked.

Services of Employees Dispensed with due to Introduction of Computers

2299. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of computers in India, Industry wise ;

(b) the cost of these computers and other servicing charges paid by Government thereon ; and

(c) the number of workers and employees replaced by the computers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The number of computers installed in the country upto 1970 was 126 with the following breakup :—

	No. of Installations
1. Chemical and Allied Industries	9
2. Communications	3
3. Electricity	2
4. Engineering General	13
5. Electrical Engineering	2
6. Automobile Engineering	2
7. Insurance and Banking	6
8. Petroleum and Allied Industries	5
9. Textiles	7
10. Transport : Rail and Air	16
11. Computer and Consultancy Service	10
12. Government Departments	7
13. Steel	5
14. Miscellaneous	5
<i>Research Group</i>	
Research and Educational Institutions	34
Total	126

(b) These 126 computers are owned not only by Government but also by the Private Sector, Universities, Research Institutions etc. The cost of 111 computers which were installed upto 1968 has been estimated to be about Rs. 24 crores (inclusive of ancillary plant and off-line equipment ; this figure provides a reasonable indication of the computer power available in financial terms and does not represent the exact amount in rupees that was spent). The total cost of 126 computers is not readily available.

(c) the Model Agreement on Rationalisation does not permit retrenchment. No complaints of actual loss of jobs due to installation of computers have been received, in establishments within the purview of Central Government. According to a recent survey conducted there has been no adverse effect on the existing employment situation following the use of computers.

**Taking over Somasundara Mills,
Coimbatore**

2300. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any memorandum from the Coimbatore District Mill Workers' Union to take over the closed Somasundara Mills through the Textile Corporation of India ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No. Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Census data about Ladakh

2301. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Census data about Ladakh has shown remarkable changes in the socio-economic life of the people of that region during 1961-71 ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Changes in the socio-economic life of the people of Ladakh District 1961-71 will be known when the census schedules are fully processed. However, the provisional population figures of 1971 Census reveal the following main features of changes in Ladakh District :

(i) Population

	1971		1961
Persons	105,001	Persons	88,651
Males	52,929	Males	44,972
Females	52,072	Females	43,679

(ii) Growth rate of Population

1961-1971	1951-1961
18.44%	7.66%

(iii) Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)

1971	1961
984	971

(iv) Percentage of literatures* to total population

	1971		1961
Persons	13.50	Persons	8.31
Males	23.45	Males	15.37
Females	3.38	Females	1.05

*Includes figures of age group 0-4.

(v) Percentage of non-agricultural workers to total workers

1971	1961
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19.0	14.2
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Export of Iron Ore through M.M.T.C.

2302. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether iron-ore export has provided to be a losing proposition for the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation ;

(b) if so, whether this export loss is affecting the overall profitability of the Corporation ; and

(c) if so, the action to be taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) It is a fact that the export of iron ore has in recent years involved the MMTC in loss, in strict financial terms, although the loss is marginal.

(b) and (c). The overall profitability of the Corporation has to be considered with reference to the entire range of commodities dealt with, and on its overall business the Corporation is showing profits for the last two years. While the Corporation on its side is endeavouring to secure better prices wherever possible for its exports and otherwise to improve its profitability.

Committee on Production of Controlled Varieties of Cloth

2303. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have set up a Committee to suggest increase in the production of controlled varieties of cloth in the country ;

(b) if so, the composition of the Committee ;

(c) whether the Committee has taken evidence of the representatives of the Industry about their difficulties in maintaining such production at the price fixed by the Government before arriving at the decision ; and

(d) if so, the findings of the Committee ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A Committee consisting of the following was set up to suggest measures to increase production of controlled cloth :—

1. Shri C. S. Ramachandran, Addl. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade—Chairman.

2. Shri K. Kishore, Textile Commissioner.
3. Shri B. D. Kumar, Jt. Secretary, Ministry of Foreign Trade and Convenor.
4. Shri N. S. Kulkarni, Chairman and Managing Director, Cotton Corporation of India.
5. Shri K. K. Dhar, Managing Director, N.T.C.
6. Shri C. Venkataraman, Director (Finance) Ministry of Finance.
7. Shri K.M.D. Thackersey.
8. Shri Madan Mohan Mangaldas.
9. Shri Pratap Singh
10. Shri K. N. Modi.
11. Shri Bhasker G. Kakatkar.

(c) and (d). The committee was set up to make suitable recommendations for ensuring that the cotton textile mills fulfil their obligation to produce controlled cloth. Representatives of the industry were included in the Committee. A statement containing the details of the scheme evolved by the Committee is attached.

Statement

Under the scheme the industry will produce 100 million sq. metres of controlled varieties of cloth during the quarter beginning from 1st June, 1971. The production

will be subsidised to the extent of 50 paise per sq. metre from the funds to be raised by the industry as follows :

(i) Premium of Rs. 300 per bale on 1,25,000 bales of foreign cotton			Rs. 3.75 crores
(ii) Contribution from the fund collected from the industry under the Package Scheme evolved in 1968 at the rate of 6 paise per sq. metre from mills which did not produce controlled cloth			Rs. 0.75 crores
(iii) Contribution from mills producing non-controlled varieties of Medium A, fine and superfine cloth at the following rates :—			
Medium A	6 paise per sq. metre on 20% packing minus export of this category.		
Fine	12 paise	—do—	
Super-fine	15 paise	—do—	Rs. 0.60 crores.

The amount to be realised from each mill will be calculated on the packing during February/April, 1971 quarter.

2. The Scheme has come into force

with effect from 1st June, 1971 and is being implemented by the Indian Cotton Mills Federation under the supervision of the Textile Commissioner.

राजस्थान के विधान सभा सदस्य श्री अब्दुल हादी द्वारा पाकिस्तानी सेना और मुजाहिदों की कथित सहायता देना

2304. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान के छोटन निर्वाचन क्षेत्र के विधान सभा सदस्य श्री अब्दुल हादी ने 1965 के भारत-पाक संघर्ष के दौरान कुछ पाकिस्तानी जासूसों का स्वागत किया था और पाकिस्तानी सेना एवं मुजाहिदों की सहायता की थी ;

(ख) क्या इस बारे में उनके कुछ पत्र भी बरामद हुए हैं ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) सरकार के पास ऐसी कोई निश्चित सूचना नहीं है जिससे ऐसे आरोप साबित होते हों ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान् ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

रेलवे के उपकरणों की सप्लाई के लिए विदेशों से प्राप्त क्रयादेश

2305. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान अब तक रेलवे के उपकरणों की सप्लाई करने के लिए विदेशों से कुल कितने मूल्य के क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं और इस वर्ष के दौरान विदेशों को लगभग कितने मूल्य के सामान के निर्यात होने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : लगभग 57 करोड़ रु०

मूल्य के रेल माल डिब्बों, सवारी डिब्बों और अन्य रेलवे उपकरणों की पूर्ति के लिये क्रयादेश प्राप्त हुए हैं । इनमें से 21 करोड़ रुपये मूल्य का सामान वर्ष 1971-72, में निर्यात किये जाने की सम्भावना है ।

वैध पारपत्रों द्वारा जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में आने वाले पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक

2306. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय :

क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से लेकर अब तक वैध पारपत्रों द्वारा जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में आए पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इनमें से ऐसे लोगों की संख्या कितनी है जो उक्त अवधि के दौरान अपने पारपत्रों की अवधि पूरी हो जाने से पूर्व पाकिस्तान लौट गये ;

(ग) इस अवधि के दौरान कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों को राज्य से निष्कासित किया गया ; और

(घ) ऐसे पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिकों की संख्या कितनी है जो इस समय लापता हो गये हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र पंत) : (क) से (घ). जम्मू व काश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1 जनवरी, 1968 से 31 मई, 1971 तक की अवधि में 450 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक वैध वीजा पर राज्य में आये, 92 ठहरने की अधिकृत अवधि की समाप्त होने से पूर्व राज्य से पाकिस्तान चले गए किसी को भी राज्य से निष्कासित नहीं किया गया और एक लापता हो गया है । 317 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रिक अपने ठहरने की अवधि बढ़वाने के बाद राज्य से पाकिस्तान चले गए ।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी का प्रयोग

2307. श्री-शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) केन्द्रीय सरकार के सरकारी कार्य में हिन्दी के प्रयोग की प्राथमिकता देने में आगे क्या प्रगति हुई है ;

(ख) हिन्दी भाषी राज्यों के साथ पत्र व्यवहार केवल हिन्दी में करने सम्बन्धी निर्णय को अभी तक क्रियान्वित न करने वाले विभागों के नाम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) इसके मुख्य कारण क्या हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्चा) : (क) से (ग). भारत सरकार के कार्यालयों में सरकारी कार्य के लिए हिन्दी के प्रयोग को बढ़ावा देने की दृष्टि से एक वार्षिक कार्यक्रम तैयार किया जाता है और आवधिक प्रतिवेदनों के द्वारा इसके कार्यान्वयन जांच की जाती है। द्विभाषिक रूप में जारी किए जाने वाले संकल्पों, सामान्य आदेशों, नियमों, अधिसूचनाओं और प्रशासनिक तथा अन्य रिपोर्टों को जारी करने में बराबर प्रगति हुई है। तथापि, कुछ कठिनाइयों के कारण संविदाओं, लाइसेंसों, परमिटों आदि जैसे कागजातों के बारे में अधिक प्रगति नहीं हो सकी है।

जनता, सरकारी कर्मचारियों और जिन राज्य सरकारों ने हिन्दी को अपनी राजभाषा के रूप में स्वीकार किया है, उनके साथ होने वाले पत्र-व्यवहार के लिए भारत सरकार के विभिन्न मन्त्रालयों और विभागों में हिन्दी का प्रयोग बढ़ रहा है।

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय में जिन अनुभागों में टिप्पण और आलेखन के लिए हिन्दी का प्रयोग किया जा रहा है, उनकी संख्या ता० 31-3-1969 को 176 थी, जो बढ़कर ता० 3-3-1970 को 250 हो गई।

Exports through S.T.C. Meeting Stiff Competition Abroad

2308. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the items of export in which the State Trading Corporation is meeting with stiff competition from other countries ;

(b) whether it is in the matter of quality or price of both ; and

(c) the steps being taken to remove the drawbacks ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) The S.T.C. is taking the following steps to improve the quality of the items where there is competition in quality :

(i) It arranges for the supply of quality raw material to the manufacturers of the goods ;

(ii) In regard to engineering goods etc., where buyers show preference for internationally known firms, the STC makes efforts to project India's industrial image through its offices abroad ;

(iii) It arranges visits of delegations from foreign countries to our factories in order to impress them with our industrial competence.

The Corporation also provides assistance to its suppliers in order to remove disparities in price.

Statement

Products	Nature of Competition
1	2
<i>Agricultural Products</i>	
Rice	Quality and price
Pineapple products	" " "
Copra extractions	Price
<i>Chemicals</i>	
Drugs and Pharmaceuticals	Price
Cement	"
Salt	"

1	2
---	---

Engineering

Machine tools, compressors, welding machines, electric motors, cables conductors, power transformers, telecommunication equipment, non-ferrous casting, alloy steel castings and die castings.

Price

Railway equipments, including railway wagons, coaches and bogies.

Price

General Products

Plywood, tea chests and vencers

Price

Hard Board

"

Figured and Wired Glass

"

Human hair and hair products

"

Leatherware

Footwear, finished leather and leather goods

Price and quality

Textiles

Artsilk fabrics

Price and quality

Readymade garments

" " "

Woollen textiles—including shawls

" " "

Woollen knitwear

" " "

Cotton blended fabrics

Price

Rayon tyre cord

"

Cotton textile fabrics

"

Jute goods.

"

Imports through S.T.C.

2309. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the items which are exclusively channelled for import through the State Trading Corporation and what is the profit margin on such deals ;

(b) the percentage of commission charged on imports of industrial raw materials and the criteria for fixing it ; and

(c) the total income from these sources during 1970-71 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). A list of items canalised for import through the STC is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-432/71].

As regards profit margin on imports, it differs from item to item and is fixed having regard to the guidelines provided by Government (through Intern-Ministerial Committees, where necessary), laying down the procedure for fixation of prices after taking into account various factors such as import prices, domestic prices, etc. Normally some margin of profit is added to the landed cost where there is no indigenous production. But in the case of items in which there is indigenous production of the same materials or of substitutes, the release price is fixed at a level slightly lower than that of indigenous material or of substitutes.

(c) The gross profit of the STC in 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 15.9 crores.

Export of Tea, Coffee, Cashewnuts and Textiles

2310. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantities of exports of Tea, Coffee, Cashewnuts and Textiles during 1970-71 and the value thereof and how they compare with the previous two years' figures ; and

(b) in the case of items where unit value realization is lower, what steps have been taken to stabilize them in consultation with other exporting countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Does not arise.

Statement

Q=Quantity in tonnes
V=Value in Rs. crores

Item	Exporters					
	1970-71		1969-70		1968-69	
	Q	V	Q	V	Q	V
Tea	201,570	146.66	174,110	124.50	200,820	156.51
Coffee	31,143	24.11	32,383	19.62	28,741	17.96
Cashewnuts	50,292	52.03	60,627	57.42	63,659	60.92
Cotton Textiles (Mill made)	(u)	113.60	@	111.53	@	97.57

@Quantity-wise statistics in respect of cotton apparel, cotton hoisery and other manufacturers of cotton are not available.

Note : The unit value realisation per

square metre in respect of cotton textiles is estimated to have gone up during 1970-71 as compared to the unit value realisation in the earlier two years.

Export of Manipuri Handloom

2311. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken or propose to take any step to export Manipuri Handloom products to other countries ; and

(b) if so, their particulars ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). No special steps have been taken by, or are under consideration of the Central Government for the export of Manipuri Handloom products.

Demand for a Regional Committee in Tribal Belt of Tripura

2312. SHRI DASARATHA DER : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tribal people of Tripura have been demanding for the constitution of a Regional Committee in the Tribal belt of Tripura ;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government of Tripura in the matter ; and

(c) what steps are being taken to prevent infiltration of non-tribals in the tribal compact areas of Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). The Government of Tripura have intimated that there have been demands for extension of the fifth Schedule of the Constitution to the Union Territory of Tripura. Further after the publication of the Report of the A.R.C. on the Administration of Union territories and NEFA, there have been demands for the constitution of autonomous regions for tribals in Tripura on the pattern recommended for Manipur. These demands are being examined by the Government of Tripura. The Government of Tripura have also intimated that the order issued in 1943 by the Ex-Ruler of Tripura to prevent infiltration of non-tribals into Tribal Reserved Areas is still in force.

Production and Demand of T.V. Sets

2313. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA :
SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the total production and demand of Television Sets at present and the concrete steps being taken to expand the same during the Fourth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. BANT) : 10,360 television sets have been manufactured in India by four manufacturers upto 31st March, 1971.

At present only one television station is operating at Delhi. The estimated annual demand to cater to the needs of the area covered by this station, is 30,000 sets. With the decision to set up television stations at Bombay (with relay station at Poona), Calcutta, Madras, Lucknow (with relay station at Kanpur) and Srinagar during the Fourth Five Year Plan period, the annual demand is estimated to increase to 2,00,000 sets. Applications received for the issue of industrial licences for the establishment of the new estimated capacity are under consideration.

Number of T. V. Sets in India

2314. SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the total number of Television sets in India ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : The number of television sets in the country as on 31st December, 1970 is 24,833.

Recruitment to Central Reserve Police

2315. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be state :

(a) the procedure for recruitment to the Central Reserve Police ;

(b) the total number of persons recruited to Central Reserve Police in the last one year, State-wise ; and

(c) what are the guide-lines in regard to the conduct and the responsibilities to be discharged by the Central Reserve Police ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Posts in the Central Reserve Police Force are filled by—

(i) recruitment from the open market through the Employment Exchanges and the Directorate General of Resettlement ;

(ii) promotion within the force ;

(iii) obtaining serving police and army officers on deputation basis ; and

(iv) re-employment of retired army and police officers when adequate personnel are not available from sources (i) to (iii) above.

(b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Allegiance to the Constitution, discipline, integrity, obedience, loyalty, "sense of dedication to their duty and the Nation, and being in a State of constant training and preparedness are the guidelines of conduct for the Central Reserve Police Force. The role of the Force is mainly to go to the assistance of State Governments in the restoration and maintenance of law and order and for internal security. The Force can also be deployed for border security duties, guarding vital installations and protecting Central Government property.

Indo-German Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy

2316. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the West German Government has agreed to co-operate with India in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy ;

(b) whether any team of German nuclear technologists visited India recently ; and

(c) if so, when the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Negotiations have been in progress between West German Government and India for co-operation in the field of peaceful uses of atomic energy. An agreement is expected to be concluded shortly.

(b) A team of nuclear scientists from the Federal Republic of Germany visited India during March, 1971 in connection with the Indo-German Seminar on Nuclear Fuel Cycles held at the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre in Bombay.

Meeting of Representatives of Jute Industry and Foreign Trade Officials

2317. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether discussions between the representatives of jute industry and the Officers of his ministry were held in the month of April 1971 ;

(b) whether at the discussion, the industry had sought an increase of Rs. 300 per tonne in the price of paper backing ;

(c) whether the question of augmenting production of jute goods was also considered at the meeting ; and

(d) if so, the decisions taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The industry had asked for an upward revision of the minimum price of carpet backing.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It was agreed that production in jute industry should be raised to an average monthly level of about 110,000 tonnes. No decision has been taken on the question of revision of minimum price of carpet backing.

Purchase of Jute from Thailand

2318. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news items appearing in the Economic Times, dated the 17th May, 1971 that due to Red Tape Havoc the country is likely to lose nearly three million pounds in the purchase of jute from Thailand ;

(b) whether his Ministry had been requested for clearance for the purchase of 5 lakhs bales of jute in September, 1970 and no final decision could be taken before March, 1971 and in the mean while the cost of Thai Jute very high ;

(c) whether according to an expert team, what is available with Thailand now is not Jute but chaff which may not be very useful in the country ; and

(d) if so, whether Government would proceed further with this proposed purchase and how the short-fall is going to be met ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The question of importing jute/mesta had been taken up in September, 1970. The prices of fibre abroad had affirmed up by the time decision was taken to import. Since mills evinced no interest in imported jute at high prices and in view of reports that the quality of fibre available was very poor, no imports have been made. There was, however, no shortage of fibre in the country.

The 1971-72 jute and mesta crop in the country is expected to be good and no shortage of fibre is anticipated in the next season. The imports of fibre will also be considered if such a measure is found essential.

Export of Pepper under Manila Pact

2319. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :
SHRI MADHURYA
HALDAR :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of pepper will not improve as a result of the Manila Pact signed by India, Indonesia and Malaysia ;

(b) whether Indonesia is exporting pepper in contravention of this Pact ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to protect India's interests ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). No 'Pact' as such has been signed. Perhaps the reference is to the proposed Pepper Community, the agreement of which was signed by India, Indonesia and Malaysia in Manila. As no trading arrangement has been considered under the Agreement, the question of Indonesia exporting pepper in contravention of Pepper Agreement does not arise.

Introduction of Generalised System of Preferences by E.E.C.

**2320. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the European Economic Community will be introducing a generalised system of preference from July, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the main features of the scheme ; and

(c) whether India will be benefited by this system and, if so, the manner thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the G.S.P., the E.E.C. has offered duty free entry for all manufactured and semi-manufactured products falling under Chapters 25-99 of the Brussels Tariff Nomenclature originating in all developing countries including India. Items falling in the Agricultural Sector (Chapters 1-24 of BTN) have been included on a selection basis. These will enjoy only a small reduction in the Common External Tariff.

(c) Yes, Sir. All the non-traditional items of exports from India will be benefited in varying degrees.

Murder of Shri Hemantha Kumar Basu

2321. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Government have asked the State Government to make all possible efforts for unearthing the plot that led to the murder of Shri Hemantha Kumar Basu, a veteran political leader, in view of the fact that several representations were made to Government regarding the matter ;

(b) whether a colleague of late Hemantha Kumar Basu, Shri Ajit Biswas, who was a candidate in the Byelection in the Constituency of Shri Basu, was also brutally killed recently ;

(c) if so, whether a special investigation committee under the C. B. I. is proposed to be set up to enquire into these double tragedies and haul up the criminal ; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the alternative steps taken by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). No, Sir. The investigations into the two murders are already in progress. The Central Government will however provide all necessary assistance as may be sought by the State Government, in the investigations.

Team from Centre to study Cashew Industry in Kerala

**2322. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :**

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Team Visited Kerala State recently to study the problems of Cashew industry there ;

(b) if so, the results of this study ; and

(c) the follow-up action Government have taken or propose to take ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report has been received only a few days back and is under the consideration of the Government.

Special Courts for Summary Trials in Areas affected by Communal Trouble

2323. SHRI ESWARA REDDY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal to set up special courts to hold

summary trials in areas affected by communal trouble ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). Government intend to introduce in Parliament a Bill seeking to empower State Governments to set up special Courts in areas affected by disturbances, for expeditious trial of offences arising out of such disturbances.

गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) में शाखा डाकघर

2324. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में कार्य कर रहे शाखा डाकघरों की कुल संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इनमें से कितने डाकघरों का निकट भविष्य में उप डाकघरों के रूप में दर्जा बढ़ाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ;

(ग) किन-किन डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सुविधायें उपलब्ध की गई हैं ; और

(घ) किन-किन डाकघरों में निकट भविष्य में टेलीफोन सुविधायें उपलब्ध किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहु-गुणा) : (क) 8-6-71 को उत्तर प्रदेश के गढ़वाल जिले में 366 शाखा डाकघर काम कर रहे हैं ।

(ख) उपर्युक्त शाखा डाकघरों में से 8 का दर्जा बढ़ाकर उन्हें निकट भविष्य में उप डाकघर बनाये जाने का प्रस्ताव है ।

(ग) गढ़वाल जिले में आदबदरी और सिमाली 2 डाकघरों में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था की गई है ।

(घ) इस समय गढ़वाल जिले के किसी अन्य डाकघर में टेलीफोन सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है ।

कोटद्वार और पौड़ी का दिल्ली और लखनऊ से सीधा टेलीफोन सम्पर्क

2325. श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के कोटद्वार और पौड़ी को सीधी टेलीफोन व्यवस्था द्वारा दिल्ली और लखनऊ से मिलाने की मांग की गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह व्यवस्था कब तक की जाएगी ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहु-गुणा) : (क) ऐसी कोई मांग प्राप्त नहीं हुई ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

(ग) कोटद्वार और दिल्ली के बीच प्रति दिन बुक की जाने वाली कालों की औसत संख्या 10 है और पौड़ी और लखनऊ के बीच प्रतिदिन औसतन 3 काल बुक किये जाते हैं । इतने कम ट्रंक परियात के लिए सीधे सर्किटों का औचित्य नहीं है ।

Frequent Stoppage of Broadcastings from Calicut All India Radio Station

2326. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to frequent stoppage of broadcastings from the Calicut All India Radio Station ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the steps taken in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The breakdown are mainly due to the failure of electric supply.

(c) The matter was taken up with Kerala State Electricity authorities, who have informed that as soon as Kuttikattur sub-Station is commissioned an alternate supply feeder to the Transmitting Station will be provided. This will improve the position.

**Setting up of a Vigilance Commission
to look into Complaints of
Minorities**

2327. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the speech of the Chief Justice of India at a Seminar on "Law and the Minorities in India", where he suggested the establishment of a Vigilance Commission to look into the complaints of the minorities as the protection offered by the courts is not enough ; and

(b) whether Government are in favour of such a Vigilance Commission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government's attention has been drawn to the said speech. The Chief Justice of India had *inter-alia* observed as follows :

"The exact content of the fundamental rights of the minorities can easily be settled by the courts. But is the institutional protection of the courts enough ? Would it be advisable to appoint a Vigilance Commissioner of Minorities to look into the complaints of the minorities ?"

(b) Article 350-B of the Constitution already provides for the appointment of a Special Officer for the linguistic minorities and also lays down that it shall be the duty of the Special Officer to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the linguistic minorities in the Constitution and report to the President on those matters. Copies of such reports are also required to be laid before each House of Parliament. Government are also of the view that administration at different levels should promptly inquire into complaints or grievances of the minorities and take all necessary action under law to remove them and afford protection to the minorities. Such a concerted administrative effort will be more productive of results.

**Recruitment of Scheduled Castes and
Scheduled Tribes**

2328. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes recruited under the Central Government Categorywise, during 1969-70 ; and

(b) the percentage of the reserved vacancies for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes cancelled on account of non-availability of suitable candidates ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected from the Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

Radio Station at Kotah

2329. SHRI ONKAR LAL BERWA :
SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH –
KOTAH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for opening a Radio Station ;

(b) the conditions not fulfilled by Kotah in this regard ;

(c) whether Government had discussed the matter with the State Government so as to meet that requirement ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINGH) : (a) Proposals for setting up new radio stations in the Fourth Plan were prepared with a view to achieving the following objectives :—

- (i) Extending medium wave coverage in each State to at least 80% of its population.
- (ii) Extending coverage to border areas, tribal areas, etc.

(b) Kota is already receiving adequate medium wave service from Ajmer and Indore stations. Projects for setting up stations at Jodhpur and Suratgarh in Rajasthan State were accorded higher priority. The question of setting up a station at Kota can be examined after higher priority schemes have been implemented.

(c) and (d). Do not arise.

सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों
के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा
की गई जांच

2330. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या
प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो
द्वारा कितने सरकारी अधिकारियों और कर्म-
चारियों के विरुद्ध जांच की गई ;

(ख) उनमें राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की
संख्या कितनी थी ;

(ग) जांच के परिणामस्वरूप कितने अधि-
कारी और कर्मचारी न्यायालय द्वारा दोषी पाये
गये ; और

(घ) उनमें से कितने व्यक्तियों के विरुद्ध
विभागीय जांच की गई थी ?

गृह मंत्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग में
राज्य मन्त्री (श्री राम निवास मिश्रा) : (क)
10-6-69 से 9-5-71 की अवधि में केन्द्रीय
जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा 4801 सरकारी कर्मचारियों
के विरुद्ध जांच की गई ।

(ख) 1060

(ग) न्यायालयों द्वारा अब तक 90 को
दोषी पाया गया ।

(घ) 2282.

T. V. Stations in Rajasthan

2331. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—
KOTAH : Will the Minister of INFOR-
MATION AND BROADCASTING be
pleased to state :

(a) the number of T.V. Stations set up
by Government in the State of Rajasthan
during the last three years ; and

(b) the source through which T.V. sets
are made available in the State ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND
BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR
SINHA) : (a) None.

(b) Through normal trade channels.

जाधोरा में 200 एस०ए०एक्स० क्षमता
वाली मशीन का लगाया जाना

2332. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे :
क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे
कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम जिले के
जाधोरा स्थित टेलीफोन केन्द्र में 200 एस०
ए०एक्स० क्षमता वाली मशीन लगाकर उसकी
क्षमता में वृद्धि की जा रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो किस तारीख से यह
कार्य चल रहा है और कितना कार्य पूरा हो
चुका है ;

(ग) शेष कार्य को पूरा करने में कितना
समय लगने की सम्भावना है ;

(घ) क्या जाधोरा के निवासियों ने नये
टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए आवेदन पत्र दिये
हैं और उनकी मांगे काफी समय में टेलीफोन
केन्द्र की क्षमता में वृद्धि न किये जाने के कारण
पूरी नहीं की जा सकीं ; और

(ङ) टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए उनकी
मांगें कब तक पूरी किये जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :
(क) जी हां ।

(ख) जाधौरा में मौजूदा एक्सचेंज के स्थान पर 200 लाइनों का स्वचालित एक्सचेंज लगाने की योजना बनाई गई है। इसका संस्थापन कार्य अगस्त, 1970 में आरम्भ हुआ था। लोहे का कार्य, केबिल बिछाना और तार लगाने का काम पूरा हो गया है।

(ग) अक्टूबर, 1971 तक

(घ) जी हां।

(ङ) आशा है कि इस संस्थापन के चालू हो जाने से अतिरिक्त टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों की व्यवस्था की जा सकेगी।

रतलाम जिले (मध्य प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन केन्द्र खोला जाना

2333. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में रतलाम जिले में ताल, बड़ावड़ा, सनखेडा और रिंगनौड जैसे बड़े शहरों में टेलीफोन केन्द्र स्थापित करने की जनता द्वारा बराबर मांग की जा रही है

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ; और

(ग) उक्त शहरों में टेलीफोन केन्द्र कब तक कार्य करना आरम्भ कर देंगे ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) इन स्थानों पर टेलीफोन सुविधा दिये जाने के लिए जनता की मांग बरकरार है।

(ख) आवश्यकता का सर्वेक्षण करने के बाद और आय-व्यय का हिसाब लगा लेने पर प्रत्येक मामले में निम्नलिखित कार्यवाही की गई है :

1. ताल : एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। अलबत्ता ए०सी० एस०आर० तार की भारी कमी है। इस तार की सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार होने के बाद सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिया जायेगा।

2. बड़ावड़ा : सही नाम रतलाम जिले में बड़ावड़ा जान पड़ता है। यहां के लिए एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर की मंजूरी दे दी गई है। अलबत्ता ए०सी०एस०आर० तार की भारी कमी है। ज्योंही इस तार की सप्लाई की स्थिति में सुधार होगा, सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोल दिया जायेगा।

3. सनखेडा : सही नाम सुखेडा जान पड़ता है यहां सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोलना लाभकारी नहीं है। मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार और ग्राम पंचायत को यह बता दिया गया है कि यदि कोई पार्टी किराया और गारंटी के आधार पर सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खुलवाना चाहें तो यह खोला जा सकता है। उनके उत्तर की प्रतीक्षा की जा रही है।

4. रिंगनौड : 14-11-70 को एक सार्वजनिक टेलीफोन घर खोला गया था। इस समय इस स्थान पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोले जाने का औचित्य नहीं है।

(ग) इस समय उपर्युक्त स्थानों पर टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोलने के लिए पर्याप्त मांग और औचित्य नहीं है। मांग में पर्याप्त वृद्धि होने और योजनाओं के लाभकर होने पर यथाशीघ्र टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज खोल दिये जायेंगे।

मन्दासौर और रतलाम जिलों (मध्य प्रदेश) में डाक और तार घरों और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंजों के लिये स्थान

2334. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश सर्किल में उन स्थान के नाम क्या हैं जहां डाक और तार घर और टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज समुचित इमारतों में स्थित नहीं ;

(ख) क्या इसके परिणामस्वरूप न केवल जनता को कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़े

रहा है बल्कि उक्त कार्यालय भी दक्षतापूर्वक कार्य नहीं कर पा रहे हैं ; और

(ग) मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों में किन-किन स्थानों पर उक्त कार्यालयों को स्थान देने या उनके लिये इमारतों का निर्माण करने का सरकार का विचार है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहु-गुणा) : (क) भोपाल के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल के पास उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार मध्य प्रदेश सर्कल में निम्नलिखित कार्यालय समुचित इमारतों में काम नहीं कर रहे हैं :—

डाकघर

1. भिंड
2. गोहाद
3. बैलाडिला

टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

1. इटारसी
2. होशंगाबाद
3. घमनोद

(ख) हालांकि इन इमारतों में समुचित स्थान उपलब्ध नहीं है, फिर भी सुचारू सेवा पर इसका बुरा असर नहीं पड़ा है ।

(ग) मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों के सभी कार्यालय समुचित इमारतों में हैं । इसलिए इनके लिये इमारतों के निर्माण का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में प्रयोगात्मक डाकघर

2335. डा० लक्ष्मी नारायण पांडे : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश में मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां चालू वर्ष में प्रयोगात्मक डाक घर खोले जाने का विचार है ;

(ख) इस प्रकार के डाकघरों अथवा डाक-सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने के सामान्य नियम क्या हैं ; और

(ग) उपर्युक्त दो जिलों के उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं जहां की जनता ने इस प्रकार की डाक सुविधाओं की मांग की है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहु-गुणा) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के मन्दसौर और रतलाम जिलों के ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों के उन स्थानों के नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं जहां 1971-72 वर्ष के दौरान प्रयोगात्मक डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है :

जिले का नाम	उन स्थानों का नाम जहां डाक घर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है	प्रस्तावित डाक घर किस वर्ग के हैं ?
मंदसौर	कैलाशपुरा	अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाक घर
	कुलसी	वही
	नयामता हैडा	"
	नालवा	"
	सुनथी	"
	सारनोड	"
रतलाम	धुरिया	अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाक-घर
	बिबरोड	
	रिचा	"
	रोल्ला	"
	दौलतपुरा	"
	रानायारा	"
	कराडिया	"
	नन्दलेटा	"

(ख) जैसा कि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में उल्लिखित है । [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT-433/71]

(ग) उपरोक्त (क) में वर्णित दो जिलों के उन स्थानों के नाम नीचे दिये गये हैं जहाँ जनता ने नये डाकघर खोलने की माँग की है :

जिले का नाम	उन स्थानों का नाम जहाँ नये डाकघर खोलने की माँग की गई है	माँग किया गया किस वर्ग का है।
मंदसौर	सुनथी	अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर
रतनाम	घोंसवास कराडिया	, "

Government Advertisements to Newspapers

2336. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN :
DR. KARNI SINGH :

Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the circulation and number of the newspapers which had been given Government advertisements in 1969-70 and 1970-71; and

(b) the names of such newspapers with amounts paid to each ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Information regarding details of advertisements released to individual newspapers and the amounts paid to them is treated as confidential between the Directorate of Advertising and Visual Publicity and the individual papers. It would not be good business ethics to divulge this information unilaterally without the prior consent of the papers concerned.

India's Share in World Export Trade

2337. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether world exports have more than doubled from \$1,36,100 million to an estimated \$ 2,78,000 million between 1963 and 1970 ;

(b) whether India's share in total world exports has shrunk from 2.1 per cent in 1951 to 1.2 per cent in 1963 and 0.7 per cent in 1970, and if so, the causes thereof ;

(c) the statistical picture of our place in the world export trade in 1951, 1963 and 1970 ; and

(d) the share of underdeveloped and developed countries in the total export trade in 1951, 1963 and 1970 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Both external and internal factors have, contributed to a decline in India's share of world trade. It is well known that the world demand for our major traditional exports is not growing fast enough. Commodities like tea have been faced with the problem of excess production and low prices for the last many years. The exports of jute manufactures have been affected by the growth of synthetic substitutes as well as increased competition from Pakistan. Import substitution in other developing countries as well as quota restrictions in developed countries have affected exports of cotton textiles. On the domestic front, in recent years there have been shortages of some critical inputs like steel which have undoubtedly hampered the growth of exports. Output of some commercial crops which enter into our export trade has also been inadequate and this has affected surpluses available for ex-

(c) and (d). A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Percentage Share of India in World Exports

(Value in Million U. S. Dollars)

	1951	1963	1970
1. World	75100 ¹	135400 ²	276600 ²
2. Developed Market Economies	46700 ³ (62.2)	103900 ⁴ (76.7)	222700 ⁴ (80.5)
3. Developing Economies	28400 (37.8)	31500 (23.3)	53900 (19.5)
4. India	16465	1626	2030
5. (4) as percentage of (1)	2.2	1.2	0.7

1. Excluding the trade of Albania, Bulgaria, China (Mainland), Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany, Hungary, Poland, Rumania, North Korea, and U.S.S.R.

2. Excluding the trade of China (Mainland), Mongolia, Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, Democratic Republic of Vietnam, and centrally planned Economies of Europe and U.S.S.R.

3. Continental Western Europe, United Kingdom, Iceland, Ireland, Canada, United States and Japan.

4. United States, Canada, Developed Market Economies of Europe, Japan, Australia, Newzealand, and South Africa.

5. All regional totals and the annual country data are adjusted for undervaluation of imports.

Note : Figure in brackets show percentage share to the total exports of the world.

Source :—1. United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, April, 1971 for the years 1963 and 1970.

2. United Nations Monthly Bulletin of Statistics, July, 1960 for the year 1951.

Central Industrial Security Force

2338. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of personnel employed in the Central Industrial Security Force ; and

(b) the nature of the functions and duties of this force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 6239 at present.

(b) The Central Industrial Security Force is meant for the better protection and security of industrial undertakings owned by the Central Government.

Dacca Station of Pakistan Radio Jamming of A. I. R. Broadcast

2339 SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Radio Pakistan, which has been blacking out Bangla Desh in its broadcasts, is now trying to deprive East Bengalis from listening to All India Radio broadcasts ;

(b) whether Dacca Station of the Pakistan Radio has been jamming All India Radio broadcast frequencies ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to counteract this ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Government have no information regarding conditions of radio listening in East Pakistan.

(b) No, Sir, not as far as can be judged by listening in India.

(c) Does not arise.

देवनागरी लिपि में दिये जाने वाले तारों का विलम्ब से भेजा जाना

2340. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या संसार मंत्री यह बनाने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या देवनागरी लिपि में बुक किये गये तार, अंग्रेजी भाषा में बुक किये गये तारों की अपेक्षा विलम्ब से भेजे जाते हैं ;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त कारणवश लोग अपने तारों को देवनागरी लिपि में बुक कराने में हिचकिचाते हैं ; और

(ग) सेवा में सुधार करने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

संसार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नन्वन बहु-गुणा) : (क) जी नहीं ।

(ख) ऐसा कोई मामला डाक-तार विभाग के देखने में नहीं आया ।

(ग) देवनागरी गाइड सभी देवनागरी तारघरों में हवाले के लिए सप्लाई कर दी गई हैं और यह सार्वजनिक विज्ञापन के लिए भी उपलब्ध है । देवनागरी तार सेवा के सम्बन्ध में समय-समय पर प्रचार किया जाता है ताकि देवनागरी लिपि में उपलब्ध सेवाओं के बारे में आम जनता को जानकारी दी जा सके । दिल्ली में केवल देवनागरी फोन तार बुक करने के लिए ही 23-5-1971 से एक अलग टेलीफोन नम्बर (184) अलॉट किया गया है । 1970-71 वर्ष के दौरान देवनागरी लिपि में 3600 तारघरों में जहाँ से ये तार भेजे जाते हैं, 10 लाख तार बुक किये गये ।

राज्य लोक सेवा आयोग द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में नहीं मानना

2341. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ राज्य सरकारों ने अपने लोक सेवा आयोग के द्वारा ली जाने वाली प्रतियोगी परीक्षाओं में अंग्रेजी को अनिवार्य विषय के रूप में नहीं मानने का निर्णय किया है और यदि हा, तो उन राज्यों के क्या नाम हैं ,

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार का भी इसी प्रकार का निर्णय करे का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो उक्त निर्णय के कब तक लिये जाने की संभावना है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय और कार्मिक विभाग से राज्य मंत्री (श्री राम निवास मिर्धा) : (क) इस सम्बन्ध में सूचना तत्काल उपलब्ध नहीं है । इसे एकत्रित किया जायेगा और यथाशीघ्र सदन के पटल पर रखा जायेगा ।

(ख) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Indian Films Purchased by Foreign Countries

2342. SHRI B.K. DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state .

(a) the names of countries which purchased Indian films during the year ending 31st March, 1971 ;

(b) the language of films purchased, country-wise ; and

(c) the total amount (Indian currency) earned through the sale of these films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) . (a) and (c). A statement giving the information is attached

(b) Information relating to language of films exported is not available as export statistics of films according to language are not recorded in Trade accounts.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Country	1969-70		1970-71 (Upto Nov. '70)	
		Qty.	Val.	Qty.	Val.
1.	Aden/S. Yemen P. Rep.	153	250	85	199
2.	Afghanistan	184	403	114	349
3.	Behrein Islands	422	1033	178	490
4.	Burma	16	145	43	294
5.	Ceylon	654	2893	235	1118
6.	Fiji Island	190	967	166	122
7.	France	17	61	5	11
8.	Hong Kong	227	1253	90	347
9.	Indonesia	300	818	351	1063
10.	Iran	276	1568	129	865
11.	Kenya	421	2667	233	2073
12.	Lebanon	455	1122	43	331
13.	Malaysia	33	161	21	35
14.	Mauritius	412	1536	198	961
15.	Nigeria	192	485	171	575
16.	Qtr. Tre. Oman/Qatar	943	3267	257	1772
17.	Singapore	603	2850	506	2612
18.	Sudan	87	369	15	48
19.	Trinidad	263	1557	48	285
20.	Thailand	281	1429	223	1407
21.	U.A.R.	66	230	58	564
22.	U.K.	946	1076	1934	18029 *
23.	U.S.A.	203	898	177	922
24.	U.S.S.R.	70	416	21	153
25.	Vietnam Rep.	9	13	18	25
26.	Japan	12	44	31	826
27.	Dubai including Qatar	*	*	226	1013
28.	Tanzania Rep.	243	1066	215	1190
29.	Others	1410	5209	929	3075
Total		9088	43456	6718	41444

Rentals for Plug, Socket and Extra Cord with Telephones

for plug, socket and extra cord with telephones ; and

2343. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) on what basis the rentals are fixed

(b) whether he considers the rental, which is 10 times the value of the material, is incompatible with the capital outlay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) The rentals for plug and socket arrangement and long cord have been fixed on the basis of recommendations of the Telephone Tariff Revision Committees 1956 and 1964 and take into account the annual recurring expenditure incurred in provision of these facilities. The annual recurring expenditure includes the cost of maintenance and depreciation which are quite high of these facilities.

(b) The rentals are not excessive considering the increased cost of maintenance as observed in actual practice. The plug and sockets are subject to heavy wear owing to frequent holding and movement, Similarly a long cord involves high expenditure on maintenance as the extra length trailing on the floor is liable to frequent damage and faults. The maintenance effort is also high in view of the increased fault liability. All these aspects have been taken into account while fixing the rentals for these facilities.

Wrong Telephone Bills

2344. **SHRI S. N. MISRA :** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any complaints have been received from Allahabad in connection with wrong billings for telephone calls made from some other numbers ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) :

(a) 3 complaints were received from Allahabad regarding alleged wrong billing during 1970. No complaints have so far been received during 1971.

(b) The complaints received are investigated and if wrong billing is established rebate as admissible is sanctioned.

बड़ा चकिया में टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज

2345. **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बड़ा चकिया को मुजफ्फरपुर, घटना आदि के साथ सीधे टेलीफोन लाइन से

नहीं जोड़ा गया है अतः बिहार के बड़ा चकिया बाजार में टेलीफोन केन्द्र की स्थापना के इच्छात टेलीफोन धारियों की सख्या वहाँ घट रही है ;

(ख) इस कमी को दूर करने के लिए सरकार ने कोई कार्यवाही की है ; और

(ग) यदि हा, तो तत्सम्बन्धी व्यौरा क्या है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : जी नहीं। बड़ाचकिया में 1966 में एक लघु आटो एक्सचेंज खोला गया था। उस समय टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की सख्या 6 थी। इसका मूल एक्सचेंज मोतीहारी था। अब टेलीफोन उपभोक्ताओं की सख्या बढ़कर 2 हो गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

चम्पारन जिले (बिहार) में शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाया जाना

2346 **श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर :** क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) चम्पारन जिले (बिहार) में उन शाखा डाकघरों के नाम क्या हैं जिनका दर्जा इस वर्ष उप-डाकघरों के रूप में बढ़ाने का विचार है ; और

(ख) यदि उपर्युक्त भाग (क) का उत्तर नकारात्मक है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में वर्ष 1971-72 में जिस शाखा डाकघरों का दर्जा बढ़ाकर विभागीय उप-डाकघर बनाये जाने का विचार है, उसके नाम ये हैं :—

फेनशरा
पूरनछपरा
बेलवा सर्कल
साठी
कोटवा

(ख) ऊपर भाग (क) के उत्तर को मद्-नजर रखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Utilisation of Services of Evacuee Artists' and others of East Bengal Radio Stations

2347. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered utilising the services of former Radio broadcaster, musicians and staff artistes as well as technicians associated with the Dacca Rajshahi and Chittagong Radio Station in East Bengal who have come over to India as evacuees from that country after March 25, 1971; and

(b) the number of persons of the above description who have been provided with employment, part-time or otherwise, up till now ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Services of suitable evacuee artists will be utilised by All India Radio depending on its programme needs. The employment as staff of All India Radio on a regular basis, is not being considered.

(b) Does not arise.

per Capita Income In Uttar Pradesh

2348. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the *per capita* income in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) the steps Government propose to take to raise the *per capita* income in Uttar Pradesh ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The *per capita* income in Uttar Pradesh was Rs. 248 (at constant prices—base 1960-61) for the year 1968-69 which is the latest year for which such information is available.

(b) Apart from investments in the private sector and those in the Central and Centrally sponsored sectors of the Fourth Five Year Plan, which are designed to benefit the country as a whole including Uttar Pradesh, the outlay of Rs. 969 crores which

has been approved for the State's Fourth Five Year Plan, is designed for the direct improvement of the economy of the State. In addition, liberal allocations have been made for Uttar Pradesh under the Rural Works programme the SFDA/MFAL programme and the Crash Scheme for Removing Unemployment which have been taken up by the Government of India. Further, 36 industrially backward districts of the State have been identified for providing finance to new industries which may be set up in those districts, through public financial institutions at concessional rates of interest, and two such districts have been selected for grant of subsidy at the rate of 10% of the total capital investment to new industrial units having a capital base of not more than Rs. 50 lakhs each.

Opening of New Post Offices (E.D.B.O.) in Rural Areas of West Bengal

2349. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan for the opening of new Post Offices (Extra Departmental Branch Office) in rural areas in the Districts of Midnapur, Bankura and Purulia; and

(b) if so, the number thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Number of extra departmental branch post offices proposed to be opened in the rural areas of the three districts of Midnapore, Bankura and Purulia is as follows :—

Name of District	Number of extra departmental branch post offices proposed to be opened.	
	During 4th Plan period	During the year 1971-72
Midnapore	250	100
Bankura	75	25
Purulia	50	15

सेहोर (मध्य प्रदेश) में टेलीफोन कनेक्शन

2350. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के सेहोर जिले में इस समय कुल कितने टेलीफोन कनेक्शन हैं ;

(ख) इस समय टेलीफोन कनेक्शनों के लिए कितने व्यक्तियों के आवेदन पत्रों पर सरकार विचार नहीं कर पाई है ; और

(ग) गत दो वर्षों में उक्त जिले के कितने व्यक्तियों के इस प्रयोजन के लिये आवेदन-पत्र दिये थे तथा उन्हें टेलीफोन कनेक्शन दिये जाने में देरी के क्या कारण हैं और इस कठिनाई को कब तक दूर किए जाने की सम्भावना है ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) :

(क) 3911

(ख) 377

(ग) 377। टेलीफोन एक्सचेंज की क्षमता और आवश्यक लाइन सामग्री की कमी के कारण इन आवेदनकर्ताओं को कनेक्शन नहीं दिये जा सके। इन्हें आगामी 9 महीने से एक वर्ष के अन्दर कनेक्शन दिए जाने की सम्भावना है।

Pak Shelling on Joynagar-Ramnagar area of Agartala

2351. SHRI BIREN DUTTA :
SHRIMATI BHARGAVI
THANKAPPAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pak army shelled Joynagar-Ramnagar area of Agartala in the near past ;

(b) if so, the number of people killed and wounded in that shelling ; and

(c) whether any relief has been given to the victims of Pak aggression ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA): (a) There was no shelling of Joynagar-Ramnagar area of Agartala by Pak Army. However, on two occasions i.e. on 11th May and 15 May, 1971 Pak Army, while engaged with the Mukti Foj in East Bengal, fired indiscriminately from Pak area opposite Agartala area and some bullets landed in Indian territory.

(b) Two Pak refugees were killed and 11 Indian nationals and 4 Pak refugees were injured in these incidents.

(c) Necessary relief and assistance were given in these cases.

Pattern of Uniforms for Postmen and Class IV Employees of P & T Department

2352. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANI-GRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Postmen and the Class IV employees of the P & T Department have expressed their grave discontentment against the existing pattern of uniforms;

(b) whether Government are considering to change their present pattern of dresses ; and

(c) whether Government are also considering the question of giving them an yearly allowance so that they themselves can make the khadi dressed in Government model ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Some complaints have been received about misfits of uniforms. It has been found that misfits were generally due to the wrong sizes asked for.

(b) This matter is constantly under review and recently was discussed at the meeting of heads of Circles, whose recommendations are receiving Government's urgent attention.

(c) Yes. A proposal was mooted in the Heads of Circles Conference held in May, 1971 for payment of cash-allowance or unstitched cloth in lieu of uniforms and the same is under examination.

Housing Accommodation for Postmen and Class IV employees in Puri Division

2353. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Postmen and the Class IV employees working in the Puri Division are not provided with proper housing accommodation ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are considering any proposal to help them to overcome these difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 9.2% employees have been allotted residential accommodation. Besides 16 Type 1 quarters are under construction.

(b) Question of further increase in such type of quarters will be given due consideration as the Plan programme is continued.

Cycle Allowance to Postmen and Class IV Employees

2354. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Postmen and the Class IV employees are getting a cycle allowance of Rs. 4 per month only ;

(b) whether Government intend to increase this allowance ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Recruitment of Ex-Army Officials in Directorate of Civil Defence and Home Guards, Delhi

2355. SHRI P. L. BARUPAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

a) The number of Ex-Army Officials recruited in the Directorate of Civil Defence

and Home Guards, Delhi on being sponsored direct by the Directorate of Resettlement, Army Headquarters, without referring to the Central Employment Exchange, Delhi/New Delhi ;

(b) whether the persons once employed in the Department through the Director of Resettlement, Army Headquarters were again sponsored for higher posts in the same Department though they had by then become departmental candidates ; and

(c) if so, whether the procedure was in accordance with the rules of the Central Government ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) to (c). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

Unsatisfactory working of Telephone Exchange at Bahraich

2356. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is no waiting shed for persons who go to the Public Call Office for booking calls and also for those who go there for Telegrams in the Telephone Exchange building at Bahraich (U. P.) ;

(b) whether the working of the Public Telephone Exchange Office is so unsatisfactory that the calls do not materialise for hours together even for the whole day ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ; and the remedial action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) There is no waiting shed.

(b) and (c). There are frequent interruptions to trunk circuits due to theft of copper wire.

Remedial action

(i) The verandah of the building is being enclosed to provide sitting space for the public ;

(ii) Copper wire is being progressively replaced by A. C. S. R. wire (aluminium conductor steel reinforced).

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections at Bahraich

2357. **SHRI B. R. SHUKLA** : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of applications for Telephone connection in the city of Bahraich are pending in the Department and, if so, since when ; and

(b) whether it is likely that these applicants will be given telephone connections without undue delay ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. RAHUGUNA) : (a) 77 applications for telephone connections are at present on the waiting list in Bahraich, the oldest of them being from 15-6-1965.

(b) The connections will be given to the extent underground cables is completed.

Financial Assistance to Kerala during Fourth Plan

2358. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN** : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the financial aid likely to be given to the Kerala State during the Fourth Plan for developing the backward areas ;

(b) whether any request has been made by the State Government in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Central Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) An amount of Rs. 175 crores has been allocated to Kerala State by way of Central assistance for the Fourth Five Year Plan on the basis of the objective criteria laid down by the Committee of Chief Ministers appointed in that behalf by the National Development Council. This amount together with Rs. 83.35 crores which the State Government is likely to find from its own resources, constitutes the approved outlay for the development programmes of Kerala State during the Fourth Five Year Plan period including the backward areas in the State. No amount out of

the amount of Rs. 175 crores mentioned above has been separately indicated to be the aid for development of the backward areas of Kerala.

(b) and (c). No request has been specifically made for additional assistance for developing the backward areas of Kerala. The Government of Kerala appointed a special Committee on Unemployment. This Committee has produced a Report containing a number of recommendations for new outlays over a wide range of economic activity of the State. The Planning Commission on its own initiative is engaged in a close examination of the recommendations in conjunction with the Kerala Government. No request for any specific additional sum for any additional scheme outside the Fourth Plan has been received from the Government of Kerala.

Indians killed as a result of Pak shelling in 24-Parganas District (West Bengal)

2359. **SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN** : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news item in the *National Herald* dated the 30th May, 1971 that two Indians were killed and several others injured when Pakistani shells fell into the border village of Ghoja Danga in 24-Parganas District of West Bengal on the 29th May, 1971 ;

(b) whether Government have conducted any enquiry in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the result thereof and the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. On 29th May, 1971, Pakistani troops opened mortar fire from their outpost at Bhomra in East Bengal. They also fired a few rounds of 25 pounders. About 20 mortar bombs fell near the Indian border out-post of Ghoja Dhanga. Stray bullets from small arms and a few 25 pounder shells also fell inside Indian territory. B.S.F. effectively returned the fire and silenced the Pakistani firing. Two Indian nationals were killed in this incident.

(b) and (c). No enquiry has been conducted by the Central Government. However, a strong protest was lodged with the Pakistan Government for their unprovoked firing into Indian territory.

Posts and Telegraphs Offices in Rented Buildings in Kerala

2360. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any Posts and Telegraphs Office and Sub Offices are now functioning in rented buildings in Kerala ;

(b) if so, the number of such Offices, District-wise ; and

(c) the amount of money being paid as rent annually ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) . (a) Yes.

(b) Alleppey	131
Calicut	112
Cannanore	125
Ernakulam	130
Kottayam	146
Malappuram	74
Palghat	118
Quilon	101
Trichur	130
Trivandrum	107

(c) Rs. 12,85,892.

Demand for Indian Green Tea abroad

2361. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE be pleased to state :

(a) whether demand for Indian Green Tea is increasing in foreign countries ; and

(b) if so, the names of such countries and the amount of foreign exchange being earned annually ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. There has been a trend of increased demand for Indian Green Tea.

(b) India is exporting Green Tea mainly to Afghanistan, Morocco, Japan and U.S.A. Export earnings from Green Tea since 1966 is given below :

Year	Value of exports (Rs. in crores)
1966	1.29
1967	0.77
1968	1.37
1969	2.42
1970	2.06

Appointment of AIR Correspondents abroad

2363. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the policy followed in the matter of appointing All India Radio Correspondents abroad ;

(b) the minimum qualifications and experience required ;

(c) whether anybody has been appointed for South East Asia ; and

(d) if so, his suitabilities ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM VIR SINGH) : (a) and (b). The posts of Senior Correspondent in All India Radio at Beirut (West Asia) and Hong Kong (South East Asia) are included in the Junior Administrative Grade of the Central Information service. The officers are selected with due regard to their news sense, record of service knowledge of current Indian and foreign affairs and general suitability for posting abroad.

(c) and (d). The present incumbent has been holding the post in South East Asia since the 4th of November 1967. As he has already completed the normal tenure of three years and is due to be considered for promotion to a higher grade, he is being replaced by another officer of the Junior Administrative Grade who fulfils the qualifications mentioned above.

National Awards for films

2365. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the revised rules for the National Awards for films, a lesser amount has been fixed for a National Integration Film than that for a feature film ;

(b) whether any proposal is under consideration of Government to increase the amount of the award of National Integration Films to that of a feature film ; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the disparity and the criterion of giving more for the feature films ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SARI DHARAM VIR SINHA) : (a) to (c). Under the revised rules of National Awards for Films, the quantum of cash prizes for the best feature film on National Integration has been raised this year from Rs. 5,000/—to Rs. 30,000/— to the producer and from Rs. 2,000/— to Rs. 10,000/— to the director. In the case of the best feature film of the year (which is so adjudged on the basis of its all-round technical and cinematic excellence) the quantum of cash prizes has been enhanced this year from Rs. 20,000/— to Rs. 40,000/— to the producer and from Rs. 5,000/— to Rs. 10,000/— to the director. There is nothing in the rules to prevent a film on National Integration being adjudged the best feature film of the year.

Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe Class III Officers on Deputation

2366. SHRI C. P. SHAILANI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Class III Officers of the Central Secretariat Clerical Service on deputation to ex-Cadre posts ;

(b) how many out of them belong to the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe community ;

(c) whether adequate representation is not being given to the officers of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe communities while selecting Officers for deputation ;

(d) whether appointing authorities try to evade the selection of the Scheduled Caste and Schedule Tribe Officers for deputation under the pretext of non-reservation of seats for the candidates of to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on deputation ; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to improve the representation of the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes Officers selected for deputation on ex-cadre posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (d). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

(e) This will be examined on receipt of the required information.

पश्चिमी बंगाल में पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों का पंजीकरण

2367. श्री हुकम चंद कछवाय : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत दो वर्षों में बंध बीसा और अन्य दस्तावेज लेकर भारत में आये उन पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने पश्चिम बंगाल में अपना नाम रजिस्टर करवाया है ;

(ख) इस अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिक अपने बीसा की अवधि समाप्त होने से पहले ही पाकिस्तान वापिस चले गये ;

(ग) इस अवधि में कितने व्यक्तियों को देश छोड़ कर जाने के नोटिस दिये गये थे ;

(घ) कितने पाकिस्तानी नागरिकों को वापिस भेजा गया था ; और

(ङ) कितने व्यक्तियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया है और उनके विरुद्ध क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप मंत्री (श्री मोहसिन) : (क) से (ङ). सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और सदन के पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

बैध पारपत्रों सहित महाराष्ट्र में आये
पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों की यात्रा

2368. श्री कृष्ण चंद्र कछवाय : क्या
गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पहली जनवरी 1968 से अब तक
बैध पार-पत्र लेकर महाराष्ट्र में कितने
पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन आये हैं ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानी
राष्ट्रजन अपने बीसा की अवधि समाप्त होने
से पहले पाकिस्तान लौट गये ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में कितने पाकिस्तानी
राष्ट्रजन लापता हो गए तथा कितनों को
वापिस पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया है ; और

(घ) कितने पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों के
बारे में तलाश करने के नोटिस जारी कर दिये
गये हैं तथा इस समय छुपे हुये व्यक्तियों की
अनुमानित संख्या कितनी है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चंद्र
पंत) : (क) 1 जनवरी, 1968 से 30 अप्रैल,
1971 तक 9,824 ।

(ख) 9,396

(ग) इस अवधि में 23 पाकिस्तानी
राष्ट्रजन लापता हो गए और 30 को वापिस
पाकिस्तान भेज दिया गया ।

(घ) 11 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजनों के बारे
में तलाश करने के नोटिस जारी किये गये ।
30 अप्रैल, 1971 को 9 पाकिस्तानी राष्ट्रजन
छुपे हुए थे ।

Criteria for Determining Backward Areas

2369. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will
the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to
state :

(a) whether the Working Group set up
by the Planning Commission for determining
the criteria for identification of backward
areas in each State submitted its report in
early 1969 :

(b) whether no positive steps have been
taken in this regard by certain States ;
and

(c) the steps being taken by Government
to expedite implementation of the recom-
mendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI
MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). In consultation with the
State Governments and financial institutions,
Planning Commission have selected 209
industrially backward districts throughout
the country for concessional finance for
new industries from financial and credit
institutions. In addition, the Central
Government is giving an outright grant or
subsidy amounting to 1/10th of the fixed
capital investment of new units having total
fixed investment of not more than Rs. 50
lakhs each, in two selected districts in each
of the 9 States identified as industrially
backward, viz, Andhra Pradesh, Assam,
Bihar, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya
Pradesh, Nagaland, Orissa, Rajasthan, U. P.
and one district in each of remaining States
and Union Territories.

The Industrial Development Bank of
India, the Industrial Finance Corporation
of India and the Industrial Credit and
Investment Corporation of India have
already announced the concessional terms
of finance for industries to be established in
the selected backward districts.

Negotiations with Former Rulers on Issue of Privy Purses

2370. SHRI B. S. MURTHY : Will the
the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased
to refer to the reply given to Starred Ques-
tion No. 62 on the 26th May, 1971 regard-
ing abolition of Privy Purses and state :

(a) whether the former Rulers have
approached Government for negotiations on
the issue of Privy Purses ; and

(b) if so, the formula, if any, suggested
by them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). "Certain
Rulers have suggested that the question of
ablation of privy purses may be settled after
discussion with the Rulers. They have not
proposed any formula."

**Persons under Custody or on Bail
under the Foreigners' Act**

2371. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of male, female and children evacuees from Bangla Desh kept in jail custody under the Foreigners' Act or on bail since 26th March, 1971 ; and

(b) whether it is proposed to withdraw cases against them and release forthwith all the female and children particularly those whose husbands, fathers or other male guardians were killed in Bangla Desh ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI F. H. MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). Facts are being ascertained from the Governments of West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

**Utilisation of Amount Advanced to Film
Finance Corporation**

2372. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount given to the Film Finance Corporation during the year 1970-71 ;

(b) the Purpose for which the amount ad been given ; and

(c) whether the amount advanced had been properly utilised ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). The Central Government have granted two loans totalling Rs. 32.50 lakhs to the Film Finance Corporation during the year 1970-71 for the following purposes :

	(Rs. in lakhs)
Loans to film producers for production of films.	20.00
Acquisition of cinema houses on lease	12.50
	32.50

(c) (i) The loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, earmarked for financing activity, is being utilised by the Corporation for release of loan instalments to film producers to whom loans have been sanctioned.

(ii) As regards loan of Rs. 12.50 lakhs, the Corporation are still negotiating for acquiring cinema theatres on lease.

**Removal of Demand Notes etc. from
Registered Letters and Parcels**

2373. SHRI A. N. CHAWLA : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of incidents of removing demand notes, drafts and other important business documents from the registered letters and parcels detected during the financial year 1970-71 ;

(b) whether the Crime Branch of C.I.D. traced a gang of thieves which was indulging in such activities ; and

(c) if so, the number of persons arrested and the nature of documents seized from their possession and the action taken against them and others involved in such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) 99.

(b) Yes.

(c) In a series of such incidents at Delhi, C.I.D. (Crime) has arrested 4 persons including two clerks. No documents have been recovered from their possession. Rubber stamps of various forms were recovered on search of the two out-siders. The departmental officials have been placed under suspension. Case is still under investigation by Police. A similar incident was reported in Mysore Circle in which one postman was arrested. He was placed under suspension and is now facing trial in court. Two such cases occurred in Madhya Pradesh Circle in which one outsider was arrested and a Bank pass-book was seized from him.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Erosion of Kerala Coastal Belt

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN (Telli-cherry): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Irrigation and Power to the following matter of urgent public importance and I request that he may make a statement thereon:

"Reported sea erosion of Kerala coastal belt threatening disruption of trunk roads, canals, sea walls etc., and steps taken by the Central Government in that regard."

THE MINISTER OF IRRIGATION AND POWER (DR. K. L. RAO): Kerala has a coastline of about 560 kms. The coastal strip is densely populated. The National Highway and Inland Navigation system run parallel to the coastline with only a narrow belt of land separating them from the sea.

Erosion is intensive in a length of about 320 kms. This occurs mostly during the monsoon months starting from the end of May, when the sea is usually rough. In many places, the sea advances by 30-40 meters and recedes by 25-30 meters leading to loss of land of about 5-10 meters annually. This results in damage and loss of dwellings and agricultural land. The inhabitants of the coastal belt who are mainly fishermen are the most affected.

The Kerala Government has reported the following details collected, so far, of sea erosion and consequent damage this year.

In Alleppey District there was a erosion at Valiazheekal, Alleppey, Punnapra and Purakkad during March. 70 dwelling houses were damaged. Between 17th and 25th April, sea erosion occurred also near Mavila Kadapuram in Cannanore District, damaging a few houses. Construction of sea wall in this area has been taken up. In Kozikode District, there was sea erosion at Pudiappa in Elathur village and at Iringal during the first week of June.

Assessment of the extent of sea erosion and damage caused is still being made by the State Government.

The Government are aware of the seriousness of the erosion problem on the Kerala coast, the loss and misery it causes to the inhabitants in the coastal belt, the threat it poses to the communications and also of the need for implementing works which will help in stabilising the shore land. Since 1955, the State Government of Kerala has been implementing anti-sea erosion measures consisting of sea walls, groynes etc. Uptill now, Rs. 9.5 crores have been spent and nearly 25% of the coastline requiring protection, mainly in the worst affected reaches, has been covered. Even these reaches however require careful watch and immediate repairs.

The Government of India has constituted to Beach Erosion Board consisting of experts. Necessary advice in planning and execution of the works as required by the State Government is given by this Board.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN: I have gone through the statement made by the hon. Minister very carefully. It is a very good thing that we have a minister who sympathetically approaches the problem, who knows the problem of sea erosion and who always, not only now in making this statement, tried to understand the problem sympathetically and find a solution to a problem of this magnitude.

I would like to quote here from the statement made by the hon. Minister some-time back. I quote:

"the coast line of India extends for a length of about 5700 kms. and the erosion occurs in batches in several States, but it is quite serious in the 550 kms. stretch of cost line in Kerala. Sea erosion causes permanent loss of valuable land in the densely populated State of Kerala."

This was the statement made by the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao. He had also made an assessment that in order to solve the problem of sea erosion, Rs. 45 crores should be spent and out of this sum of Rs. 45 crores, Rs. 40 crores should be spent for building walls, groynes. etc. on the Kerala coast alone.

Why I say this is because in the statement the problem is posed but at the end

[Shri C. K. Chandrappan]

of the statement, when it comes to the operative part, I am so disappointed with it. At the end of the statement, he says :

"The Government of India has constituted a Beach Erosion Board consisting of experts. Necessary advice in planning and execution of the works as required by the State Government is given by this Board."

They will give advice, examine the plans and will go through the plans also. But what we want is something different.

The statement again says that the Kerala Government has sent a report saying, 70 huts have been affected and that in some parts of the coast the sea erosion is serious.

I would like to invite the hon. Minister's attention to the recent newspaper reports that the sea wall of a length of 7 miles, Elamkunnappuzha has been broken and disrupted by sea erosion. When we are discussing this, you should know that the sea waves of the height of 20-30 ft. are dashing against the sea coast and the roads, the railway lines and the canals are under the threat of disruption. Under these conditions, what we require is something different.

The present plan as framed by the Central Government is like this that it is linked up with flood control measures. Flood is a problem affecting all over the country. But sea erosion is a unique problem affecting Kerala. In this statement also, the hon. Minister admits that, annually, we are losing 5-10 metres of land. I want to say one thing. When our boundaries are threatened by foreign forces, if China attacks or if Pakistan attacks, we send army and air force to protect and save the boundaries of our country and spend crores of rupees. To Ladakh, we are sending army. Every year, the coast of Kerala is being eaten away. You may get a report, after some years, that beautiful Kerala has been eaten away by the sea. We want only Rs. 40 crores to fight this aggression of the Arabian Sea.

What we want is only Rs. 40 crores as suggested by the hon. Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao and hundred per cent of that money should be spent by the Centre, making a

special national scheme to fight sea erosion. If such a scheme is there, then it should not be linked up, as it is now, with flood control scheme. I ask the hon. Minister whether the Government is thinking in terms of taking a policy decision of delinking the problem of sea erosion from that of flood control, as it is now.

Again, if you go to Kerala, you can see that almost the entire cost line is affected. Out of 560 kms., 320 kms. of the coast line needs protection.

Only 70 or 77 kilometres are protected. I have seen the plight in my constituency. There is a place called Azhikkal where we want to build a port and there an old woman, Fatima Bibi, came to me with tears in her eyes and her child in her hands. She said that in her life time she had been changing constantly her dwelling. Five times she had changed her place. I have seen the last place where she had built up a hut. That place also was being eroded and I am sure now that Fatima Bibi should be changing to the sixth place. I would like to ask the Government a pertinent question.

MR. SPEAKER : May I request the hon. Member to formulate a little bit of question also ?

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Whether the Government is allotting Rs. 4.5 million for fighting sea erosion considering the grave situation there ? I would like to know from the Government whether they are going to allot a little more than this Rs. 45 lakhs which they have gracefully allotted.

Secondly, I would like to know whether they are going to give relief to these people who are the victims of the recent sea erosion.

AN HON. MEMBER : See aggres-

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Yes, it can be called sea aggression also.

The Kerala Government has submitted a scheme to the Planning Commission for fighting sea erosion and they wanted Rs. 12 crores during the Fourth Plan period. But

the Working Group of the Planning Commission has made it Rs. 10 crores. I would like to know from the Government whether the Government is going to allot this Rs. 10 or 12 crores to fight sea erosion or not.

These are the questions I would like to pose before the Government.

DR. K. L. RAO : What the hon. Member has said is entirely correct. There is no doubt that the Kerala sea coast is subject to heavy erosion year after year. It is also estimated that for protecting the balance length of 240 kms. requires about Rs. 40 crores. It will indeed be very good if we could find these Rs. 40 crores in the next ten years, that is, this decade and if we are able to spend Rs. 4 crores every year for 10 years, that will be an ideal situation to save the Kerala coast as also the Indian coast. The only question is about finding the finance—whether it is to be borne by the Centre or by the State. On various occasions this question was raised. Even the Public Accounts Committee in its 47th Report have said that it should be taken up at the national level. But, later on, different opinions prevailed. So far as the Ministry of Irrigation and Power is concerned, they feel the problem requires special consideration. Both in the Fourth and the Fifth conferences the Ministers of Irrigation and Power had recommended that this problem should be given special treatment and financial assistance, but in recent times a different view prevailed.

With regard to the immediate problem, certain amount of money has been allotted to the State for protecting the sea coast. What the hon. Member has quoted is last year's amount. What the general policy of the Government of India is that the Government of Kerala must spend the monies that are allotted in that year and above that, if still some more money is required, then the Government of India gives it as a loan.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : The hon. Minister has said that it would be ideal to spend Rs. 4 crores annually for the next ten years. But, in view of the fact that even the existing sea walls have been washed away, that programme does not seem to be quite all right.

The whole thing has got to be looked at as one scheme. Therefore, I would ask a question.

In view of the fact that the experience of the past 25 years has shown that both groins and sea-walls, put up in small sectors where the tides make the most serious inroads into the beach, would not solve the question of sea erosion in over 300 miles of the coastal belt of Kerala which alone, out of thousands of miles of coastline in India, is threatened by the tidal waves of the Indian ocean,—may I know from the Government—

- (1) whether the Government is prepared to classify this sea-erosion along with the other natural calamities like flood and drought and declare this coastal belt as a famine area ;
- (2) whether Government intends to approach the World Bank or some other Agency to secure the necessary funds to protect the entire coastline of Kerala as one project, so that this pernicious tide is deflected away from the Kerala coast and the people in the thickly populated coastal belt of Kerala are allowed to sleep in peace without the nightmare of being swallowed up by the sea with their entire families and their huts and their coconut groves ; and
- (3) whether the Government would consider protecting the sea-walls with small groynes at regular intervals, so that the sea-walls are not washed away in stretches of several miles as it did in Cherai in Central Kerala two days ago ?

DR. K. L. RAO : I have said in my reply that we have got a very good sea-erosion expert body which goes into this problem. This is a colossal type of work.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : So many strips of land have been washed away.

DR. K. L. RAO : I got a message from Kerala Government last night at about 8 O'clock. That does not mention that. In the absence of any statement from the Kerala Government, I cannot say anything only based on newspaper reports. Any sea

[Dr. K. L. RAO]

erosion work is such that one cannot stand guarantee that that will be there for ever. It is not like other kinds of work. See is a ferocious natural force. From the work done on any coast in any country in the world one cannot vouch safe for the safety of the coastal belt from sea water. Therefore, if as a result some area is washed off, that is bound to be the case. I have said in the statement that the work that is done requires careful attention.

If the hon. Member has any particular information to give, I request him to pass on a note to me so that I may take up with the beach erosion expert body to scrutinise all these situations and ensure greater stability of those works.

The hon. Member raised a question about funds. The present practice is this. At the end of the flood season what is done is, we assess the value of the total amount of damage and if that exceeds what is provided in the State Plan then the Government of India gives money. What portion of it is loan etc. will be decided at that time. But the hon. Member has been saying that this is a colossal problem and that a small State like Kerala cannot meet this colossal problem and that some consideration must be shown. That is a point which is yet to be decided.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Will you tackle it as an integrated project ? The entire coastal area should be taken as one project, not pieciful...

DR. K. L. RAO : Even if I have all the funds, it will take another 10 years....

SHRI RAMCHANDRAN KADANNAPPALLI (Kasargod) : The cruel attack by the sea, the perennial calamity of sea erosion in Kerala, more violent in monsoons, had been discussed in this very House many times for the past many years.

You know, Sir, the people worst affected are naturally the poor fishermen of the coastal areas. Even otherwise their plight is miserable. Added to that, this sort of constant uprooting of their huts is leaving them on the verge of starvation. Therefore, I want to ask the following questions :—

- (1) Will the Government come out in a big way for scientific and long-

term plan to completely protect the coast-line of Kerala ? The areas in Kasargod, Maattool and Puthiyangadi are the worst-affected.

- (2) Will the Government rush immediate help as they do for refugees ? and
- (3) Will the Government wholly subsidise a strong-based Fishermen's Housing Programme, so that their living places may stand the onslaught of the sea ?

The State Government have prepared a plan for an expenditure of Rs. 12 crores, but they are not able to meet these huge expenses to face this problem. So, the problem should be considered as a national problem and the Government of India should give their whole consideration for this programme. I request that this anti-sea-erosion programme should be included in the Central Flood Control Board Schemes.

DR. K. L. RAO : There is nothing much that I can add to what I have submitted already. As I have said, the whole thing impinges on finances. In regard to finances, we have to consider again the matter in view of the various representations made and in view of the position. I can only say this that I shall submit this to the Planning Commission and have the problem reviewed again, but as for the present practice. I have stated the position already.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : The hon. Minister has told us what the State Government have stated. But I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the report of the Public Accounts Committee in 1965. I do not want to read the whole report, but I would only point out that the committee had stated that the problem of sea-erosion in Kerala should not be considered and tackled as an *ad hoc* problem but as a consolidated one. But unfortunately, the Government of India are tackling it only as an *ad hoc* problem. The Kerala Government as well as the Members of Parliament from Kerala are suggesting that it should be taken up as a flood control programme and should be included in the flood control programme. But we find that the hon. Minister has been avoiding the answer to

this question. I would like to know whether the Central Government are prepared to include the problem of checking the disastrous sea-erosion in the flood control programme.

Of course, the Kerala Government had recommended a plan of Rs. 12 crores for the Fourth Plan. But the Planning Commission recommended only Rs. 10 crores. And some officials sitting in the secretariat here, who have probably seen the sea so far in their life have considered this to be some trivial affairs and have sanctioned only Rs. 45 lakhs. This sum of Rs. 45 lakhs is not sufficient to tackle the problem even for a day there. I would like to know who those people are who are sitting here and cutting even the proposals of the Planning Commission and sanctioning only Rs. 45 lakhs? At least whatever the Planning Commission has sanctioned should be given to the Kerala Government. The Kerala Government had proposed a total expenditure of Rs. 40 crores to save the coastal belt. In fact, I would suggest that not only the coastal belt of Kerala but the entire coastal belt should be safeguarded from the aggression by the sea every year.

DR. K. L. RAO : It again impinges on finances. The point is that in the Fourth Plan, the financial aid to the various States is given according to a particular formula. This money is given in the form of loans and grants and it is for the States to allot any money that they have given to the various sectors, and nobody comes and interferes with that. If the Kerala Government wants to enlarge Rs. 10 crores, the Planning Commission would have no objection. They have allotted Rs. 5 crores having regard to the various other sectors. What the hon. Member evidently has in view is that Kerala requires some additional assistance in view of the very big peculiar and unique nature of the problem, and that is a thing which has got to be again discussed with the Planning Commission.

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam)
In view of the fact...

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) :
One doctor is putting a question to another doctor.

AN HON. MEMBER With a third doctor in the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : I am very sorry that in spite of the fact that I am a doctor, they do not refer to me as doctor.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash) : Hereafter we shall do so.

AN HON. MEMBER : We shall call you as Dr. Speaker,

DR. HENRY AUSTIN : In view of the breaches in the sea from Monambam to Cherai, a distance of three miles, threatening the Cochin harbour and the coastal belt of Cochin city, will the Government be pleased to take immediate steps to fill the breaches and to take other comprehensive long term measures to save Kerala from oceanic aggression? Mythology says that Kerala was formed from the sea by a miracle brought by Parasurama. Now, it seems to us that the spell of that miracle is losing its weight, and the sea is again causing this crisis. But we are not deterred by that because in this age of science and technology, I am sure the people who are really concerned would not take this problem lightly. I would submit that my own political and public career started on this particular issue. Along with Shri Sreekantan Nair, in the mid-30s, we tried to focuss attention of the then Maharaja's Government in Kerala to this vital problem of the State being eaten furlong by furlong every monsoon season. With Shri Sreekantan Nair I went round a number of places then under sea erosion to enlist the co-operation of the members of the Congress which was banned at that time by the State Government. Those areas are now under the sea and trawlers are moving about trapping fish. Of course, this is a matter for satisfaction to my hon. friend, the Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade, Shri George, because of the foreign exchange it earns for us. But thousands and thousands of people have been uprooted on account of this.

Another factor is that areas where we have monozite, rare earths, ilmanite, zircon and other things which are vital for the development of atomic energy are being lost to us.

[Dr. Henry Austin]

As regards my constituency of Ernakulam I have here a copy of the leading newspaper of Kerala with a circulation of over 5 lakhs which has displayed on its front page on the 11th of this month a picture of a 3-mile breach caused by the sea between Munambam and Cherai, as a result of which 3,000 people have been uprooted. They are homeless now. According to this paper, the *Mathrubhoomi*, if this erosion continues for another two weeks, the sea will be washing the coastal area inside, that is the backwaters of Ernakulam City. The Cochin Harbour is in danger and the new project which is the hope of Kerala, the Ship-building Yard itself will be at stake. 16 miles south and 16 miles north of this breach, three to four thousand fisherman have been uprooted. They have no homes. Therefore, I would request the hon. Minister to despatch a high power commission immediately for an on-the-spot study and for taking the necessary steps. As a temporary measure, I would suggest that all those who have been deprived of their houses due to this erosion should be provided housing sites or temporary shelter and later a massive programme of house-building should be undertaken.

As regards the other aspects, my other esteemed friends have dealt with them. Again I would say that 25 years ago when we started this agitation, some high-ranking advisers of the Maharaja were saying ; What can be done ? It is a natural phenomenon'. My esteemed friend, Minister. Dr. K. L. Rao who is very much seized of the situation and is doing his very best, even he, says that this is a natural phenomenon. I would say no, people in other parts of the world do not consider problems like this as such irremediable national calamities. Take the case of Holland, most of which lies below the sea level. But they have erected sea walls to stem the onslaught of the sea. Here in Kerala land is scarce and is very precious. If it is allowed to be eaten away like this, I would say it is callous negligence. I would therefore highlight this aspect of the situation so that effective steps may be taken to save not only the poor people of Kerala and their living space but also the State and the country which gains immensely from the rare minerals available in those areas, to which I have already referred. There is also the fishing industry which is affected. The backward regions are affected. So this is a

national problem and as such I would suggest that a mission be sent immediately to survey the situation and steps may be taken to persuade the Planning Commission and other appropriate agencies to take the necessary steps to stem the erosion immediately.

DR. K. L. RAO : I have not heard of the particular breach, to which the hon. member has referred. But I will ask the Kerala Government to deal with this breach and also send an expert to survey the place and suggest what immediate steps should be taken. I would like to assure the hon. member that we will take the necessary steps. The discussion has served a very good purpose in highlighting the problem which is necessary specially from the point of view of obtaining the finance required for the work. I am particularly thankful to the hon. Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission who is here and is doing his best in this matter.

12.30 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Notifications under All-India Services Act

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—
 - (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 47 in Gazette of India dated the 9th January, 1971.
 - (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 316 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971.

- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 317 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment) by Competitive Examination, Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 318 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971.
- (v) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 319 in Gazette of India dated the 6th March, 1971.
- (vi) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 749 in Gazette of India dated the 22nd May, 1971.
- (vii) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) First Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 797 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971.
- (viii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 798 in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—421/71]

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the Notifications mentioned at (i) to (v) of item (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—422/71]

Textile Committee (Amendment) Rules

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Textiles Committee (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 372 in Gazette of

India dated the 20th March, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 22 of the Textiles Committee Act, 1963. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—423/71].

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I had given notice earlier. May I draw your kind attention to this very big advertisement insertion given in the *Indian Express* by the Hosiery Exporters Corporation, Civil Lines, Ludhiana, which says :

“When no combing facilities for exporters of woollen hosiery

Why special import licences of wool to Monopoly Commission Combers and wool priority licences to some units ?

Is it not wastage of country's hard earned foreign exchange ?”

Will the hon. Minister kindly tell us something about it, because it is alleged that Rs. 40 lakhs have been collected from these people at the time of elections, and that is why these special licences. May I lay this paper on the Table ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it. This will not go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : ***

Presidents Proclamation and order in* relation to the State of Punjab and Governor's Report

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (i) A copy of the Proclamation (Hindi and English versions) dated the 15th June, 1971 issued by the President under clause (1) of article 356 of the Constitution in relation to the State of Punjab published in Notification No. G.S.R. 944 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1971, under article 356(3) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—424/71].

(Shri K. C. Pant)

- (ii) A copy of the Order (Hindi and English versions) dated the 15th June, 1971, made by the President in pursuance of sub-clause (i) of clause (c) of the above Proclamation, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 945 in Gazette of India dated the 15th June, 1971. [Placed in Library. See No, LT—425/71].

(Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971 which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 15th June, 1971,"

MYSORE STATE LEGISLATURE
(DELEGATION OF POWERS)
BILL

As Passed by Rajya Sabha

- (iii) A copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Governor of Punjab dated the 13th June, 1971 to the President. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—426/71].

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : May I ask why it is not in the Order paper ?

MR. SPEAKER : I allowed it this morning. It came after printing.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Second Report

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to present the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Manipur Appropriation (No. 2) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 11th June, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (ii) "In accordance with the Provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Mysore State Legislature

MOTION RE. CONSTITUTION OF
COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE
OF SCHEDULED CASTES
AND SCHEDULED TRIBES

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA-
SWAMY) : I beg to move :

- "(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses to be called the 'Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes' be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote; and the voting at each election shall be by secret ballot;

- (b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Committee and that if a member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member thereof from the date of such appointment ;
- (2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :—
- (i) to consider the reports submitted to the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338 (2) of the Constitution and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the Administrations of the Union Territories ;
 - (ii) to report to both the House on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee ;
 - (iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335.
 - (iv) to report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories ; and
 - (v) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.
- (3) That the members of the Committee shall hold office for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Committee ;
- (4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten ;
- (5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and
- (6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to this House the names of members elected from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) ; While I welcome the formation of this Committee, I want to bring to your notice a serious omission in the functions of the Committee.

This Committee was formed in 1968 and it was renewed on 9th December, 1970. That Committee was formed on the basis of the motion moved in this House. Para 2(5) of that motion reads like this

MR. SPEAKER What has been omitted :

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The following item had been omitted :

"To consider generally and report to both the Houses on all matters concerning the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which fall within the purview of the Union Government including the Administration of the Union Territories."

This has been omitted.

My contention is that this is the purpose for which this committee was formed and last year it was clearly stated and I do not know why this function has been omitted now. There is one clause here which says : to examine such matters as may seem fit to the Committee ; and it can come under that. But I do not think it is proper. It is a specific function given to the Committee by the Last Lok Sabha. Is the Government no more interested in the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes and that is why it is omitted ?

[Shri Sezhiyan]

My second point is this. The first function of the Committee is to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. For more than one year the post of the Commissioner has not been filled. From whom are they going to get a report for the Committee to function ?

Thirdly, what action has been taken by the Government on the reports submitted by the Committee. Why has the Government not given due respect to the reports of the Committee ? So far 19 reports had been submitted. Members of that Committee will bear me out when I say that no report has been considered by full by the Government and no recommendation worthwhile has been implemented by the Government ? Is this the respect they want to show to a Parliamentary Committee ?

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : The hon. Member touched upon one point. I was on that Committee. I must say that he has not gone through all the points that have been mentioned here and in the earlier motion also. It is true that one part has been deleted but that part was redundant. By the deletion of this part, it does not mean that the functions or powers of the committee are eroded in any way.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : The main function of the Committee is to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Tribes under article 338(2). As has already been pointed out no Commissioner has been appointed and two years have passed.

I would like to know from the Minister concerned, when the Commissioner will be appointed.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : Sir, please allow me to move a formal amendment to this motion. I beg to move—

MR. SPEAKER : Just listen to him. (Interruption). I have not received this amendment in time.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : I request you to condone the delay.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I just want to say a word ; just one minute.

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. Kindly sit down. Let the Minister reply.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : Sir, the item mentioned against the old resolution, item 2(v) is covered by the other terms of reference contained in the same resolution. The Committee is going to consider the report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; it goes into all the aspects of the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. That is what exactly is mentioned in item (v). That has already been covered. (Interruption). We feel that this is redundant and this should be omitted. This is also covered by present item (v) : "to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee...". So, the Committee can go into any question they like. We do not want to have something which is redundant ; we do not want to repeat it. That is what I wanted to inform the House.

MR. SPEAKER : He raised two or three points. So far as laying before the House is concerned, that is not there. So far as the Commissioner's appointment is concerned, it is pending since long. These are the two points to which you may reply.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : It is true that the Commissioner has not been appointed. We are taking steps to appoint one very soon. Regarding the recommendations and the report of the Committee, the various departments have already gone into them and we are accepting many of the recommendations. We are getting and sending reports on all the recommendations.

MR. SPEAKER : I think there is a little misunderstanding about this.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Minister's reply is not satisfactory. Even in item (vi) of last year's resolution, it was stated : "to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee..." etc. That was there even previously.

SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY : That is why I said this one was redundant.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : What was not redundant last year has become redundant now. Why is it so ? (Interruption)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. I was looking at the last year's Chairman. He is very quietly listening to it.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : The Basumatari is here. Please ask his opinion.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI (Kokrajhar)
rose—

MR. SPEAKER : I do not force him to say anything. Please keep sitting. He is quite unaware.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“(1) (a) That a Committee of both the Houses to be called the ‘Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes’ be constituted, consisting of thirty members, twenty from Lok Sabha and ten from Rajya Sabha to be elected in accordance with the system of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote : and the voting at such election shall be by secret ballot ;

(b) That a Minister shall not be eligible for election as a member of the Committee and that if a member after his election to the Committee is appointed a Minister, he shall cease to be a member thereof from the date of such appointment ;

(2) That the functions of the Committee shall be :—

(i) to consider the reports submitted by the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under article 338 (2) of the Constitution and to report to both the Houses as to the measures that should be taken by the Union Government in respect of matters within the purview of the Union Government including the

Administrations of the Union Territories ;

(ii) to report to both the Houses on the action taken by the Union Government and the Administrations of the Union Territories on the measures proposed by the Committee ;

(iii) to examine the measures taken by the Union Government to secure due representation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in services and posts under its control (including appointments in the public sector undertakings, statutory and semi-Government Bodies and in the Union Territories) having regard to the provisions of article 335 ;

(iv) to report to both the Houses on the working of the welfare programmes for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Union Territories ; and

(v) to examine such other matters as may seem fit to the Committee or are specifically referred to it by the House or the Speaker.

(3) That the members of the Committee shall hold Office for a period of two years from the date of the first meeting of the Committee ;

(4) That in order to constitute a sitting of the Committee the quorum shall be ten ;

(5) That in all other respects the Rules of Procedure of the House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make ; and

(6) That this House do recommend to the Rajya Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do join in the Committee and communicate to

[Mr. Speaker]

this House the names of members elected from amongst the members of the Rajya Sabha to the Committee as mentioned above."

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Bade wanted to raise some point. Of course, I had no objection, but this was raised in the House twice, thrice—about cholera—by two Calling Attention Motions and other motions. You can have a minute or two but not more than that.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : I just want to know what steps have been taken in this matter by the Government. Under rule 377—

MR. SPEAKER : This poor rule 377 is so much misused and molested. Anyhow—

SHRI R. V. BADE : Rule 377 is the only rule under which we can take up such important questions and bring them to the House.

MR. SPEAKER : So long as I am the Speaker.

SHRI R. V. BADE : There is a report in the Press that there is outbreak of cholera in the Mana refugees camp. What steps have the Government taken in this matter?

MR. SPEAKER : That would be directed to the minister.

SHRI R. V. BADE : What about the reply to my question?

MR. SPEAKER : Don't worry about the reply. It is my duty to do it now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I have already written to you that I have received a letter from the father of Deepak Banerjee, who is behind the bars in Pakistan. The Minister should make a statement about the journalists in prison in Pakistan. Their parents are extremely worried about it.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot raise it abruptly like this. I am not allowing it.

12.47 hrs.

SALARIES AND ALLOWANCES OF OFFICERS OF PARLIAMENT (AMENDMENT) BILL *Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament (Amendment) Bill. There was no member on his legs. (*Interruptions*)

I wish it could be passed, because very few are in the know of the fact that between the Speaker and the M. Ps, the difference is only about Rs. 300 to 400. If you agree we do not mind parting with this sum of Rs. 300 or 400, provided we get the facilities you get for your presence here every day. Of course, I am not in the Bill, but I was not very happy when this was discussed. The Deputy Speaker was equated with the Minister of State and he will now get just what the Minister of State gets. After deduction of taxes, etc., only so much is left that the difference between the MP and the Deputy Speaker is only about Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. If you agree, that can be changed. If we do away with that Rs 300 or 400 and if you give us the concession of Rs 50 a day, we accept it.

There was no member on his legs yesterday.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : May I reply now?

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : May I submit that we agree to pass the Bill as it is, provided, the minister does not reply?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I do not mind it. But some observations were made which should not go unanswered.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are all convinced of the need for the Bill; no necessity for a reply.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I do not think that they do not like my voice. Even so I will sit down. I have no objection to their after that I do not speak. I will not speak at all, if the members so desire. I will leave it to them. But I think I should be allowed to say a few things.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No, Sir.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Since certain points were raised, they should be replied to.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am grateful to the hon. Member who have participated in this debate. I have very carefully listened to their speeches. So far as this Bill is concerned, it only seeks to remove an anomaly. As far back as 1962 the status of the Deputy-Speaker in this House and the Deputy Chairman in the other House was raised and recognised to be that of a Minister of State but the salary remained the same, which was anomalous. This measure is purely consequential ; nothing more.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) : Then it should be given retrospective effect from 1962.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : This Bill does not seek to do that. Questions were raised ranging from cost of living to increase in prices and unemployment.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : What about chamber messengers who get only Rs. 75 per mensem ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We are as much concerned about those issues as anyone on that side.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : If from 1962 the status of Minister of State was given, why were they sleeping over it all these eight years ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : That is the normal speed of the Government.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : For one reason or other including the dissolution of the fourth Lok Sabha, this Bill was delayed.

So far as the question of staff of Parliament is concerned, they are under the control of the Speaker. Their terms and conditions of service are governed by what is applicable to Central Government employees. They are entirely under the administrative control of the Speaker. We shall certainly do whatever we can for them. But I would beg of hon. Members not to

raise these issues time and again because this looks like exploiting them for political ends:

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, it is for you now to stop him.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I must say that Shri Krishna Halder was less than fair to me when he said :

"The hon. Minister, Shri Raj Bahadur, is acting like Raja Bahadurs of Middle Ages when Raja Bahadurs obliged their Ranis or queens by handsome gifts."

This is not a gift to the Deputy-Speaker...

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (Ausgram) : I am a political worker for more than thirty years and I have made greater sacrifice than Shri Raj Bahadur. In this connection, I want to mention that I was a Cabinet Minister in the second United Front Government of West Bengal and we set an example instead of drawing full salary, I received only Rs. 500 per month as salary which was much less than the salary of a Cabinet minister.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I think Shri Krishna Halder knows that I have been doing public service all these years and I have done more than what Shri Halder has ever done in his life.

I say that it was most objectionable to say that it was a gift to the Deputy-Speaker. I would not have referred to these observations but for the fact that he said that it was a gift to the Deputy-Speaker, which it is not. It is a recognition of the Status objectively.

So far as Shri Dhote is concerned, I am really amused to see that all of a sudden having stood for vested interest, he has acquired the love for *garibi hatao* and all those things.

Shri Banerjee said about the Pay Commission and the cost of living index. I have only to say that both these matters are not relevant to this particular issue.

I would beg of this House to pass this Bill without any amendment.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as my Secretariat is concerned, we do what they do there. Whatever they will do for their staff, I will do for our staff. Of course, we have to get the money from the Consolidated Fund,

Now, there is one amendment, No. 4 for circulation of the Bill for the purpose of eliciting public opinion by the 15th November, 1971. I am putting it to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 4 was put and negtived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now I am putting the other amendment, No. 5, for reference of the Bill to a Select Committee, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 5 was put and negtived.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Salaries and Allowances of Officers of Parliament Act, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2. (*Substitution of new section for section 3.*)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari) :
Sir, I move :
Page 1,—

for lines 8 and 9, substitue

"3, There shall be paid to the Chairman, the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker a salary of two thousand two hundred and fifty rupees per mensem and to the Deputy Chairman a salary of two thousand rupees per mensem." (2)

MR. SPEAKER : I am now putting the amendment to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 2 was put and negtived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :
"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3, (*Amendment of section 5.*)

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Sir, I move :

Page 1, lines 10 and 11,—

omit "the Deputy Chairman and" (3)

अभी इसके जवाब में राज बहादुर जी ने कहा है कि यह 1962 का है और जब 1971 हो गया है, 9-10 साल गुजर गये, 9-10 साल में यह कांसीक्वेन्शल हो गया है। अगर 10 साल हमारी सरकार में कोई बाढ़ कान्सीक्वेन्शल हो, तो असली बात जानें में कितना समय लगेगा ? सबाल यह है, जैसा मैंने कल भी कहा था कि इसमें स्टेटस की बात नहीं है। लोक सभा के जो स्पीकर हैं वे 523 मेम्बरों का काम करते हैं, वे सुबह 1 बजे आते हैं और शाम को 6 बजे जाते हैं और जो यहां के डिप्टी स्पीकर हैं वे भी 11 बजे आते हैं और 6 बजे जाते हैं। वहां राज्य सभा में 238 मेम्बर हैं। कल मैंने इस बात को बतलाया था कि कितने दिन वह हाउस बैठता है और कितने दिन यह हाउस बैठता है।

...(अवधान)...तो दोनों हाउसेज में आप पैरिटी कैसे स्थापित कर सकते हैं। इंग्लैंड में जो हाउस आफ लार्ड्स है और जो यहां पर अपर हाउस है उन दोनों का मुकाबला नहीं हो सकता है। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि हमारी सरकार इसके ऊपर ध्यान दे।

13. hrs.

दूसरी बात सरकार को यह भी बेसनी चाहिये कि यह पैसा कहाँ से आता है ? वह सारा पैसा जनता के पास से आता है। जनता कितनी मशक्कत से यह पैसा पैदा करती है। हमारे मन्त्री जी राजस्थान के हैं, वे जानते हैं कि राजस्थान में कितनी मेहनत करके खेती से पैसा पैदा होता है इसलिये सरकार को यह भी देखना चाहिये कि किस तरह से उस पैसे की खर्च किया जाये। गांधी जी किस तरह से कांग्रेस के एक-एक टुकड़े की बचाकर उसकी इस्तेमाल करते हैं। तो हम गांधी जी की बुनियाद पर ही पैदा हुए हैं और उसी बुनियाद पर

हमको चलना चाहिये। मैं चाहूंगा कि मन्त्री जी इस पर पुनर्विचार करें और सभी को एक समान न करवायें बल्कि जैसा किसको काम हो, जैसी जितनी ज़रूरत होती हो उसी समान दर उसको दें। स्पीकर और डेप्युटी स्पीकर और डिप्टी चेयरमैन की तनखाह बराबर है, स्टैंड्स में कोई फर्क नहीं है और आपने कहा कि दो मार-सौ रुपये का फर्क है तो क्यों न उसको बराबर कर दें लेकिन मिनिस्टर या सचिवर होने से या सेक्टर होने से या निस्तर और मजदूर होने से बाल बच्चों के खाने पीने पर तो कोई फर्क नहीं होता है, सभी के बाल बच्चे एक जैसे ही होते हैं और जब आप समाजवाद लाने की बात करते हैं तो फिर उसी तरह से कीजिये। मैं तो कहना चाहता हूँ कि वह दिन दूर नहीं जब इस देश में क्रान्ति होकर रहेगी।

श्री राज बहादुर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, विधान में राज्य सभा का क्या स्थान है और विधान में कोई परिवर्तन करने के लिए हम इस समय क्या नहीं कर रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ इसी बात को सोच समझ कर माननीय विधिति मिश्र अपना संशोधन वापिस ले लेंगे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आप संशोधन वापिस ले रहे हैं ?

श्री विधिति मिश्र : जी हाँ, मैं वापिस लेता हूँ।

Amendment No. 3 was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3 was added to the Bill.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, I beg to move :

"That the Bill be passed"

MR. SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill be passed"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, we have heard a lot about the slogan 'Garibi Hatao'. People in the country should know how much a Minister in this country costs the public exchequer... (Interruptions). You are trying upgrade the Deputy-Speaker. Why not you downgrade the Ministers and bring their salaries below the salary of the Deputy Speaker ? You reduce their salaries so that they get less than even the Chiefs of this House... (Interruptions). I have got here a reply given in the Rajya Sabha. Sir, a Minister in this country, according to that reply, costs the public exchequer between Rs. 30,000 and Rs 50,000. A Minister spends as much as Rs. 30,000 on telephone calls alone. If the Deputy Speaker wants Rs. 30,000 for telephone calls alone...

MR. SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir the office expenditure of the Prime Minister is as much as Rs. 1,14,000. This was some years back. It should have doubled or trebled now.

I am saying that the country cannot afford to increase the salary of Ministers. I am strongly advocating that the salary of Ministers be reduced so that the salary of the Deputy Speaker and the Speaker remains higher than that of the Ministers. Suppose tomorrow they want to increase the salary of the State Ministers. Again you come with a Bill for that. You increase the salary of the Minister and the next day you will have to increase the salary of the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker. This cannot go on. I am talking about the under-dogs serving here. Every day they come here at 9.0' clock in the morning and work

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

till 7.0' clock in the evening drawing a basic wage of Rs. 75. You are spending much more than the country can afford and they know nothing at all. The Ministers' contribution is so little that they do not deserve any increase.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BASU : No reply from the Minister ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I am prepared to reply.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already put the motion. The question is :

"That the Bill be passed"

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now we adjourn for lunch and reassemble at 2.15 p. m.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch
till fifteen minutes past Fourteen
of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha reassembled after
Lunch at eighteen minutes past
Fourteen of the Clock.*

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker in the Chair]

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : I have given a notice. The employees of the Birla office are thrown out of employment for 15 months. They are being treated very badly. They have brought in the CRP. I have received two telegrams. I request through you, Sir, to appeal to the Labour Minister that he may look into the matter and if possible, he may make a statement before the House. Thank you.

14.19 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. MAIN-
TENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY
ORDINANCE AND MAIN-
TENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 7 hours have been allotted for the Statutory Resolution regarding disapproval of the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, 1971 ; and the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill, 1971. If the House agrees, 5 hours may be given for combined discussion on the Statutory Resolution and the General Discussion of the Bill. 2 hours may be given for clauses and Third Reading of the Bill.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Clause by clause consideration may take more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : 7 hours have been allotted for the entire business. Now, I am suggesting that 5 hours may be given for combined discussion.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have to express the concern of our party. I have to present my party's view...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Within the time allotted by the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All right ; we will do our best.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : On a point of order. At the introduction I said that this Bill ..(Interruption)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are referring to the Bill. We are now on the Resolution...

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We have taken both together.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are rising on a point of order and your objection is to the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Consideration of the Bill and Ordinance, both,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a motion disapproving the Ordinance. We are at that stage now. Let him proceed with his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This contradicts the Fundamental Right guaranteed under Article 226 of the Constitution.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष, महोदय, मैं संकल्प पेश करना हूँ कि :

“यह सभा 7 मई, 1971 को राष्ट्रपति द्वारा प्रस्थापित आन्तरिक सुरक्षा बनाये रखना अध्यादेश, 1971 (1971 का अध्यादेश संख्या 5) का निरनुमोदन करती है।”

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब संसद् सत्र में नहीं था तब राष्ट्रपति द्वारा.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a Bill where the Home Minister should have been personally present, because this Bill is a great encroachment on fundamental rights.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri K. C. Pant is the Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, and this Bill stands in his name. Therefore, he is completely competent to deal with it.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय (मुरैना) : प्रधान मन्त्री को बुलवाइये क्योंकि यह मन्त्रालय उनके पास है। मन्त्रिमंडल का कोई भी सदस्य यहाँ पर उपस्थित नहीं है।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This is a Bill which is being brought forward to encroach upon basic human rights..

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The hon. Member can speak when his turn comes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We want to be heard by the senior Members of the Cabinet too.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, जब संसद् सत्र में न हो तो राष्ट्रपति महोदय अध्यादेश जारी कर सकते हैं। यह अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार संविधान के अनुच्छेद 123 (1) के अन्तर्गत दिया गया है। लेकिन अध्यादेश जारी करने का अधिकार कोई अमर्यादित अधिकार नहीं है। हमारा संविधान किसी को असीम अधिकार नहीं देता। फिर चाहे वह राष्ट्रपति हों या सरकार अथवा यह संसद्। लोकतन्त्र का आधार मर्यादित आचरण है। अध्यादेश जारी करने का राष्ट्रपति का अधिकार भी संविधान के निर्माताओं ने सीमित किया है। जहाँ अधिकार दिया है वहाँ संविधान यह लिखा है कि :

“If at any time the President is satisfied that circumstances exist which render it necessary for him to take immediate action ..”.

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह अध्यादेश बढ़ते हुये मूल्यों को रोकने के लिये जारी नहीं किया गया। यह अध्यादेश केन्द्रीय कर्मचारियों की अधिक अन्तरिम सहायता की मांग की पूर्ति के लिये जारी नहीं किया गया। यह अध्यादेश बेकारों को रोजगार देने के सम्बन्ध में कोई नया प्रबन्ध करने की दृष्टि से भी जारी नहीं किया गया। यह अध्यादेश जारी किया गया पुराने और घृणा के अधिकारी नजरबन्दी कानून को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिये।

प्रश्न यह है कि 7 मई को ऐसी कौन सी परिस्थितियाँ थी जिन्होंने सरकार को राष्ट्रपति के माध्यम से अध्यादेश जारी कराने के लिए प्रेरित किया। उससे पहले संसद् की बैठक हो चुकी थी। देश में लोक-सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव समाप्त हुए थे। सत्तारूढ़ दल को भारी भरकम बहुमत मिला था। चुनाव में सत्तारूढ़ दल ने नजरबन्दी कानून को पुनर्जीवित करने का सवाल नहीं उठाया। सत्तारूढ़ दल ने चुनाव में यह बात नहीं कही कि उसे किसी भी नाम-

[श्री मदन बिहारी बाजपेयी]

रिक को बिना कारण बताये गिरफ्तार करने और बिना मुकदमा चलाये जेल में रखने का अधिकार प्राप्त होना चाहिये।

इस विधेयक के उद्देश्य और कारणों के संक्षेप में कहा गया है, मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ :

“देश की वर्तमान स्थिति और सीमा पार घटनाओं को देखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के हित में, अतिआवश्यक और प्रभावी कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता है।”

देश की वर्तमान स्थिति के ऊपर बाद में आऊँगा, जहाँ तक सीमा पार की घटनाओं का सम्बन्ध है, बंगला देश की घटनाएँ 25 मार्च को प्रारम्भ हो गई थी। पाक सेना ने बंगला देश की स्वाधीनता-प्रिय जनता को कुचलने के लिये कदम उठा लिया था। कुछ मात्रा में विस्थापित भी पाकिस्तानी सेना के मरण से बचने के लिए भारत में शरण लेने के लिए आने लगे थे। 7 मई को ऐसी कौन सी परिस्थिति थी जिसके लिये अध्यादेश जारी करना जरूरी था। 24 मई से संसद की बैठक होने वाली थी। सरकार संसद की बैठक के लिये रुक सकती थी, लेकिन सरकार ने रुकना उचित नहीं समझा। यहाँ तक कि इस मामले में विरोधी दलों के प्रतिनिधियों से भी विचार-विनिमय करने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझी गई। जब कभी सरकार संकट में होती है तो विरोधी दलों के नेताओं को विचार-विनिमय के लिए निमन्त्रित किया जाता है उस कठिनाई में से निकलने के लिए। लेकिन इस प्रश्न पर विरोधी दलों को विश्वास में नहीं लिया गया।

जैसा उद्देश्यों और कारणों के कथन में कहा गया है कि सीमा-पार की घटनाओं को देखते हुए राष्ट्रीय संकट के हित में यह आवश्यक था कि नजरबन्दी कानून को पुनरुज्जीवित किया जाये, मेरा निवेदन है कि यदि स्थिति संकटपूर्ण थी, यदि सीमा पार की घटनाएँ किसी असाधारण अधिकार की मांग कर रही

थीं, यदि भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए संघर्ष सतारा था, यदि विदेशी एजेंटों की कतिपय भयावह रूप धारण कर रही थीं और यदि वर्तमान कानून परिस्थिति का सामना करने में सक्षम और समर्थ नहीं था, तो सरकार यह अध्यादेश जारी करने से पहले विरोधी दलों से विचार-विनिमय कर सकती थी यदि वेस में धस्तुतः राष्ट्रीय संकट है तो उस संकट की अनुकूलि केवल सत्तारूढ़ दल को होगी और देशभक्ति में विश्वास करने वाले अन्य दलों में नहीं होगी, यह समझने का कोई कारण नहीं। लेकिन यह विचित्र संकट है जिसमें विरोधी दलों से विचार-विनिमय करने का भी सौजन्य नहीं दिखाया जाता। विरोधी दलों को तो छोड़ दीजिए, इस प्रश्न पर सरकार ने सत्तारूढ़ दल के प्रमुख सदस्यों को भी विश्वास में लेने का यत्न नहीं किया।

एक माननीय सदस्य : बिल्कुल गलत।

श्री मदन बिहारी बाजपेयी : यह सदस्य हैं जो बोल रहे हैं। इन्हें अभी जुमा-जुमा आठ दिन नहीं हुए इस सदन में पैर रखे हुए। यदि सभी विरोधी दलों ने विचार-विनिमय करने का समय नहीं था तो सरकार कम से कम उन दलों से तो विचार विनिमय कर ही सकती थी जो चुनाव में सत्तारूढ़ दल के साथ मिल कर लड़े थे जो हमनिवाला और हम-प्यार था, विमर्श बात काली ऐसी थी, जो बड़े वक्त में काम आये थे। मेरा इरादा अपने संपीठ पर, डी०एम०के० तथा मुस्लिम लीग के मित्रों की तरफ है। शायद अन्य विरोधी दलों को सरकार अप्रसूय समझती है, लेकिन जिनसे इतना गठबन्धन था उन्हें तो विश्वास में लिया ही जा सकता था।

मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि विरोधी दलों को विश्वास में लेना तो अत्यंत सही, सरल दल के अपने वरिष्ठ सदस्यों से भी सरकार ने चर्चा नहीं की। मैं जानता हूँ कि उस वक्त में ऐसे सम्मानित सदस्य बैठे हैं जिन्हें अभी भी

राज्य में नजरबन्दी कानून का सामना करना पड़ा था, जिन्होंने विरोध किया था बिना कारण बताये किसी को गिरफ्तार करने का, बिना मुकदमा चलाये किसी को जेल में रखने का। उस और ऐसे सदस्य भी बैठे हैं, जो पराधीनता के काल में काले कानून के विरोध में अपना सर्वस्व स्वर उठाते थे, उस और भी ऐसे सदस्य हैं जिनकी व्यक्ति-स्वातन्त्र्य में अछूट निष्ठा है, जो लोकतान्त्रिक जीवन मूल्यों की रक्षा करना चाहते हैं। मुझे विश्वास है कि इस विधेयक पर विचार करते समय भी उनकी निष्ठा प्रकट होगी और वह अपने हृदय की बात खुले सन्दो में कहेंगे।

अब जब मैं इस अध्यादेश का विरोध करने के लिए खड़ा हुआ हूँ तो मेरे सामने इतिहास के अनेक पृष्ठ खुल जाते हैं। अतीव सजीव होकर मेरे सम्मुख आ जाता है। उन दिनों देश पराधीन था, हथ बेड़ियों में जकड़े थे, अंग्रेजी साम्राज्यवाद वजुजल के आधार पर हमारी स्वतन्त्रता का हमस कर रहा था। विदेशी सत्ता ने रेगुलेशन 3 आफ 1818, रोलेट ऐक्ट, डिफिन्स आफ इण्डिया रूल, बंगाल क्रिमिनल ला अमेंडमेंट ऐक्ट, 1930 आदि कानूनों के जरिये व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता का दमन किया था, मूलभूत अधिकारों की हत्या की थी। किसी भी व्यक्ति को अदालत के सामने आकर अपने को निर्दोश साबित करने के अधिकार से संचित कर दिया था। हमें पंहु बन्ना दिया था। उन कानूनों को स्वतन्त्रता के लिये संघर्ष करने वाले हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने काले कानूनों की संज्ञा दी थी।

वह जो केनटनेनस आफ इन्फर्नल सिम्बोरिटी ऐक्ट है वह उन्हीं कानूनों की संज्ञा है, यह उन्हीं कानूनों की परम्परा का प्रतिनिधित्व कर रहा है। हमारे राष्ट्रीय नेताओं ने कहा था कि हमें उन कानूनों को स्वीकार नहीं करेंगे जिनमें न बर्बाद की गुंजाइश है, न दलील की और न खोज की। अगर आप इस कानून की उठाकर देखें जो अध्यादेश

के बाद सदन के और देश के सामने आयेगा तो उसमें भी वही आपत्तिजनक व्यक्ति-स्वातन्त्र्य की विरोधी बातें शामिल हैं जिनकी आजादी की लड़ाई में हमने डट कर विरोध किया था।

कभी-कभी तो मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि जो रेगुलेशन 3 आफ 1818 था उसकी धारयाँ वर्तमान अध्यादेश से नरम थीं। उस रेगुलेशन के अन्तर्गत किसी भी व्यक्ति को नजरबन्द किया जा सकता था, गवर्नर जनरल-इन-कौंसिल के आदेश पर। अंग्रेज गवर्नर नहीं है, मैग्निमण्डल है। लेकिन नजरबन्द करने का अधिकार केवल गृह मन्त्री तक ही सीमित नहीं रहेगा, नजरबन्द करने का अधिकार राज्यों के मंत्रियों तक सीमित नहीं रहेगा, हर जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को अधिकार दिया जा रहा है कि वह भारत के नागरिक को जब चाहे, जहाँ चाहे और जिस परिस्थिति में चाहे गिरफ्तार कर सकता है, बिना कारण बताये जेल में ठूस सकता है। हिन्दुस्तान में 300 से अधिक जिले हैं, 300 से अधिक जिला मजिस्ट्रेट हैं। इस अध्यादेश में कहा गया है कि केवल जिल मजिस्ट्रेट को अधिकार देना काफी नहीं है। अतिरिक्त जिला मजिस्ट्रेट को भी यह अधिकार होगा कि वह इस अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत कार्य कर सके। इसके साथ ही बम्बई, मद्रास, कलकत्ता, हैदराबाद के पुलिस कमिश्नर को भी शामिल कर दिया गया। इस दृष्टि से यह अध्यादेश अंग्रेजी राज्य के रेगुलेशन 3 आफ 1818 से भी अधिक कठोर हो जाता है।

जब अंग्रेज नजरबन्दी कानून लाये तो इस देश में प्रबल प्रतिरोध हुआ था। हमने उसे काले कानूनों की, कानून रहित कानून की संज्ञा दी थी। सचमुच नजरबन्दी कानून के खिलाफ हमारी लड़ाई आजादी की लड़ाई का एक हिस्सा है। इस सदन ने यह लड़ाई देखी है, यह सदन उस लड़ाई का साक्षी है। इस सदन के नवाक, इसकी गुम्बदों विरोध की प्रतिनिधित्व से आज भी गुंज रही है। यहाँ के पक्षों पर उसे लड़ाई की कहीं भी अंशित है।

[श्री मटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

मुझे याद है और मैं पुरानी कार्रवाई में से पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू के भाषण का एक अंश निकाल कर लाया हूँ। अच्छा होता अगर उनकी पोती इस समय सदन में मौजूद होती। बाबा ने क्या कहा था यदि प्रधान मंत्री यह सुनती तो शायद उन पर प्रभाव पड़ता। मैं उद्धृत कर रहा हूँ पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू के कथन का एक अंश :

"The poison is there to taint the fountain of justice, when a man is not made acquainted with the allegations and evidence against him. Please do not give me these three Judges."

इस आदेश के अन्तर्गत जो भी एडवाइजरी बोर्ड बनेगा उसमें तीन जज होंगे या जज के समकक्ष लोग होंगे, यह सुविधा अंग्रेज भी देने को तैयार था लेकिन स्वाधीनता के सेनानियों ने उसे स्वीकार नहीं किया। पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू आगे कहते हैं :

"Please do not give me these three judges; give me three men from the street. Produce all your evidence before these three men and let me criticise and cross-examine that evidence and then you do what you like with me. There is no use of giving three High Court Judges. You may give me three Privy Councillors. With that restriction on their powers they could not help the victim. You call this justice? Can there be anything more barbarous than this?"

क्या इससे भी अधिक कोई बर्बरतापूर्ण बात हो सकती है ?

इतिहास स्वयं को दोहरा रहा है। व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई चल रही है। योद्धा बदल गए हैं लेकिन युद्ध जारी है। मैक्सवेल की जगह आज पंडित कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त विराजमान हैं। जो नजरबन्दी के खिलाफ लड़ते थे वे अपने देशवासियों को नजरबन्द करने का अधिकार ले रहे हैं, अंग्रेजों की निन्दा करने वाले उन्हीं को मात करने पर जुबे हुए हैं।

लेकिन एक परम्परा और भी चल रही है। वह परम्परा है पंडित मोती लाल नेहरू की, पंडित मदन मोहन मालवीय की, डा० ब्याबस प्रसाद मुखर्जी की परम्परा। व्यक्ति स्वाधीनता की मशाल एक पीढ़ी से दूसरी पीढ़ी के हाथ में जा रही है। हमें खुशी है कि उस मशाल को लेकर आज हम खड़े हैं और व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता के पक्ष में आवाज उठा रहे हैं।

आपको स्मरण होगा जब से भारत का संविधान बना है नजरबन्दी कानून के खिलाफ आवाज उठाई जा रही है। हमारे लिए यह कानून नहीं है, यह जंगल का कानून है। यह कानून का राज्य नहीं है, जंगल का राज्य है। [यह मूलभूत अधिकारों के विरुद्ध सरकार का आक्रमण है। यह व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता पर एक हमला है। नागरिक स्वाधीनता का आज हनन किया जा रहा है। यह पुलिस राज्य का प्रारम्भ है। नजरबन्दी कानून लोकतंत्र पर कलक है। यह तानाशाही की ओर प्रथम पग है।

नजरबन्दी कानून सुनने में सत्ताधारी दल को भी अच्छा नहीं लगता, वह कर्कश है, उसमें से दुर्गन्ध आती है, जनमत उसके विरुद्ध है, इसलिए इस कानून का नाम प्रिवेटिव डिटेन्शन एक्ट नहीं, इस कानून का नाम मेटेनेस आफ इन्टरनल सिक्योरिटी आर्डिनेंस रखा गया है, आंतरिक सुरक्षा बनाए रखने के लिए अध्यादेश, लेकिन नाम बदलने मात्र से उस घृणित कानून का स्वरूप नहीं बदल सकता। शैंक्सपीयर ने कहा था नाम में क्या है। अगर गुलाब का नाम बदल भी दिया जाए तो उस में से बैसी ही सुगन्ध आएगी। मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप इसको नजरबन्दी कानून कहें या न कहें इसमें से बैसी ही दुर्गन्ध आने वाली है, फिर भले ही आप इसको मेटेनेस आफ इन्टरनल सिक्योरिटी आर्डिनेंस कहें। अगर फासी के फंदे को स्वर्ण की सीढ़ी कहा जाएगा तो क्या उसका प्रण लेवा स्वरूप बदलेगा। आज तय -

नाम रख कर सरकार किसको धोखा देना चाहती है? वह स्वयं को धोखा देने का नाटक कर सकती है। लेकिन देश इस धोखे में घाने वाला नहीं है।

यह ठीक है कि हमारे संविधान में नजरबन्दी कानून की व्यवस्था की गई है। लेकिन वह व्यवस्था सामान्य काल के लिए नहीं है, वह व्यवस्था संकट काल के लिए है। सरकार को यह सिद्ध करना होगा कि आज ऐसा संकट-काल है जिसमें व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता को परे रखा जा सकता है, व्यक्ति को अदालत की परिधि से निकाला जा सकता है और शासन के हाथ में निरकुश अधिकार सौंपे जा सकते हैं। अपने संविधान के अनुच्छेद 22 में मूलभूत अधिकारों की चर्चा करते हुए हमने कहा है :

“No person who is arrested shall be detained in custody without being informed, as soon as may be, of the grounds for such arrest nor shall he be denied the right to consult, and to be defended by, a legal practitioner of his choice.”

संविधान में आगे कहा गया है :

“Every person who is arrested and detained in custody shall be produced before the nearest magistrate within a period of twenty-four hours of such arrest excluding the time necessary for the journey from the place of arrest to the court of the magistrate and no such person shall be detained in custody beyond the said period without the authority of a magistrate.”

एक माननीय सदस्य : आगे भी कुछ है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं आगे भी पढ़ रहा हूँ। आगे कहा गया है कि यह अधिकार अर्थात् दो वर्गों के लोगों के बारे में। एक तो जो विदेशी दुश्मन है और दूसरे जिन्हें नजरबन्दी कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जाएगा। आप संविधान सभा का विवाद उठा कर देख लीजिए। इसका काफी विरोध हुआ था। दुनिया के किसी लोकतन्त्रवादी देश का संविधान व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता और उस

पर अंकुश लगाने का प्रावधान साथ-साथ नहीं रखता। मैं जानता हूँ कि संसदीय दल के सदस्य कहेंगे कि संविधान में नजरबन्दी कानून की व्यवस्था है, इसलिए हम नजरबन्दी कानून ला रहे हैं। आज तो संविधान बदलने की बड़ी चर्चा हो रही है। संविधान में परिवर्तन प्रगतिशीलता का प्रमाणपत्र माना जा रहा है। अगर उसमें परिवर्तन करना ही है तो नजरबन्दी करने का जो अधिकार सरकार लेना चाहती है, उसको निकालने के बारे में विचार क्यों नहीं किया जा रहा है। अगर आज निकालना सम्भव नहीं है तो कम से कम उसका उपयोग तो मत करिये। लेकिन संविधान का हवाला देकर क्या इस काले कानून का समर्थन करने का प्रयत्न किया जाएगा?

हमने लोकतन्त्र का मार्ग अपनाया है। लोकतन्त्र की अपनी परम्पराएँ हैं। आज शांति-काल में हम ऐसा कठोर कानून बनाने जा रहे हैं जो युद्ध के काल में ब्रिटेन में भी नहीं था। जब ब्रिटेन जीवन और मरण की लड़ाई लड़ रहा था, जब ब्रिटेन का अस्तित्व दाव पर लगा था, जब ब्रिटेन अपनी स्वाधीनता खो बैठेगा यह संकट उसके सामने था, तब भी ब्रिटेन के नागरिकों को अधिकार था कि वे अदालत के सामने अपनी सफाई दे सकें, गिरफ्तारी के पहले गिरफ्तारी के कारण माग सकें, जो भी सबूत पेश किए जाएं उन सबूतों पर जिरह कर सकें, गवाह बुला सकें और अपने पक्ष में किसी वकील को लड़ा कर सकें।

आज भारत में युद्ध की स्थिति नहीं है। संकट-काल की घोषणा नहीं की गई है। इस सरकार को जनता का भारी समर्थन प्राप्त है। अभी शांतिपूर्ण चुनाव सम्पन्न हुए हैं। इस शांति के काल में इस तरह का कानून बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है?

यह कहना तो एक बहाना है कि सीमा के पास कुछ हो रहा है। सीमा के पास कुछ होने से पहले भी अनेक राज्यों में नजरबन्दी कानून बना दिये थे। 31 दिसम्बर को नजरबन्दी कानून की अवधि समाप्त होगी

[श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

श्री सरकार—कानून की सरकार—किर कानून
कानून—कानून—श्री । सरकार—एह कानून इस
कानून का कानून कानून मे, लेकिन इस कानून
कानून कानून का कानून नहीं था, किरोपी कानून
कानून कानून एकान्त हो गए थे और सरकार—
पुरानी सदन—को कानून मन्तर वह कानून
कानून केना पड़ा था ।

उस समय तो बंगला देश की समस्या नहीं
थी । उस समय तो पाकिस्तान के आक्रमण का
खतरा नहीं था । उस समय तो शस्त्रों के संघर्ष
की आशंका नहीं थी । अगर तब भी सत्ताकद
बल इस घृणित कानून की अवधि बढ़ाना
चाहता था । बढ़ा नहीं सका, यह बात भलग
है, क्योंकि वह अल्पमत में था और विरोधी
दलों ने उसे नजरबन्दी कानून को समाप्त करने
के लिए विवश कर दिया । लेकिन इसके बाद
भी अनेक राज्यों ने नजरबन्दी कानून बनाये ।
पश्चिमी बंगाल (जहाँ राष्ट्रपति-शासन था),
मध्य प्रदेश और राजस्थान में ये कानून बनाये
गये ।

श्री ए० पी० शर्मा (बक्सर) : यह जन-
संघ के नेता बोल रहे हैं या नक्सलाइट्स के
नेता बोल रहे हैं ।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री एम० ए० कसीम (श्रीनगर) : और
उपर से अंग्रेजों के मानने वाले बोल रहे हैं
या इन्दिरा गांधी को मानने वाले बोल रहे
हैं ? (व्यवधान)

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : इस समय
अतिशय स्वाधीनता का हामी बोल रहा है ।
यह विवाद पार्टी से दूरे होना चाहिए । अगर
नक्सलवादियों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही करने की
आवश्यकता है, तो हम उसका समर्थन करेंगे ।
अगर वहाँ यह कानून नक्सलवादियों के लिए
है ? तो उस पर भी जाना चाहता हूँ । (व्यव-
धान)

श्री जयदेव शर्मा : क्या कानून कानून
नक्सलवादियों है ?

श्री बटल बिहारी बाजपेयी : अगर राज्य
सरकारें स्वयं अपना नजरबन्दी कानून बना
सकती हैं, तो केन्द्रीय सरकार को केन्द्रीय कानून
बनाने की क्या आवश्यकता है ? पिछले इक्कीस
साल से यह कानून चलता रहा । अब सीमा
के पार की घटनाओं का हवाला देने की क्या
आवश्यकता है ?

जब विरोधी दलों के नेता प्रधान मंत्री
से मिले थे, तब प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि जो
विस्थापित आ रहे हैं, उनके साथ पाकिस्तानी
जासूस भी आ रहे हैं और इन जासूसों का
सामना करने के लिए हमने यह अध्यादेश
निकाला है । क्या जासूसों से निबटने के लिए
इस सरकार के पास कोई कानून नहीं है ?
कानून है । फोरनेन एक्ट है, जिसका विशेषियों
के खिलाफ प्रयोग किया जा सकता है । अगर
आवश्यकता हो और परिस्थिति का तकाजा
हो, तो उस कानून को और भी कड़ा किया जा
सकता है । एक माफिशल सीक्रेट्स एक्ट भी
है, जिसके अनुसार कोई भी गुप्त सूचना देना
एक अपराध है—गुप्त सूचना देने वाला और
प्राप्त करने वाला दोनों दंडित किये जा सकते
हैं । उसके अन्तर्गत भी कार्यवाही की जा सकती
है ?

और अगर पहले कार्यवाही करनी है, तो
क्रिमिनल प्रोसीजर कोड की तमाम धारारें
हैं—धारा 107, 117 और 151 हैं । उनके
अन्तर्गत व्यक्ति को अपराध करने से रोका जा
सकता है, उसे हिरासत में लिया जा सकता है,
उसे कचरे में डबा दिया जा सकता है ।
इंडियन पीनल कोड की धारारें भी हैं, जो
सरकार को इस सम्बन्ध में अधिकार देती हैं ।

अगर आवश्यकता हो, तो एक या अधिक
द्विजनों की उपायाना जा सकता है । व्यवस्था

देशों में ऐसे कानून हैं। अगर समस्या विदेशी जासूसों की है, अगर समस्या उन तीर्थों की है, जो देश की स्वतन्त्रता के साथ खिलवाड़ करना चाहते हैं, जो राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा को भ्रष्ट पहुंचना चाहते हैं, जो किसी और ताकत के एजेंट के रूप में काम करते हैं, तो उनसे निबटने के लिए ज़ाफ़ ट्रीजन का निर्माण किया जा सकता है। लेकिन नजरबन्दी कानून को पुनरुज्जीवित करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

इस अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत ऐसा जाल फैलाया गया है, जिसका सम्बन्ध न तो बंगला देश की घटनाओं से है और न विदेशी जासूसों से है। इस अध्यादेश में कहा गया है "... (i) भारत की रक्षा, भारत के विदेशी सरकारों से सम्बन्ध या भारत की सुरक्षा पर, अथवा (ii) राज्य की सुरक्षा या लोक-व्यवस्था बनाए रखने पर, अथवा (iii) समुदाय के लिए आवश्यक प्रदाय और सेवाएं बनाए रखने पर..."। एसेंशल सर्विसिज और एसेंशल सप्लाईज भी नजरबन्दी कानून की परिधि में आ गये हैं। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि सीमा पार की घटनाओं से इसका क्या सम्बन्ध है?

और फिर अब तो सीमा-पार की घटनाओं सरकार जिस दृष्टि से देख रही है, उसमें इस काले कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है। अब तो प्रधान मंत्री और उनके सहयोगी एक राजनैतिक समझौते की बात कर रहे हैं। अब तो बंगला देश के साथ विश्वासघात करने की तैयारी हो रही है। यह दृष्टिकोण सरकार को इस बात का अधिकार नहीं देता कि वह असाधारण शक्तियां प्राप्त करे।

इस अध्यादेश को स्वीकार करने का अर्थ होगा व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता के विरुद्ध सरकार को जिहाद की छूट दे देना। अगर हम दूसरे देशों की आलोचना, चर्चा करें, तो इस कानून के अर्न्तगत हम नजरबन्द किये जा सकते हैं। क्या मुझे अधिकार नहीं है कि मैं पाकिस्तान की निन्दा करूं? क्या मैं पाकिस्तान को नरसंहार का दोषी घोषित नहीं कर सकता?

क्या मैं पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ सड़क की मार्ग नहीं कर सकता? मैं करूं या न करूं, यह बात अलग है, लेकिन अगर कोई व्यक्ति पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ कठोर कदम की मांग करता है, तो वह इस अध्यादेश के अन्तर्गत घसीटा जा सकता है, बगैर मुकदमा चलाये हजालात में बन्द किया जा सकता है।

ये अधिकार विदेशी जासूसों के विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त नहीं किये जायेंगे। ये अधिकार राजनैतिक विरोधियों के विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त किये जायेंगे। "गरीबी हटाओ" के नारे पर चुनी गई सरकार अब गरीबी बढ़ाना चाहती है। नये बजट में आम आदमी पर टैक्स लगाये गये हैं। उन टैक्सों का विरोध स्वाभाविक है। कल कर्मचारी महंगाई भत्ते में वृद्धि के लिए संघर्ष करेंगे। परसों मजदूर अपनी आवाज उठाने के लिए मैदान में निकलेंगे। तब कहा जायेगा कि ये मजदूर और कर्मचारी एसेंशल सर्विसिज को समाप्त कर रहे हैं, उनको रुद्ध रहे हैं, उनमें बाधा डाल रहे हैं; उनके नेताओं को नजरबन्द किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि पब्लिक आर्डर का क्या मतलब है? पब्लिक आर्डर को इसमें शामिल करना यह बताता है कि सरकार इस बिल के दायरे को बढ़ाना चाहती है, व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता के खिलाफ भरपूर हमला करना चाहती है। पिछले इक्कीस वर्षों का अनुभव इस का साक्ष्य है। हम नजरबन्दी कानून के शिकार बनाये जा चुके हैं। राजनैतिक मतभेद रखने के कारण हमें जेल में डाला जा चुका है। आज तो सत्तारूढ़ दल चुनाव की जीत के नशे में चूर है। अगर हमने उस पर हुक्मत का नशा चढ़ने दिया, उसको निरंकुश सत्ता दे दी, तो उसका दुरुपयोग होगा। मैं एक दुरुपयोग का उदाहरण देकर समाप्त करूंगा।

श्री बदरुजा और यूनाइटेड फ्रंट मिनिस्ट्री के कोई एक और मिनिस्टर गिरफ्तार किए

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

नए : मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ और मैं चाहता हूँ कि पन्त भी इस सवाल का स्पष्ट जवाब दें कि जो कागज बरामद हुए हैं उनमें कांग्रेस मंत्रिमण्डल के एक डिप्टी मिनिस्टर का नाम है या नहीं ? वह सारे कागज सदन में रखे जायें । मेरा आरोप है कि जो भी कागज मिले हैं उनके आधार पर अपनी पार्टी के व्यक्ति को छोड़ दिया गया और विरोधी दल के व्यक्ति को पकड़ लिया गया । इस अध्यादेश के बाद यही होने वाला है ।

हमारा यह फैसला है कि हम इस अध्यादेश का विरोध करेंगे, इस अध्यादेश को कानून का रूप देने की सरकार की हर कोशिश का विरोध करेंगे, कदम-कदम पर यह लड़ाई चलेगी । हम व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता की मशाल बुझने नहीं देंगे । राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता में कोई विरोध नहीं है । अगर सचमुच विरोध हो तो हम राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा चाहेंगे । हम लोकतन्त्र का संरक्षण चाहेंगे । मगर आज ऐसा संकट नहीं है । यह सरकार अपने राजनैतिक विरोधियों को कुचलने के लिए असाधारण अधिकार चाहती है । इसलिए हमने इस अध्यादेश का विरोध करने का फैसला किया है । मुझे विश्वास है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल में भी कुछ सदस्य में आत्मा की आवाज जगेगी । केवल पार्टी का अनुशासन तोड़ने के लिए नहीं, व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता बनाए रखने के लिए भी सत्तारूढ़ दल के कुछ सदस्य निकलेंगे । जहां तक हमारा सवाल है, हम तब तक यह संघर्ष जारी रखेंगे जब तक हम विजयी नहीं हो जाते ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
K. C. PANT) : Sir, I rise to move* :

"That the Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected, there with, be taken into consideration."

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : On a point of order. I am opposing it at the introduction stage.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Under the Rules, opposition to the introduction of the Bill can be done but that is over. Now we are at the stage of consideration.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Sir, I want to raise a point of order before that.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : When one point of order has already been raised, I must dispose of it first before I hear you.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point of order is confined to three points. At the time of introduction of this particular Bill, I had pleaded with this House that this was against certain articles of the Constitution. I still feel that this is against the Fundamental Rights—articles 19, 22 and other articles of the Constitution—and that there is discrimination between the people of Jammu and Kashmir...(Interruption).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these points that you are making could as well be a part of the submission that the Bill cannot be passed.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My point is that this Bill cannot be discussed.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You point out the rules.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If you read clauses of the Bill, the detention without trial...

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are going into the details now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am not going into the details of the Bill. There is fundamental right under article 19. I do not want to read it since you know better than me. Then, there is article 22 which was very ably read by my hon. friend Shri Vajpayee. This is against natural justice to articles 226 of the Constitution. There is

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You give a separate motion.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I was just going to submit that Mr. Banerjee's point of order does not hold good.. (*Interruptions*). You have no right to interrupt me. I must make my point. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : In that case, you allow me to support Mr. Banerjee's point.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Sharma, I have disposed of the point of order raised by Mr. Banerjee. Now, if you have got any new point of order, you can submit that. But don't refer to the point of order which I have already disposed of.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I only wanted to point out that the objections raised do not hold good...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have already moved the Bill. Sir, some duties are pleasant, some are not. I don't for a moment deny the unpalatable aspects of this legislation. I heard Shri Vajpayee with great attention and on this occasion, he chose to speak in ringing tones as a champion of individual liberty. Sir, he could hardly have failed to notice that in his task he got vociferous and enthusiastic support from another great champion of individual liberty in this House, Shri Jyotirmoy Basu... (*Interruptions*) This alone, if nothing else, should have made him understand the dangerous grounds into which he was entering... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. K. C. Pant, your utterances are not going to give you any dividends.

AN HON. MEMBER : He supported your bank nationalisation measure also... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : I may tell Shri Pilo Mody that I am only taking into notice the support which carries a political weight behind it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : These utterances are not going to bring him any dividend from outside.

You remember, on a previous occasion also, the Attorney-General was called before the House. I wish to move that the Attorney-General be summoned before the House. We should be allowed to put certain questions to him whether it is going to be a reasonable restriction on fundamental rights or it is complete elimination of fundamental rights. The Attorney-General should be called before the House. I move that the Attorney-General be called before the House to reply to certain questions by the Members so that we are satisfied that this is constitutionally all right.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER I cannot accept any motion off-hand.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I can move it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am barred by the rules to accept it like that. You have to give notice to me.

Now, you say, this cannot be discussed on the basis of your point of order that you raised. That should have been done at the stage of introduction. You know there are three stages of the Bill. The stage of introduction is over. We are now on the second stage. The points that you have raised will be the subject-matter for the Minister to reply. It cannot be barred from discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There are four stages of the Bill. The first one is the introduction stage. This is the consideration stage. At the consideration stage also, we can object to it. I say, this Bill cannot be considered.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That does not prevent the consideration of the Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : What about my motion to call the Attorney-General before the House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend, Shri Vajpayee, made an appeal and not a very subtle one at that, to the sentiments of those sitting on this side of the House. He spoke powerfully and movingly about the Freedom Struggle, about those who fought against the black Acts of the British days and he called upon members sitting on this side of the House to remember the history of those days. Many on this side of the House have lived that history. They have not read about it and they have not watched it from a safe distance, they have been in it and need I remind Shri Vajpayee to-day that it was no one else than Sardar Patel who first brought forward the Preventive Detention law before the Parliament ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE For one year only.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Why don't you ask some of those who are there as to what they feel about it ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Since he chose to quote Shri Motilal Nehru, may I also be permitted to quote Sardar Patel in which he has referred to what Shri Motilal said. This is what Sardar Patel has said :

"When law is flouted and offences are committed, ordinarily, there is the criminal law which is put into force. But, when the very basis of the law is sought to be undermined and attempts are made to create a state of affairs in which, to borrow the words of Shri Motilal Nehru, 'men would not be men and law would not be law', we feel justified in invoking emergent and extraordinary law."

SHRI PILOO MODY : One thing is sure. Men are not men any more.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In 1950 when the Sardar brought forward this measure, the Prime Minister was none other than Jawaharlal Nehru and to-day with his rhetoric Shri Vajpayee wants us to forget that these were the leaders who brought forward this Act and he wants us to listen to him rather than to the compulsions that were recognized by those leaders. So, those on this side of the House would draw a lesson from the fact that

however unpalatable the duty, we must perform the duty to the country. And, those who have fought for freedom can be expected to know the value of freedom and they can be expected to exert themselves to the utmost to protect that freedom. *(Interruption)* Shri Vajpayee paid to those sitting on this side of the House a compliment of having fought in the freedom struggle.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not all of them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Most of them ; many of them.

AN HON. MEMBER : You were on the side of the Britishers ; we know it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Many of those on this side of the House who used to sit here were depleted by years in prison and by the sufferings that they underwent and they have left us. But I wish I could return the compliment and say to Mr. Vajpayee that his party had also suffered in the freedom struggle. I am sorry that I cannot.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Our party was created in 1952. उपाध्यक्ष महोदय क्या देर से पैदा होना कोई जुर्म है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I said, the party.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पन्त जी के मुंह से शोभा नहीं देता है, अगर इनके पिताजी कहते तो ज्यादा अच्छा था। भारतीय जनसंघ बना 1952 में और आजादी की लड़ाई खरम हुई 1947 में। वह ताना देने का क्या अर्थ है ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is my whole complaint.

SHRI PILOO MODY : The Congress party is merely a purchased organisation.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Piloo Mody only thinks of purchase and sale. The Jan Sangh took care to fall after the freedom struggle was won.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The congress party was founded by a British gentleman. Don't forget your very forefathers.

SHRI K. C. PANT : After indulging in cheap jibes, I am sorry Shri Vajpayee lost his head completely.

It is not as though it gives me pleasure to bring forward this measure. Nothing is dearer to us than the cause of individual liberty and human freedom and it is but natural that those, who value freedom and independence should view with some trepidation anything that seems to affect the hard-won fruits of their struggle. One would wish there was no need for this measure.

I was asked about the circumstances in 1950 and now. In early 1950 when first the P. D. Act was brought before the country, the situation in Telengana was there which is known to many in this House. That was one of the compelling factors, which filled the hearts of those who championed the cause of liberty and freedom to pilot such a legislation. The situation now facing the country is definitely more difficult. They cannot for a moment afford to turn a blind eye to the threats, external and internal, that the country faces at this juncture. There are times when one cannot preserve the true content of liberty and freedom unless one effectively isolates those who deliberately exploit these very concepts to undermine and destroy all that is cherished in a democracy.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Whose quotation is this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am sure that this august House would coolly consider the problems confronting the nation and help in our joint endeavour to counter the forces that threaten its unity and integrity.

My hon. friend Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee asked me what the special circumstances prevailing on the 7th May were that made it necessary for an ordinance to be promulgated. If it had been promulgated on the 8th May or the 6th May or the 5th May, the same rhetoric would have been used but no amount of rhetoric can ignore the basic facts of the situation. He himself, I noticed very carefully, did not at any stage say that an extraordinary situation had not developed across the border. He did not say that refugees were not coming in in large numbers. He in fact said that they were, and on that day they had already come in in large numbers. He did not deny that there was a possibility of spies coming in with them. He did not discount the possibility of espionage. He did not discount

the possibility of intrusions. He did not discount the possibility of Pakistani soldiers coming into our territory. He did not discount any of those things. He said that if it was necessary to take action against the Naxalites, he would support us. He said all those things. By implication, he admitted the situation, and yet because of the compulsions of politics, he has today to join hands with Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Several amendments have been moved with a view to restrict the scope of the Bill. I would first like to deal with this aspect of the matter. (*Applause.*)

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : 51 रुपया ताली बजाने का है ।

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is what explains their clappings in their meetings, namely this 51 per man. Now, I understood how they organise these large meetings in Calcutta.

I do not think that I need to explain any more the compulsion and the reasons behind the promulgation of the ordinance on the 7th May. The situation facing the country in the beginning of May was a grave one, and it was a situation which was fraught with dangerous possibilities. It was a situation that had far-reaching long-term implications for our country as a whole.

Indeed, the situation continues to be such, and it was a situation that demanded that the country should be fully prepared to face all threats arising from the intrusion of armed foreign personnel, activities of espionage and the attempts of those who seek to fish in troubled waters. The existing laws would have only enabled prosecution of persons after they had done the damage, whereas what was required was that the damage should not be allowed to be done. It was in view of the prevailing situation in the country and the development across the borders, and taking into account the inadequacy of the existing laws that the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance was promulgated on the 7th May.

This House which has shown a keen awareness of the nation-wide implications of the recent developments would no doubt appreciate that on an occasion such as this, Government is duty-bound to be prepared for all contingencies. An essential ingre-

[Shri K. C. Pant]

dient of such preparedness is the continuing ability to take effective preventive action.

It is hardly necessary for me to elaborate the reasons why we should be in a position to apprehend and isolate foreign personnel and espionage agents infiltrating into our country. I am sure that Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee would agree with it. But I do not know whether Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu will agree with it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : All the arrests made so far do not fulfil all the requirements that he has mentioned.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Nor need I dwell on the reason why in the prevailing situation in the country utmost vigilance is necessary to curb the forces of violence and subversion.

This House has repeatedly expressed its serious concern over the violent and unlawful activities of the Naxalites and other allied extremist groups in different parts of the country. Similarly, the nation as a whole has to be alert to forestall any attempt to exploit the situation to foment and spread trouble on the communal front. It is against this background that the House should consider the need for replacing the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance by legislation.

Several suggestions have been made in the House for restructuring the scope of the Bill. It was suggested, for instance, that preventive action should be found necessary only in respect of foreign nationals. While there is strength in the argument that more stringent provisions should be available in respect of certain categories of foreign nationals who seek to promote prejudicial activities in the country, it would tantamount to grave folly if we fail to realise that in a vast country like ours we cannot rule out the existence of some black sheep through whom hostile foreign interests could operate and who at times such as these pose an equally real threat to the security of the nation.

Another variant of the proposal to restrict the scope of the Ordinance is that preventive action should not be possible in the interest of public order. May I, which I have permission, briefly recapitulate some

of the facts of recent history ? In 1969, when the Preventive Detention Act, 1950, was due to expire, we elicited the views of all State Governments regarding the need for the continuance of such a law on the statute book. Many of these Governments, may I remind the House ; were not Congress Governments. All States, with one exception, recommended the continuance of the legislation enabling preventive detention not only in the interest of the defence of India or security of India but also in the interest of public order, security of the State and maintenance of civil supplies, to which reference was made by Shri Vajpayee also.

SHRI PILOO MODY Which was the State that did not ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : When 2½ lakh employees were striking in Andhra Pradesh throwing the whole administration in jeopardy, why was not preventive detention invoked to put the Chief Minister there under preventive detention ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Even that one exception conceded that such power should continue for acting against hoarders and black-marketeers.

SHRI PILOO MODY Which was the State ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : It was not West Bengal. I shall answer questions. I shall answer the debate also. But I would request my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody, not to interrupt every two minutes.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Name the State. You mentioned there was one exception.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Even that one exception, no doubt when it became politically advantageous to adopt a contrary posture, did not hesitate to do so. Then the UF Government of West Bengal chose, to modify their earlier recommendation.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) ; Which was that State ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Kerala, I thought.

he would be better informed—I did not expect Shri Piloo Mody to know it.

It will not be necessary for me to recall that the same UF Government in West Bengal in 1967 found it necessary to invoke the provisions of the then available law on the subject and between June and October, 1967, ordered over 1300 persons to be detained. Of these, 761 persons were detained by the Government of West Bengal for acting in a manner prejudicial to the security of the State or the maintenance of public order.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Not a single member of a political party—they were all anti-social goondas.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You are talking about Jyoti Bosu ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : We are talking about political parties.

SHRI K. C. PANT :
 A These are old wounds and I do not want to re-open them, but I cannot help in such a debate.

In the prevailing situation in the country it is not difficult to visualise that threats to our strength and unity can arise even through serious disturbance of public order.

I will not take long to explain in detail the provisions of the Bill. Similar provisions in earlier legislation of this nature has stood the test of time and of judicial security. I wish Shri Banerjee would note this. I would briefly explain, however, some of the salient aspects of the Bill.

Clause 3 of the Bill seeks to enable the Central Government, State Governments and Administrators of Union Territories to detain persons with a view to Prevent them from acting in any manner prejudicial to the defence of India, relations of India with foreign Powers, the security of India, the security of a State, maintenance of public order and maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community. It also enables similar action in respect of any foreigner with a view to regulate his continued presence in India or with a view to making arrangements for his expulsion from India. District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police are also sought to be empowered to make similar orders in the interests of the

security of the State or the maintenance of public order or the maintenance of essential supplies and services.

Shri Vajpayee made it appear as though that was the final order and the District Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police are fully empowered to take final action and there was no redress. That is not the position.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I did not say that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You did not say it, but the manner in which, you put it could give that impression to those who have not studied the law. (*Interruptions.*) Mr. Shamim need not have any reason to be terrified by this Bill.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : We have a much blacker law in our State.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Clause 8 provides that when any person is detained in pursuance of a detention order, the authority making the order shall ordinarily within five days communicate to him the grounds on which the order has been made. It is, however, provided that, in exceptional circumstances and for reason to be recorded in writing, the authority making an order of detention can communicate the grounds of detention within a period of fifteen days.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why don't you read Clause 8(2) which says :

"Nothing in sub-section (1) shall require the authority to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose."

SHRI K. C. PANT : I want to leave something for you also. You are going to speak. Why should I mention all your points ? It would be highly unfair to take all the wind out of your sails.

In clause 3, it is also provided that if an order is made by any District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police, he shall forthwith report back to the State Government and no such order shall remain in force for more than 12 days unless it is approved by the State Government.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : Much worse,

SHRI K. G. PANT : Mr. Shamim apparently has greater influence with District Magistrates and Commissioners of Police than the State Government.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I accept it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : In exceptional cases, however, where the grounds of detention are communicated only within a period of 15 days, another 7 days is left to the State Government for approving the initial order of detention. I would like to explain briefly why this provision has been found necessary. In extremely difficult situations involving inaccessible terrains it will not be practicable always to ensure that the grounds of detention be communicated within five days. It is only in such exceptional circumstances that the time is extended to fifteen days.

Clause 17 is another important provision enabling more stringent action in respect of foreigners in well-specified aggravating circumstances. Four aggravating circumstances have been specified. The first is where a foreigner infiltrates into our country with arms, ammunition or explosives. The second is where a foreigner enters or is found in our sensitive border areas notified under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. The third is where a foreigner infiltrates, i.e. enters without any valid travel document, in our borders.

The last is that where there is reason to believe that a foreigner is likely to commit any act of espionage. In respect of such foreigners sub-clause 3 of clause 17 makes stringent provisions. I am sure this House would appreciate the need for such provisions...*(Interruptions)*

Adequate safeguards against arbitrary exercise of power have been built into the provisions of the Bill. I would ask Shri Vajpayee to make a note of this provision. I have already referred to the provision that detention by a subordinate authority will not be ordinarily possible beyond a period of 12 days and only in exceptional circumstances it can be extended to 22 days. These 12-22 days are inclusive of the time taken by the State Governments to approve or disapprove the initial detention order. We sincerely hope that it may not be necessary at all to invoke the exceptional provisions. Resort to exceptional provisions should be rare. Every case of detention except those of foreigners found in the aggravating circum-

stances I have referred to earlier would require to be referred to an advisory board within thirty days from the date of detention. Government is bound to release the detainee forthwith if the advisory board is of the opinion that this is no sufficient cause for the detention of the person concerned.

I would now briefly refer to some of the points raised when I sought the leave of the House to introduce the Bill to which reference has been made by my hon. friend Shri Banerjee. It was sought to be made out that we have for some ulterior reasons left out Jammu and Kashmir; he repeated the point earlier today. The simple fact is that Jammu and Kashmir have a law of their own enabling preventive detention.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Many States have.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The question was why this was not extended to Jammu and Kashmir also. There is a second reason. The relevant legislative entries, entry 9 in list I and entry 3 in List III of the Seventh Schedule are not applicable to Jammu and Kashmir. Only the legislature of Jammu and Kashmir can make a law on this subject. Reference was also made to the law made by the President in West Bengal for prevention of violent activities. The House is also aware that certain other State legislatures such as Andhra Pradesh, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have enacted their own laws enabling preventive detention in the interest of the security of the State or the maintenance of public order. I am also aware that some other States such as Assam, Punjab and Gujarat—note the geographical location of these States, to name only some of the border States—do not have adequate law enabling effective preventive detention.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Why did not these States feel the compulsion ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are various compulsions, political and others which you know and I am not here to answer for the State Governments or for the United Front Governments. The House is aware of the activities of the Naxalites and the extremists in Bihar...*(Interruptions)* Whatever the reasons, I do not want to go into the reasons at present, it has not been possible for

these States to enact adequate laws on the subject. That is what I am concerned with. Parliament is competent by virtue of entries in the concurrent list I have referred to, to enact a law enabling adequate preventive action in the interest of public order or the security of the State or the maintenance of civil supplies. Parliament is competent to enact such a law in the interest of the defence of India and the security of India. The House is aware that there are several advantages if the laws on the subject were to be uniform all over the country. It is in the interest of uniformity as well as adequate timely preventive action that we have come to this House with this Bill.

Before I conclude I should like to assure the House that the Government would always prefer, wherever possible that, if our citizens are suspected of commission of any offence, they should be brought before competent courts of law for trial.

We would not lightheartedly recommend detention of persons who ought to be prosecuted for substantive offences according to law. At the same time, we cannot minimise the importance of taking timely action to prevent commission of serious offences. It is essential, in times such as these, to do one's utmost and forestall any threat to the maintenance of internal security. In the circumstances in which we are placed, the security and integrity of the country warrant timely and effective preventive action against the forces that threaten to operate against them.

If the medicine is better, it is also inevitable. A Government is there primarily to govern, and however unpleasant the task, cannot flinch from doing its duty by the country.

I would also urge this enlightened house to bear in mind that in the ultimate analysis, it is only by containing the activities of the mischievous and the misguided that democracy in this country would be strengthened. The fact that the law would impose restrictions on the liberties of a few has to be accepted as an unpleasant compulsion. What needs to be remembered is that the reasonable restrictions on the liberties of a few are sometimes essential to protect the rights and liberties of the peace-loving many.

Sir, I move the Bill for the consideration of the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That this House disapproves of the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance 1971 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1971) promulgated by the President on the 7th May, 1971".

"That the Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration".

There are a number of amendments to the motion for consideration. I would like to ascertain from Members who want to move them.

SHRI RAM DEO SINGH (Maharajanj) : I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1971". (1)

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th November, 1971." (2)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I move :

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 15th November, 1971." (3)

SHRI M. C. DAGA (Pal) : I move :

"That the Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected therewith, be referred to a Selected Committee consisting of 7 members namely :—

- (1) Shri Chhatten Lal
- (2) Shri Hiralal Doda
- (3) Shri Nathuram Mirdha
- (4) Shri Shrikishan Modi
- (5) Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
- (6) Shri Natwar Lal Patel ; and
- (7) Shti Nawal Kishore Sharma.

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (60)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is a subject in which many hon. Members are very much exercised. So, they may exceed the time. I would like to help them by

We are now seeing every day such detention Bills. There is an unending flow of

that variety. By this, we are really belittling the House, because this is a House where we have elected representatives of the people and where some sort of democracy is expected to be practised. By bringing in this sort of Bills every day, the House is being belittled in my opinion.

For their misdeeds, for fulfilling their own political aspirations and ambitions, they are asking the House to regularise such unlawful, undemocratic ordinances which are nothing but semi-fascist in character. They are never satisfied. They are bringing every day some sort of Bill to detain people and to put curbs upon democratic rights. They have a one-track mind. The Prime Minister and the Home Minister—Now it is the same person—have advisers whose hands she is playing to consolidate her position and to keep herself in power and to perpetuate the continuous political blackmail. Therefore, this House should reject this lawless law.

15.44 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary in the Chair]

Even the British colonialists of early 19th century said—I am quoting from the book *Law of Preventive Detention* :

“The Britishers thought fit for securing and detaining in custody and any person or persons suspected of carrying on mediately or immediately any illicit correspondence dangerous to the peace of any of the British settlement or possessions in India or with any of the princes, rajas, zamindars or any other person or persons having authority in India or with the commanders, Governors or Presidents of any factories established in East Indies.” etc.

So, they brought the Preventive Detention Act only to do this, to preserve their self-interest. The British colonialists and settlers did it in the early 19th century. But what a great pity! Today, in the late 20th century the Congress Government talk about democracy, socialism and *garibi hatao* and in the same breath bring the same type of Preventive Detention Act which the British colonialists and merchant adventures and exploiters did 200 years ago. This is the character of the Bill.

But, even then, the old enactment showed some consideration. The provisions were

lenient. They did not apply to anybody else. But I do not see a Bill coming from the government to check smugglers, black-marketeers, food adulterators and corrupt officials. Because, if that is done their empire would be falling into bits and pieces. Therefore, they cannot do it. The sole object of this unlawful law is to curb the political opposition, who are posing a threat to their stitching to power. It is being done with the express object of curbing democratic and socialist forces which are defending the cause of workers and peasants in this country. This is a semi-fascist method to keep herself and her party perpetually in power in league with the monopolists should be revealed to everybody in this country. Of course, it is not something new to this country. They are moving towards dictatorial rule.

Could you remember that Banglabandhu Mujibur Rehman faced a similar charges in Agartala by Yahya Khan? You are only following his footsteps? Have you forgotten the charges which the Britishers made against the great man Shri Rash Bihari Bose? Even Comrade Lenin was branded as a German Spy. So, that is nothing new to us.

People have understood your game. See the results of the recent bye-elections in West Bengal. Out of three two have given their verdict condemning this government ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South) : Because of the murders ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, if they go on interrupting me like this they will not be allowed to speak when their turn comes. So, it is better to control them.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : You go on. This is not West Bengal Assembly ; this is the House of the People. Do not forget that.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, if you permit this then my party will not permit members from the other side to speak uninterrupted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We need not pay attention to the interruptions.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch Behar) : Sir, I rise on a point of clarification. I want a clarification. Can an hon. Member of this House say that his party members will not allow members belonging to another party to speak in this House ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : This is only one side of the game. He should not be disturbed while he is speaking. He should not also disturb them when they speak.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : When you say that it is one side of the game what do you mean ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : I mean that you should not disturb him when he is speaking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He was in the Forward Block. Now he is in the Congress...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request other hon. Members not to interrupt him when he is speaking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Now I come back to the place where I stopped. The people are not going to be hoodwinked. In West Bengal they have given a verdict only the other day. Out of three elections they have returned leaders who have fought for the common man. The peasants and workers have rejected them outright. So, let them take a lesson from this.

On 1st June a call for strike was given and it was a wholly successful strike. If those are not your indicators, what they will be, I do not understand.

There is acute socio-economic problem and it cannot be suppressed by bringing forward this legislation. It is becoming a semi-fascist State and it will be one very soon. Look at the allocations in the Budget. 20 years ago they spent less than Rs. 4 crores on the Central police.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You speak on the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You may let him develop this point because he can explain best why they are spending more on the police.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : From Rs.

1.9 crores they have today come to Rs. 88.9 crores for Central policing.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Because of your activities.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Let me tell you gentlemen in this House—you are not aware of it—that the intelligence network is consuming most of it. I will give you little details.

Do you know that the Research and Analysis Wing attached to the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Prime minister, the SSP and the umbrella of this National Security Bureau, the whole thing is going to be a combined operation under one IPS officer drafted from the UP cadre ? He holds the designation of Director of Foreign Intelligence. But that is not all; he has a lot more to do.

Do you know that the money that is given to this organisation of Shri Kao, the Research and Analysis Wing, is hedged in the External Affairs budget ? Apart from that, the huge discretionary fund, which used to be till the other day in the hands of five Ministers in India, of a total amount of Rs. 4 crores today has increased, can you imagine, to Rs. 28 crores to be controlled by one person, the Prime Minister. All this is being done with the object of deeply rooted to power in this country. There is nothing else.

AN HON. MEMBER : People's mandate.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am quoting one of their patrons and subscribers, Shri B. M. Birla, who said in Calcutta that if the police wanted to stop it, it could be stopped in three days. He further said that hardened criminals are on the payroll. Pay between Rs. 500 and Rs. 1,000 a month and you can hire a man to throw a bomb for Rs. 200. Explosives is an item of the Centre; it is their responsibility. You can buy explosives in any place in Calcutta and West Bengal, because explosives have been put inside West Bengal for furthering their cause.

What is this intelligence work doing ? We have been able to get hold of a top secret memorandum No. C4/C17 (18) dated 3rd April, 1971, from the Deputy Director, Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India, 9/1

Gariahata Road—they do not keep a sign-board; nothing at all, so you will not know—Calcutta-19 to DIG, Calcutta, IB, which reveals a plan by which political opponents, such as people belonging to my party, can be involved in false criminal cases of a serious nature. We have got hold of this document. We want a categorical answer whether any such circular or letter of this number was exchanged between the SI Deputy Director and the DIG. You have 24 hours time in which you could get a reply for us.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN (Wandiwash): This is a serious thing. It should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will lay it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will not allow it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They have engaged organised military squads, plain-clothes policemen, who are being used for annihilation of political opponents. Everybody knows about it. This is nothing new to us in West Bengal.

There should be a Committee consisting of Members of Parliament to examine into the expenditure of discretionary fund, how it is utilised, how much it is, who is the controlling authority and all that. I would like the House to take a decision on that.

As regards the application of the P. D. Act, we have seen in the past, in 1965, with one stroke of pen, 8000 Muslims are detained and with another stroke of pen, the same 8000 Muslims are ejected, because you do not require to think, as far as this Government is concerned, to rob a person of his individual and personal freedom. It is just like a piece of paper which can be thrown any time you like. So, 8000 Muslims and their families were ruined in 1965. And that happened to my party also. In 1962, 3000 CPM workers were detained under the same P. D. Act. Nothing was there. Mr. Nanda of Sadhu Samaj talked of White Paper. Where is the White Paper? It has become their white cap. The application of the P. D. Act and the P. U. A. Act is more known for mis-application than for proper application.

I will cite one instance. There is the Chittaranjan Cancer Research Centre which

is doing a very good job on research of cancer. They cannot think of these things. They have a branch at Chandranagar. One day, the police came with a charge-sheet and three of their employees were arrested. They were holding key positions. One was Medicines Store Keeper, the other was the Instruments Keeper and the third was the Treasurer and the Cashier. The charges were that they had gheraoed the Director and that they had threatened him that he will be stabbed to death. As a member of the governing body of the institution, I asked the Director to give me in writing what he thought about it. The Director wrote to me about it. This is the original letter. I can give it to the Government. It says :

“The Director was not subjected to any physical torture. Moreover, none of the employees who demonstrated threatened him to dire consequences..... and did not make any complaint to the police for the above demonstration... They were only peacefully agitating for the implementation of the governing body's resolution relating to the improvement of the pay-structure.....”

For that, three of their employees were detained under the PUA Act. What lies are written in the charge-sheet. You can realise that.

In Hooghly district, they had detained the highest number of people, 60 persons, and when the District Magistrate was asked by Mr. Jyoti Bosu, in the presence of the Governor, Mr. Dhavan, he said, “What can I do? The Superintendent of Police is forcing me to sign the warrants. I am helpless.” You are a police State, Mr. Pant. Don't deny it. When these three persons were arrested, one police officer asked, “Are they really CPM people?” and the reply was, “No. They are trade unionists. They are affiliated to CPM trade union.” So, the arrest order was made *pucca* then and there. That is how you are functioning.

How stringent is the Bill that you have brought forward? No legal interviews can be had. Mr. Badrudduja is in jail. Mr. Shashank Shekhar Sanyal, an eminent lawyer a Member of the Rajya Sabha, wanted a legal interview for legal consultation. The jailor said, “We shall arrange it.” He came to the gate. There, he was refused. Because the Home secretary had asked him not to allow him to do so. So, is it not a violation of the fundamental rights guaranteed by the

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Constitution that you are debarring a man ? He can go in for a writ. He can ask for a mandamus if you don't allow him to consult his lawyer. How can you do it ? Sir, Mr. Badrudduja is 75 years old. This is the fifth time he has been arrested. Mr. Pant was saying about foreigners coming with LMGs and tommy guns in their bags and coming into Indian territory. Mr. Badrudduja is going to invade your territory! That is what you can tell.

16 hrs.

The Bengal Congress Government did not consult the Muslim league Ministers in that Cabinet. This is all done with an eye on the bye-elections but the people have understood them. So they have given their verdict. But, what secrets do you have ? May I ask you to whom is it unknown ? The powers to whom you have mortgaged the country, don't they know your secrets, your defence needs which are mostly brought from them ? Don't they know what you need ? In 1965 the Pakistan conflict was started by a group of powers and it was stopped by the same group of powers after 22 days. Don't talk about secrets when you have become entirely dependent on foreigners. You talk about secrets. There are no secrets that you can have. They know more about your affairs than you do.

About Mr. Badrudduja, I will tell you something very interesting. Mr. Siddhartha Shankar Ray and Mr. Taruna Kanti Ghosh went to his house saying, 'We are coming on behalf of Mrs. Gandhi. Kindly give us the support.'...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Sir, if he says like this, I will disclose the whole history in this House.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You do, but why do you interrupt him ?

SHRI PILOO MGDY : We want to hear it. Let him say it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon Member has brought in the name of the Governor. Governor's name should not be brought in here.

AN HON MEMBER : Why not ?

MR. CHAIRMAN ; I will not allow it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Some of the Congress Members referred to the name of the Punjab Governor. The Chair did not object to it.

सभापति महोदय : यहां पर गवर्नर के बारे में ऐसा नहीं कहना चाहिए कि सुपरिन्टेंडेंट आफ पुलिस साइन कराने के लिए गवर्नर के पास गया और गवर्नर ने कहा कि हम क्या करें। यह बात नहीं कहनी चाहिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, यह असंसदीय नहीं है। आप माननीय सदस्य को कैसे रोक सकते हैं।

सभापति महोदय : उनके पास इस बारे में कोई एविडेंस तो हो।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, गवर्नमेंट तो इस कानून के मातहत बिना एविडेंस के गिरफ्तार करने जा रही है।

सभापति महोदय : इस तरह से नामों का रेफरेंस यहां नहीं होना चाहिए।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I only said this. Two Congress men went—one happens to be a Minister, Shri Sidhartha Shankar Ray and Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh—*(Interruptions)*. I did not say anything defamatory about them. They went and they said, 'We come on behalf of Mrs. Gandhi'...*(Interruptions)*.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Mr. Chairman, on a point of order, Sir. Rule 356 says :

The Speaker, after having called the attention of the House to the conduct of a member who persists in irrelevance or in tedious repetition either of his own arguments or of the arguments used by other members in debate, may direct him to discontinue his speech.

He is speaking something which has not got relevancy with the object of this Bill. We are now discussing the Maintenance of

Internal Security Bill. He has brought in many other things which are not relevant. This is my point of order. I stand on that rule, Sir.

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, इस में कोई प्वाइंट ऑफ आर्डर नहीं है। अब माननीय सदस्य अपनी बात समाप्त करें।

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is a victim of his own point of order.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Syed Badrudduja declined and so he is behind the bars. Even Mr. Chavan has said categorically on the floor of the House in Rajya Sabha that the USIS are running at least 4 cultural centres in Eastern India where they are involved in undesirable activities. What steps are being taken against that? Why are they applying Official Secrets Act?

In the AICC office there were alleged to be spies Sunit Das and Mohit Chowdhury case. What has happened to those cases? Atulya Ghosh was deeply involved in the affair. No step was taken because they were congressmen. Sunil Das was executive in the AICC office. The man was arrested on charge of spying on behalf of Pakistan.

There are reports given by the present I.G. of Calcutta, when he was DIG, IP, that there are 3 very senior officials—one a former Commissioner of Police, one a present sitting Secretary of a very important department, and the third a former Commissioner of the division Jalpaiguri. That man is dead; so I would not like to mention his name. There were serious charges in which they were involved.

सभापति महोदय : देखिए, एक बात बराबर इस हाऊस में कहीं गई कि जो आदमी हाऊस में नहीं है जो अपने को डिफेंड नहीं कर सकता उस का नाम यहां नहीं लिया जा सकता।

I will not allow that to go on record. You should not indulge in cock and bull story. That is not allowed.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I make a submission? I did not take any

name. I did not mention any name. I know that is not a desirable thing to do sometimes. I did not say any names. I am only saying that there are reports submitted by DIG IB that 3 officials were very close to man called*

MR. CHAIRMAN : He is not here. This will not be recorded.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This British Civil Service man was closely linked. I want to ask Mr. Pant about this. I want to know whether DIG IB submitted a report against three officials and their involvement with*

MR. CHAIRMAN : You must finish now. Mr. Misra.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am talking about the Home Secretary...(Interruptions)*.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing will go on record.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You never wanted to curb espionage and you never wanted to take action upon those who worked against the country. You want to use it for curbing your political opponents. I oppose this Bill lock, stock and barrel.

SHRI S. N. MISRA (Kannauj) : I have heard the political speech of Jyotirmoy Basu. He has not met the legal aspect which has been so much cried aloud about by some of the Members of the Opposition parties. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu has only spoken of the trouble that he may have. The reason is that his party and everybody concerned with him are those who have axis outside India. They have nothing to do with the interests of India. That is the reason why he is so much objecting to this Bill.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order...

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I repeat that they have an axis outside India, and their axis does not exist in India.. (Interruptions).

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : How does he say that we have

[Shri Dasaratha Deb]

nothing to do with the interests of India ?
How does he say that we are not Indians ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
He must withdraw those remarks.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I repeat that their axis is outside India, and the inspiration for their ideology is from outside India...

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
I would say that my hon. friend has been briefed by American agencies.

SHRI S. N. MISHRA : He has been briefed by the traitors.

SHRI PILOO MODY : On a point of order. In the last Lok Sabha, where a great deal of this sort of allegations was being thrown around on all sides, it was decided that nobody should doubt the patriotic motives of Members of Parliament, and this was established as a healthy practice, and, therefore, it was not proper on the part of the hon. Member who was on his legs to maintain that they had extra-territorial loyalties ; quite irrespective of what parties they belong to, these types of allegations should not be made on the floor of this House.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY (Rajnandgaon) :
Before you give your ruling, I would like to say ..

MR. CHAIRMAN : I have not given any ruling. Let Shri S. N. Mishra continue.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : The position that I have not spoken about the hon. Members of this House. I have only said that the party has an axis outside India, and I am quite correct about it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This cannot go on record.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : The position remains that this law is permissible under the Constitution.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल (बैरकपुर) : यह

सी०आइ०ए० के एजेंट यह भी रेकार्ड पर रखा जाय ।

श्री एस०एन० मिश्र : अरे बाबा, तुम्हारे तो नहीं हैं । किसी भले आदमी के एजेंट हैं ।
कन्द्री के खिलाफ वालों के नहीं हैं ।

I am talking of the legal position. My hon. friends opposite have said that this Bill is illegal. I say that it is provided in the Constitution that a Preventive Detention Act can be passed, and there is nothing in the Constitution that has been pointed out by the hon. Minister Shri K. C. Pant that shows that the provisions of this Bill do not conform to the provisions contained in article 22 of the Constitution of India. My hon. friend Shri S. M. Banerjee said that it was an infringement of article 19 of the Constitution. With my experience of the rulings that the judges have given, I would submit that there is no fundamental right for a murderer to come forward and say that he will commit the murder. There is no fundamental right guaranteed to a thief to say that he will commit the theft. There is no fundamental right for committing crimes. Therefore, anybody raising this slogan that the Preventive Detention Act is unconstitutional and illegal is absolutely incorrect. There is no guarantee for a person to go on committing murder.

This Bill has been necessitated by the murders that had been committed. It is in the interests of the country that peace must be restored, and I would only submit that peace cannot be had unless this legislation is passed. Anybody, even my hon. friend opposite with closed eyes and closed brains can imagine what Calcutta is and what Bengal is. All the industries have flown out from there, because there is no peace there. In this connection, I would like to share a quotation from Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh in this regard. It is as follows :

"I need only ask you to go to my part of the country, Madras, Malabar and Vijayawada: I may tell you I may draw your attention to the fact that no wife, no mother is feeling secure ; they are not sure when the husbands would come back, whether they would return home or not. Also, the menfolk when they go out are not sure of the time

they return home and whether the wife or daughters are safe in their house."

That is the position in that State. What is the Government to do to ensure some measure of safety and security to the people. This is the condition that exists in Bengal today. So this is a much-needed legislation.

SHRI PILOO MODY : For Bengal.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : I am talking about it because Shri Basu has raised that objection. Nobody had so far come forward with that objection. Shri Basu spoke about his State. I am replying to this argument and saying that this is the condition that was depicted by Shrimati Durgabai Deshmukh some years ago. This is the condition prevailing in Bengal today. Nobody is safe. I happened to be there and I saw it there. Within ten minutes you can find somebody coming out with a bomb, throwing out and killing half a dozen people, injuring half a dozen people. Is that a condition conducive to peace ? Is that a condition which will make the country prosper ? If out of 1 lakh people, 100 are caught as criminals and dealt with and if thereby you can have security, what is the percentage affected ? 0.001. Is that something to be so much worried about ?

They are talking of the safety of the country. They are interested in the security of the country. We have taken oath here to uphold the integrity and sovereignty of the country. As such, every member of the House should have come forward to say that such a legislation should be put on the statute book.

Legal safeguards are provided. Every possible safeguard is provided. There can be no abuse of the Act. When you say that all the members of Parliament are honest, you must also concede that the members of the judiciary are honest. Everybody in the country is not dishonest.

Therefore, you must believe these officials and credit with them with a correct appraisal of the position when they take up these matters and issue orders.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No member has questioned the honesty of the members of the judiciary.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : Therefore, there

cannot be any abuse of the Act. You cannot have it both ways.

SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : There is not going to be any trial.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : No evidence, no cross-examination.

SHRI PILOO MODY : No jury, no judge.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : No advocate.

SHRI S. N. MISRA : It is not always to be believed that you can secure things by cross-examination. Cross examination is not a guarantee that you will get what is wanted.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : That is part of natural justice. What has happened to him ?

SHRI S. N. MISRA : Where it is necessary to deprive a person of his liberty, there is a provision in the Constitution, art. 22 which enables the authorities to do so without the usual procedure provided by law. It is nobody's case that it is not necessitated ; nobody has come forward to say that we have fallen so low that our men or officials have no character, no sense and no honesty. Therefore, they are the persons who shall be able to make a judgment in the interest of the country and then pass the requisite orders under the Act.

My submission, therefore, is that the House should have acclaimed this and accepted it as a piece of legislation to give security and peace to the country.

With these words, I support the Motion.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : I was listening with amazement to the speech of Shri Pant. His speech was a poor advocacy of a draconian law.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Political compulsion.

DR. RANEN SEN : It is always known that when a law involving detention without trial is brought forward here, the Government has to give enough evidence to con-

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

vince the members that a situation has arisen in which the security or the integrity of the country is threatened. He has said that the basis of the law of the land is sought to be undermined. How does he say that? What is the proof? We are all responsible members. I ask the members belonging to the Congress Party to think over this question, to ponder over this question. Here the question of the liberty of the people, of individuals is involved.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : What has happened in Calcutta ?

DR. RANEN SEN : I am going to come to Calcutta also. I know Calcutta much better than you. You need not give me a lecture on Calcutta.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : That is why you do not need any proof.

DR. RANEN SEN : The first thing that I want to emphasise in this House is that we should all realise that the Government has to make out a case for the introduction of this Bill. It is nothing but the Preventive Detention Act. Last time when the Preventive Detention Bill was sought to be introduced in this House, the majority of the members objected to it. As a result of that, the Bill was not introduced in this House. It goes to the credit of this House, the members of Parliament, that they did not want it.

What is the present position? In the aims and objects of this Bill, the question of the incidents happening in Bangla Desh and our borders has been brought in. It does not lie in the mouth of this Government to raise this question of Bangla Desh and the incidents that are taking place. If the Government was honest, after 31st March, when a unanimous resolution was passed in this House in favour of the Bangla Desh fight, the Government should have taken steps to see that it was translated into action. The Government did not do that. This Government created the problem of the security of India. This Government has created the problem of evacuees. This Government has created the danger of epidemics throughout Eastern India. Today Mr. Bade was saying that this epidemic is

going to Madhya Pradesh also. Only this Government is to be blamed for that. Therefore, it does not lie in the mouth of this Government to mention the question of the security of the border or the turmoil in Bangla Desh. I had enough time. Instead of taking proper steps in proper time, the Government has allowed all these things to develop and drift.

The Government should also keep its eyes and ears open to receive reactions from outside. I am not going to quote any left-minded papers that exist today in India. I am going to quote the so-called rightist papers, *the Hindustan Times* and the *Daily Statesman*. Even they have come out with editorial comments condemning such measures. All the Central trade union organisations AITUC, CITU, Hind Mazdoor Sabha, Hindi Mazdoor Panchayat and UTUC have opposed this Bill and even the INTUC has not supported the introduction of this Bill. The INTUC has not supported this Bill.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : How can you speak on behalf of the INTUC...(*Interruptions*)...I only say that you cannot speak on behalf of the INTUC.

DR. RANEN SEN : I am not speaking on behalf of the INTUC. Let him defend it if he wants. But why put something in my mouth which I have not said. I was saying that so far even the INTUC had not endorsed the introduction of this Bill. If the INTUC has accepted this Bill it is for him to say. Even then I would say that the majority of the organised working classes is against this Bill because all the other trade union organisations put together would probably have more followers than the INTUC. All the leftist organisations which have so long championed the cause of democracy have opposed the introduction of this Bill in this way. Everybody has said that this is a draconian law ; it cuts at the roots of democracy in India.

Having created conditions inside India, particularly at the border, the Government want to introduce this Bill, but it does not touch the spies or the traitors and I shall prove my point. First of all this is an all India Act. Has the Government tried to ascertain the opinion of the different State Government. If they have not done so it

is dereliction of duty because you are trying to take away the liberty of the individuals. You are giving power to the State Government without even making a reference to them. I do not know about all State Governments. But I know that Shri Achuta Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala, has said on May 15, 1971, in Kottayam that in Kerala there is no need to implement the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance. There is no reference to popular feelings and popular opinion and there is no reference to the State Governments. If there is danger from foreign agents, the Foreigners Act may be suitably amended. If there is danger from internal subversion or the so-called spies, the Official Secrets Act, the Indian Penal Code and the Criminal Procedure Code could be amended properly. Instead of trying to do so, all of a sudden the preventive Detention Act is brought through the back door.

Sir, I want to remind the Government—Mr. Pant,—that this is very dangerous weapon in the hands of the administration. I am here reminded of the introduction of the PVAct—the prevention of Violent Activities Act—in West Bengal. In those days we were told by the local administration there and in the West Bengal Consultative Committee that if the members permit, for six months let this piece of legislation be introduced. And within six months, peace will reign supreme in West Bengal. This is the statement made by the local administration there, probably when Mr. Pant was there, or who was the Home Minister in those days? probably Mr. Chavan was there: Mr. Chavan and Mr. Shukla. After more than six months, what has been the result? I need not recount all those old stories. I will simply say this. I will state only two cases. One is the recent murder of nine innocent young men in the Hooghly district, and it is reported in the newspapers by a particular political party. Nine boys were killed and buried. Secondly, only three days back, murders have been committed in Burdwan. People on both sides have died and houses of people have been burnt. (*Interruption*) I am not mentioning whether it is Congress or non-Congress.

AN HON. MEMBER : Human beings.

DR. RANEN SEN : Yes ; human beings. But six months before these incidents

took place, the preventive detention law was passed there in West Bengal. What has happened? Therefore, even if you equip the administration with these Acts, you cannot prevent such incidents. It is a known fact; and they are misused in most of the cases.

There is an argument given by one of the Congress newspapers. Again, I am not mentioning the name. A Congress newspaper has given the argument that there are some pro-Pakistani elements inside the country, pro-Pakistani in the sense that there are some people who have some soft corner for Pakistan. It is true. (*Interruption*).

AN HON. MEMBER : Pro-American also.

DR. RANEN SEN : So, there are elements, there are people, who are having sympathies for the imperialist countries. That is also true. It is also said—and I am sorry to say—that there are political elements and parties also who try, somehow or other, equate the Government of India with the Government of Pakistan and thereby create a condition in which espionage becomes a sort of holy act. All these things are true. But these are political and ideological, erroneous stand. No preventive action can fight any political or ideological aberration. For fighting political and ideological aberration, I should say that political and ideological means have to be taken.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The hon. Member's time is up.

DR. RANEN SEN : Therefore, I say that all these preventive measures will fail ultimately and will result in oppression of the masses. How? I will only quote one section: 3 (i) a (ii) and (iii), wherein it is stated elements who will try to create bad blood between India and any foreign power should be hauled up. And the background is Bangla Desh. May I ask whether we will be permitted to go outside and attack the Government of the United Kingdom or the USA or China for betraying the people of Bangla Desh or not?

This law arms the Government—the District Magistrate and the Additional District Magistrate—to arrest me if I go outside and speak against these Governments—two imperialist governments and one so-called socialist Government—who have

[Dr. Ranen Sen]

betrayed the cause of Bangla Desh. Such provisions are here.

Then there are provisions about maintenance of public order, maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community, etc. These are dangerous provisions. Suppose the workers have a genuine grievance like the NGOs in Andhra. This can be used against those workers. This law will not bring to book the real spies or agents, but will be used by the bureaucrats, by the District Magistrates and Superintendents of Police, who are under the influence of vested interests against the common people, against democratic movements and trade union movements. Therefore, this Bill should be withdrawn.

The question of arrest of Mr. Syed Baddrudduya has been raised by Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Bosu. We know Mr. Badrudduya very well. We come from the same city. It was first stated that there is a case against him. Well and good; let government come out with the papers and institute a case. If he is found guilty, punish him. But why should an old man of 75 be detained without trial?

Therefore, I oppose this Bill without any equivocation, lock, stock and barrel. I request the House to ponder over the provisions. It is not meant to help Bangladesh or the security of India. Ultimately it is going to help the administration to carry on somehow or other their ruthless policy against the people.

श्री रामसहाय पांडे (राजनंद गांव) .
आदरणीय सभापति जी, राष्ट्र की आंतरिक सुरक्षा के सम्बन्ध है जो बिल माननीय पन्त जी ने उपस्थित किया, मैंने बड़े ध्यान से उस पर श्री वाजपेयी जी और माननीय ज्योतिर्मय बसु का भाषण सुना। जब श्री वाजपेयी जी व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता की बात कह रहे थे तो श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु उसका बड़ा आनन्द ले रहे थे और ऐसा अनुभव होता था कि व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता के सम्बन्ध में कहे गये प्रत्येक शब्द और भाषना का वह समर्थन करते हैं। व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता की लपेट में आपने बहुत सारी बातें कहीं और हमारे दिल की ओर इंगित करते

हुए कहा और सम्भव है कि आपका अर्थ यह होगा कि इसके औचित्य के सम्बन्ध में हम भी सोचे कि क्या उचित है कि नहीं। माननीय वाजपेयी जी से मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि श्री पन्त जी को यह बिल उपस्थित करने में अनुभव कर सकता हूँ कि, कोई सुख नहीं हुआ, कोई आनन्द नहीं हो रहा है। बल्कि दुःख हो रहा है। दुःख हो रहा है वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को दृष्टि में रखते हुए। आज जब नागरिक सुरक्षा, व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा और वैयक्तिक स्वतन्त्रता की बात करते हैं, हम व्यक्तिगत सुरक्षा की बात करते हैं, प्रत्येक नागरिक इस राष्ट्र की सार्व-भौमसत्ता में रह कर सुरक्षित रहना चाहता है, हमने विधान में सुरक्षा दी है, गारन्टी दी है और यह हम अपेक्षा करते हैं राजनीतिक दलों से भी, मतभेद होते हुए भी, राजनीतिक मतभेद का आदर होना चाहिये, मतभेद होते हुए भी आप शान्ति, सुरक्षा की गारन्टी में हमारा हाथ बँटाये।

श्री वाजपेयी जी कहते हैं कौन सी ऐसी असाधारण परिस्थिति आ गई जिसके कारण नजरबन्दी बिल लाया गया? मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि क्या ही अच्छा होता कि चर्चिल की उस बात को जो एक लोकतन्त्र के सम्बन्ध में उन्होंने कही थी, उसको हम भी मानें। उन्होंने कहा था, एक बार हाउस आफ कामन्स में, किसी भी लोकतन्त्र के सञ्चालन और दायित्व निर्वाह के सम्बन्ध में कहा था, किसी भी प्रधान मन्त्री को बार-बार मुँह करके देखना पड़े कोई छुरा तो नहीं पीछे से भोक रहा है यह शोभनीय नहीं है। यदि इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति देश में उत्पन्न हो गयी, चाहे बंगला हो, राजनीति की दृष्टि से, चाहे अहमदाबाद हो साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से, चाहे भिबन्ही हो, साम्प्रदायिक दृष्टि से, चाहे जबलपुर हो, चाहे बत्र तत्र कोई भी स्थान हो अगर आप सुरक्षा की गारन्टी कर दें शान्ति और सुरक्षा के साथ-साथ जो हमारा आर्थिक कार्यक्रम

चल रहा है उसमें हाथ बटाये, हमने रोटी देने की बात कही है उस संकल्प में हाथ बटाये, समाजवाद लाने की बात कही है उसमें आप आगे आयें तो कोई कारण नहीं होगा कि हम इस प्रकार का बिल लायें।

किसी का सम्बन्ध चीन से जुड़ा हुआ है, वहां से हथियार आ रहे हैं। माओ-त्से तुंग की एक बड़ी थ्योरी, जो बलास ऐनिमी की बात है, उसका प्रतिपादन कर रहे हैं। कुछ लोग क्लास ऐनिमी कोलैबोरेटर के नाम से उनकी हत्याएँ कर रहे हैं। फारवर्ड ब्लाक के प्रेसीडेंट, श्री हेमन्त बसु ने क्या कसूर किया था जो उनकी हत्या कर दी गई। और उसके बाद उन्हें उन्हीं के दल के एक सदस्य की जो चुनाव में खड़ा हुआ था उसकी भी हत्या कर दी गई। क्या कारण है कि बंगाल की सामान्य, शान्ति-प्रिय जीवन तहस नहस हो गया। क्या कसूर किया था हमारी सरकार ने एक कारखाना दुर्गापुर में इस्पात का खोला गया, 500 करोड़ रुपया लगाया। लेकिन आज ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम से क्या स्थिति है। अगर यही कारखाना चीन में होता, जिससे आपका सम्बन्ध है, और यही कारखाना किसी कम्युनिस्ट कंट्री में होता तो ट्रेड यूनियन के नाम पर, इसी लोक सभा में वैयक्तिक स्वतन्त्रता के नाम पर, आप जो चाहे कह सकते हैं, लेकिन कम्युनिस्ट कंट्री में पूरी की पूरी पार्टी और कार्यकर्ता जो तोड़-फोड़ का काम कर रहे हैं और यही काम वहा करते तो जेल में बन्द कर दिये जाते। लेकिन असली व्यक्तिगत स्वतन्त्रता हमारे यहां है। यह जानते हुए भी कि आप तोड़ फोड़ कर रहे हैं, आपका नाता माओ-त्से-तुंग से जुड़ा हुआ है। वहां से हथियार आ रहे हैं, पैसा आ रहा है, लाल-लाल किताबें आ रही हैं, माओ-त्से-तुंग के चित्र लगाये जा रहे हैं गलियों में बंगाल और कलकत्ते में, मैं पूछता हूं कि यही हाल यदि राष्ट्रीयता के विरुद्ध आप वहां करते जो कि आज यहां कर रहे हैं, यही षड्यन्त्र वहां करते, तो माओ-त्से-तुंग आपकी माफ नहीं करता। हमारे

साथी कह रहे हैं कि गोली मार दी जाती। क्या हाल होता मुझे नहीं मालूम। आप हमारे यहां वाणी स्वतन्त्रता में आपको संध प्रकार की स्वतन्त्रता दी गई है। और जब हम सिर्फ यह चाहते हैं कि ऐसे लोग जो शान्ति में खलल पैदा करना चाहते हैं, हमारे जीवन के रास्ते में एक गतिरोध पैदा करना चाहते हैं, ऐसे लोगों को थोड़े दिन के लिए जेल में बँठाना चाहते हैं, तो आपको क्या परेशानी है? आप एक ऐसा मुकदमा लेकर आते हैं जिसमें मालूम पड़ता है कि आप से ज्यादा पवित्र और कोई नहीं हो सकता है। आप के ऊपर जो लांछन लगाये जाते हैं वे सब असत्य हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, माननीय सदस्य आप को कह रहे हैं।

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : "आप से" मेरा मतलब श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से है।

जिन परिस्थितियों में यह बिल लाया गया है उसका आदर होना चाहिये। अगर आप राष्ट्र भक्त हैं, आप चाहते हैं कि शान्ति के साथ अपना आर्थिक विकास का काम आगे चलायें, साधारण जनता को जो कुछ भी हम सामर्थ्य के अनुसार दे सकते हैं वह काम पूरा हो तो कम से कम यह तोड़ फोड़ और मारपीट का काम आपको बन्द करना पड़ेगा। अगर आप नहीं बन्द करेंगे तो जो यह बिल आया है शायद उससे भी कठोर बिल, नियन्त्रण करने वाला बिल आ सकता है क्योंकि आन्तरिक सुरक्षा की जिम्मेदारी उस दल की है जिसके साथ जनता है। हमारा बहुमत है, जनता हमारे साथ है, और जनता को हमने गारन्टी दी है कि हम शान्ति के साथ आपको रखेंगे। अगर किसी ने आपको छेड़ा, अगर आपको किसी को मारा तो हम उसको रोकेंगे। कुछ लोग करना चाहते हैं बड़ा मारी विद्रोह, कुछ लोग इन्क्लाब करना चाहते हैं, क्रान्ति करना चाहते हैं जिनके लिए प्रेरणा चीन से आती है। कभी-कभी वाजपेयी भी

[श्री राम शहाय पाण्डे]

भड़क जाते हैं और साम्प्रदायिक बातें करने लगते हैं और उसका असर होता है देश में।

मेरा निवेदन है कि यह परम्परागत अच्छा देश है, शान्तिप्रिय देश हैं। हमने स्वतन्त्रता प्राप्त की बन्दे मातरम् गीत गा कर, इस कल्पना के साथ कि एक दिन आयेगा जो हम स्वराज्य प्राप्त करेंगे, एक दिन आयेगा जब हम देश का निर्माण करेंगे योजनाओं के माध्यम से, एक दिन आयेगा जब हम इस देश की गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा को ऊपर उठावेंगे। आखिर क्या कहते होंगे दूसरे देशों के लोग जब हमारे यहाँ बगाल में अशान्ति होती है, हमारे यहाँ जाति पाति और धर्म के नाम पर साम्प्रदायिक दंगे होते हैं? हमने एक सार्वभौम सत्ता का दायित्व किया है, सार्वभौम सत्ता प्राप्त समाज को हम चलाना चाहते हैं। यदि उस सभा को चलाने में कोई भी गत्यावरोध पैदा होता है तो हम उसको दूर करने की कोशिश करते हैं। आखिर हम पर लोग क्यों यह शक करते हैं कि हम ऐसे व्यक्ति को पकड़ें या नजरबन्द करेंगे जिसका कोई कुसूर नहीं होगा? श्री वाजपेयी ने कहा कि हम उसके भुक्तभोगी हो चुके हैं। वाजपेयी जी, आप क्या भुक्तभोगी हो चुके हैं? हम नहीं चाहते हैं कि आप या कोई भी हमारे कानून का भुक्त भोगी हो लेकिन आप अच्छे बने, शान्तिप्रिय बने, सीधी-सीधी बात करें अच्छे काम करें और सबके साथ जो आप का सामाजिक दायित्व है उसका निर्वाह करें, तो हम क्यों पकड़ेंगे आपको या ज्योतिर्मय बसु को क्यों पकड़ेंगे? जब मैं बम लेकर चलना छोड़ो, माओ-त्से-तुंग का चित्र लगाना छोड़ दो, वहाँ से लाल किताबें आती हैं उनको बाटना छोड़ दो, माओ-त्से-तुंग को जो ग्रैंड फादर बना दृष्टा है वह बन्द कर दो। अगर सब कुछ अच्छा काम करेंगे तो हम तुमको क्यों पकड़ेंगे?

श्री वाजपेयी ने इस दल को सम्बोधित करते हुए कहा कि इस बिल के अन्तिम को

सोचो, हम कहते हैं कि तुम आज से अच्छे बन जाओ, हम पत जी से कहेंगे कि इसको वापस ले लो। अगर ज्योतिर्मय बसु इसके अन्तिम को समझ जाये और अच्छे तथा सीधे नागरिक बन जाये तो मैं पत जी से कहूँगा कि वह इस विधेयक को अविलम्ब नहीं, अभी वापस ले ले। लेकिन मैं जानता हूँ कि वह कभी सीधे और अच्छे बन नहीं सकते। (ध्यवधान) कुत्ते की पूछ चाहे जितनी बार सीधी की जाये वह टेढ़ी की टेढ़ी रहेगी, ऐसा मैं विश्वास करता हूँ। मैं उनसे कहूँगा कि यह राष्ट्र तुम्हारा है, यह राष्ट्र सारे देश का है, 56 करोड़ नागरिकों का है, त्रिशकोटि कण्ठ कलकल निनाद कराते, के बोले मा तुमि अबले की ध्वनि बगाल से आई थी। मैं ज्योतिर्मय बसु से कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस तरह की अच्छी भावना राष्ट्र के प्रति बगाल से आई थी। हमने रक्षा की माला पारो कर मा की बन्दना कर ली। लेकिन तुम भूल गये। मैं पूछता हूँ कि क्या तुम्हारा सम्बन्ध है चीन से? क्या सम्बन्ध है माओ-त्से-तुंग से? तुम क्लास एनिमी के शब्द लेकर बैठे हो। अरे मिया, यहाँ के रहो, अच्छे बनो, शान्ति के साथ राजनीति में खूब काम करो। हमारे दुर्गापुर के कारखाने को चलने दो, तोड़फोड़ मत करो, गोला बारूद का जो प्रयोग किया जाता है, इसको बन्द करो। अगर आपने यह सब किया तो हम समझेंगे कि इस तरह के कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है। यह सब करने के बाद जब अच्छे सुन्दर नागरिक और नागरिकों के नेता आप बनकर आप आयेगे और आकर यह कहेंगे कि इस प्रकार का बिल नहीं होना चाहिये तो उसका हम पर प्रभाव पड़ेगा और हम कहेंगे कि इसको खत्म करो।

वाजपेयी जी से भी मैं एक बात कहना चाहता हूँ। बड़े-बड़े कैम्प इन्होंने खोल रखे हैं। वहाँ ट्रेनिंग दी जाती है डंडे चलावे की। ट्रेनिंग दी जाये कोई आपत्ति की बात नहीं है। चौकस हो, तयकर हो, लेकिन इसके अन्त में वह

भाइ भंगिमा के साथ यह भी कह दिया करें कि इस राष्ट्र का जो भी नागरिक हो, वह प्यार से रहे, एक दूसरे पर हाथ न उठाये और हथियार न उठाये और इसकी जिम्मेदारी वह अपने ऊपर ले लो और इसको करने के बाद वह यह कहें कि इस बिल की वापिस ले लें तो इसको वापिस ले लिया जाएगा। हमें जरूरत क्या है इस तरह के बिलों की? लेकिन होता क्या है? अहमदा बाद में कभी दंगे हो जाते हैं तब इन्हीं के दिल के प्रो० मधोक आ कर कहते हैं कि भारतीयकरण हो जाना चाहिए, सारे मुसलमानों का भारतीय करण हो जाना चाहिये। एक नई ही थ्युरी वह सामने रखते हैं इस देश में रहने वाले मुसलमानों के बारे में कि उनका भारतीय करण किया जाना चाहिये। प्रश्न मुसलमानों और हिन्दुओं का नहीं है। प्रश्न उन लोगों का है जिनके दिल साफ नहीं है। जो दिल से शान्ति नहीं चाहते हैं, जो चाकू और छुरी उठाते हैं। प्रश्न उन लोगों का है जो बड़े-बड़े भाषण देते हैं और अपने भाषणों में लोगों की भावनाओं को उखाड़ते हैं, उनमें उत्तेजना पैदा करते हैं, गर्मी पैदा करते हैं। उनको जरा इस तरह का कानून होगा तो सोचना पड़ेगा। हमारे देश के बंधे हुए जल में कंकड़ डालकर हिलोरे पैदा करने का जो काम है वह अगर बन्द हो जाये तो हम इस प्रकार के कानून को वापस ले लेंगे। हमें इस प्रकार का कानून लाने में कोई सुख प्राप्त नहीं होता है।

एक लोकतंत्रीय देश में गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा लोगों की बनी रहनी चाहिये और उसके अनुरूप आचरण भी किया जाना चाहिए। जनता को साथ लेकर शान्ति और समृद्धि की दिशा में हम चलना चाहते हैं। हमें एक दूसरे पर हाथ नहीं उठाना है। हमें दूसरे देशों से कोई सहायता नहीं देनी है। हमें अपने देश में ही स्वावलम्बन की भावना पैदा करनी है। मानवता के नाम पर गरिमा और प्रतिष्ठा के साथ रहना है। यदि इस प्रकार का आचरण सभी राजनीतिक दल करना सीख लें,

तोड़ फोड़ करने के काम बन्द कर दें, शान्ति के साथ रहें, तो हम भी मन्त्री महोदय से कहेंगे कि इस प्रकार के बिल को वह वापिस ले लें। इस प्रकार का बिल लाने में हमें कोई सुख प्राप्त नहीं होता है। लेकिन जब तक इस प्रकार की परिस्थिति इस देश में है और शान्ति और व्यवस्था को खतरा पैदा होने की आशंका रहती है तब तक इस प्रकार के बिल लाने का औचित्य अपने आप सिद्ध हो जाता है इस वास्ते मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after hearing the speech of my friend, Mr. Pandey, I am more than ever convinced that this Government and this party cannot be trusted with the powers that it is demanding today. It is very simple to create the sort of arguments that Mr. Pandey has created, to chase a red, herring though the skies, and to create all manner of hypothetical situations with which he, as the keeper of the conscience of the country, is going to keep the peace over here.

First of all, I am against governing by ordinance. You know that this is the stand of our party. For years, we have been opposed to creating ordinances and then coming to Parliament, asking for their approval. Parliament meets here long enough for every conceivable law, that their evil genius can think of, to be brought here and properly debated before they slap it on the whole country.

Everybody has accused us of believing in an open society. I make no apology for it. We want a democratic and healthy society to grow in this country. But what is this? They are bringing forth an Act which by any description is the blackest law that man has devised. If you were to read the history of how democratic movements have grown throughout the countries, it has been by this one principle of *habeas corpus* and it is in order to establish *habeas corpus*: that all democratic societies have evolved. What does this Bill do? It does precisely this—it snuffs out *habeas corpus* in the middle of the twentieth century in India after 25 years of Independence. How can one possibly support a law which gives the Home Minister and the Congress Party the power to withhold the freedom of people when there

[Shri Piloo Modi]

is no such emergency ? No case has been made out.

Can the Home Minister say that it is necessary to impose this P. D. law in Lodi Estate or here or in Raj Path or in Chandni Chowk or in Connought Place ? Yet he has demanded these powers for these areas. Everybody knows that nobody more than we in the Swatantra Party have demanded from this Government that it maintain law and order and that maintenance of law and order is the first function of the Government and we have said this, not once, but we have said this umpteen times. When we blame them for not preserving law and order, they have come back with the facile Marxists' excuse that it is a socio-economic problem. Well, if it is a socio-economic problem, how are they going to tackle this problem by bringing this black law which is not going to improve the socio-economic condition of this country ? Therefore, how are you going to preserve law and order—I would ask you.

I have no hesitation in giving approval to a particular law by which, for a temporary period of time and with proper safeguards and with foolproof reasons and after a case has been made out by the Government, they can seek this power for a limited area where they can demonstrate to us that the law and order is in jeopardy. We know that there is a tremendous influx of refugees from Bangla Desh. We know that in these refugee camps it is quite likely that there are enemy agents. Let them demand these powers in areas surrounding the borders, in the refugee camps themselves and in the places where they want to settle them. But let them come forward with a proper case as to why they want to deprive us of our civil liberties. Make out a case. Not that 'we want to control Jyoti Basu'. Is that enough reason ? Mr. Pandey cries hoarse about the feelings of the Muslims and he looks towards Mr. Atal Bihari Vajpayee and blames the members of his Party. Against whom is this preventive law being used most ? In 1965 every conceivable type of Muslim was carried away overnight and jailed for months on end. Nobody says anything about that. No case has been brought against them to this day. There are thousands of them who do not know why they were detained.

He has no right to talk about the Muslims. He has no right to talk about Jyoti Basu. He has no right to talk about

the Durgapur Steel Plant. I can understand when he blames Jyoti Basu for stopping the work of the Durgapur Steel Plant. But what about other plants, where we lose thousands of crores of rupees, where Mr. Jyoti Basu is nowhere on the horizon which do not produce for the nation ?

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Perhaps, the hon. Member does not know.

SHRI PILOO MODY : They blame it on labour trouble. Sir, I know a little more about the Durgapur plant.

SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Other plants are functioning very well, except the Durgapur plant.

SHRI PILOO MODY : With the 'Yem-yem' they have received with 350 people thumping their desks—the 'Yem-yem' stands for the 'massive mandate'—they want to push through this black law. Sir, this law is a bad one and I appeal to them and most of all, to the Minister whose unfortunate duty it is to steer this legislation through Parliament—think for a moment about your own father. I am sure if the hon. Minister did, he would realise that he would not have approved of this law. Yes, make out a case for a specific area and then demand your power. This House will be very happy to give you these powers. Last time it was your Party that backed away from enacting this law for an area where it was necessary, because of the pressures that were brought on it, in order that it could stay in power, by a very venerable leader of the Rajya Sabha. It was this very Party that backed away from bringing forward this law. It is only the 'Yem-yem' that they have received that now makes them bold enough to come forward and demand these powers because their greed for power is unsatiable.

17.00 hrs.

Therefore, I appeal to the hon. Minister. He is so close to the centre of power that he probably does not see the historic perspective in which *Habeas Corpus* was brought about and established democracy throughout the world.

People are detained under this Black Law for some years ; even after they have been released, their reputations are ruined ;

their business is ruined. A great deal of injustice is taking place. Does the Government do anything to rehabilitate them? I have known some personal friends of mine, who were detained under this black law. I can personally guarantee this that they did absolutely nothing which would endanger the security of this country. When these friends of mine came out of jail, nobody has gone to them. People are afraid of associating themselves with such people, who suffer social ostracisation. Will Mr. Pandey come and put his hand on their shoulders? No. This is the cruelty of these laws which are so arbitrary.

To deny this country *habeus corpus* is to rejuvenate the starchamber. We are not living in the reign of bloody Elizabeth I. We are living in the reign of Indira Gandhi, the last, I hope.

And therefore I suggest to the Minister not to turn this into a Star Chamber, not to turn this into the bloody dungeons of mediaval times, but to remember that we are in the middle of the 20th century and without *habeus corpus* there is no democracy. I thoroughly oppose this measure.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI (Calcutta South): I support the Bill. The Bill contains many provisions and the need for this Bill is almost for the cause now in view of the present developments in Bangla Desh. It is the primary duty of the Government to maintain the public security and properly safeguard the country. This cannot be enforced without a proper machinery of law. When some repressions anywhere to curb the liberties of individuals and political leaders take place it is something which is against the spirit of India and the youth and the students shout against it. They protest, whatever may be the form of Government or of the party.

I could understand the criticism from the hon. Member of the opposition. Regarding the degree, I don't question. But the reality of the application of the Act is the question, to be considered.

I support the Bill, not because I come from West Bengal or I come from Calcutta, not because there are dangers on the political leadership of leading political parties. I support the Bill not because there is some situation which is out of control due to some extremist forces in West Bengal and other parts of the country.

Hon. Members from the C.P.I., from the

J.S., C.P.M. and Swatantra parties have brought various points before the Government. I don't grudge them. I don't want to throw mud on their own political parties.

But the present position is this. Not a single State in the whole world after independence or after revolution is in a position to protect the people of their own State without having recourse to some emergent measures of this type.

Now, the question is whether the Government of India, have a case to move this Bill for consideration here. Is there any danger to the security of our country on the borders? These are the questions that arise. And I shall presently come to the answers. But before I do so, I would like to deal with some democratic aspects in connection with this Bill.

The hon. Member from the C.P.I. Dr. Ranen Sen, who is a senior Member and who is sincere to democracy at least in our Indian pattern raised the question of civil liberties. Even Shri Piloo Mody had raised this question. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had also raised this question, though, of course, he belongs to the C.P.M.; I do not mind it...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: What difference does it make? I am not one of those *chaploosewallas*.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI: Shri Jyotirmoy Basu had raised the question that this Bill was intended to control his party in West Bengal. For his information, I would like to say this. I would like to inform him and the other Members and also the Minister that is not so; I think this Government have no intention to control his party by means of this legislation. For, the verdict of the people of West Bengal on his party is already there which is against CPI(M). He himself had raised this question of the great verdict of the people of West Bengal on his party and had suggested that our government led by Shrimati Indira Gandhi wanted to control his party by passing this measure. He said that the strength of his party which was 83 in the previous Assembly has now risen to 114. But I would like to point out that after many criticisms of 23 years of Congress rule, and after the historic split in the Congress Party, fortunately, our party has now emerged with a strength of 106 as against a strength of 44 which it had

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsi]

before in the previous Assembly. So, the arithmetical report of the increase from 83 to 114 on the one side and from 44 to 106 on the other is there clear before the eyes of hon. Members. This is sufficient to show that our party in spite of difficulties and troubles is marching onward.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : By defections, they are getting more.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Defections are not appreciated by the Congress Party. It is known to those Members who are still giving some fomentation on the Muslim League on the affairs of Shri Badrudduja and others.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about their money-bag masters ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Regarding the question of security, hon. Members may not agree with me when I refer to the situation in West Bengal. I do not think that this Bill would be sufficient for West Bengal when it becomes an Act ; I do not think so. This Bill is merely for the satisfaction of the people, so that Government may give the answer to the people, yes, we have taken the right medicine at the right time for the patient. This Bill is nothing besides that. The question is not between me and Shri Jyotirmoy Basu, but the question is one of deciding the merits of the political parties for the future of West Bengal and other parts of the country.

A number of murders have taken place in West Bengal. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee, a senior Member of the House raised the question of individual liberty. I would cite a case where individual liberty and individual security were both involved. Mr. Gopal Sen, the vice-chancellor of the Jadavpur University, an innocent person, was murdered brutally. He lost his individual liberty and also individual security. The murder of Shri Hemant Kumar Basu has been raised here so many times that I do not like to raise it again. Again, Shri K. L. Roy, a judge of the High Court was murdered. Perhaps, his only fault was this that he said that Shri Subodh Dutta, one of the police officials of the West Bengal Police was wrongly connected with a case relating to the C.P.M. atrocities and should be discharged. This police officer tried to save the Govern-

ment. from CPI(M) conspiracy by arguing on the question that the conspiracy was connected with the C.P.M. trying to form a police union. Shri K. L. Roy released the accused in the High Court, and perhaps, that was the reason why Shri K. L. Roy was killed. I do not say that the C.P.M. killed him, but the facts are these.

Another notable figure, Justice Shri Tarapada Mukerjee, the head of the Sain Murder Commission was brutally injured in Calcutta ; only a few days ago, the last surviving member of that Sain family was also killed in Burdwan by the same party. These are examples of the social feelings of that part of the country.

Besides this, there are persons who will not get any publicity about what happened to them. They are all dead. Only there would be a report about a post-mortem or report by the coroner and than the body would be handed over by the hospital to be sent to the burning ghat.

I request my hon. friends, Shri Pilco Mody, Shri Vajpayee and other friends to visit West Bengal without asking for police protection. In the City of Calcutta, there are certain zones which are absolutely declared as free zones by the Naxalites or C.P.I. (M). At day time or in social functions you are not allowed entry. Even on the V.I.P. road from Calcutta airport to the city in early morning or at night it is not possible for the common people to move about without police protection.

I say that this Bill is not adequate to tackle the situation that has been created. It is jute a medicine, just an instrument, not a very effective one. My humble submission is that it is high time that we all met and sat together to solve the problem ; I mean all the political parties. If Jyoti Basu says that there are thousands of criminals in the Youth Congress and in the Chatra Parishad and if he can produce a list of such people, let him do so. There may be 1001 such people in the C.P.I.(M) also. Both lists can be produced. Let us given both lists to the Government and say that these are the misguided youths, here is the list, arrest them. Let us go to the people and try to maintain peace.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah): Many lists have been submitted.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The C.P.I.(M) people are facing trouble now. They have been told, 'If you do like this, we shall not allow you to stay'. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu knows that many leaders of that political party including a former May or of Calcutta, Prashanta Sur, could not stay in their locality because of the law and order situation (*Interruptions*).

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He is a respected leader of our party. Why should he make such statements against him ?

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I really feel pity for these people. Whether it is the CPI(M) or the Congress or the CPI, there is no question of evading reality.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This was organised by the Central Intelligence annihilation squad, moving about in plain clothes (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : The C.P.I.(M) as a political party is committed to class struggle. They are governed by the Marxist doctrine. But fortunately, there is a labour class...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I may tell Shri Jagjivan Ram, former President of the Indian National Congress : your telephone is tapped, your visitors are checked. You know it. But you dare not mention it because then you will be thrown out of your job.

SHRI K. C. PANT : When Shri Jyotirmoy Basu was speaking, he did not tolerate even one or two *Interruptions*.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : There were a lot of interruptions.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Is this fair ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We shall be within our rights to interrupt.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No, no.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It was done continuously. They came with a prior plan. We know these things.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I would request you not to disturb when a member is speaking.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is my right. When they reel out a string of lies, when murderers talk about shielding the culprits we will interrupt...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall examine the personal remarks made about plain clothes men being sent to check visitors. There are insinuations.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : As I said, the CPI(M) is a party committed to a class struggle. There are many great young friends in that party, those who can sacrifice their lives on the directive of their party.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please avoid going into details as to what is happening in Bengal. You come to the Bill.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Unless I say these things, how can I support the Bill ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order under rule 380. You have just now asked the Reporters to expunge certain portions. Expunction of speeches can only be done according to the rules framed by this House. Kindly read rule 380 which says :

"If the Speaker is of opinion that words have been used in debate which are defamatory or indecent or unparliamentary or undignified, he may, in his discretion, order that such words be expunged from the proceedings of the House."

Tell me what are the things that I have said. I am saying it again that all the murders have been committed by the Central Intelligence. You cannot expunge it.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That I will do. That is within my discretion.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है। आप अध्यक्ष के आसन पर विराजमान हैं। आपका निर्णय हमें मान्य होगा। लेकिन निर्णय देने से पहले आप उसके सारे परिणामों पर विचार कर लीजिए कि क्या सदन में यह कहना कि प्रधान मंत्री की ओर से दो व्यक्ति किसी से मिलने गए थे...

MR. CRAIRMAN : What is the use of mentioning them ?

DR. HENRY AUSTIN (Ernakulam) : Shri Piloo Mody said that we had not made out a case and he is making out a case.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That matter has been discussed in this House so many times. He must come to the Bill.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : He is justifying the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If their objection is to bring in the name of some body outside into the discussion I may point out that the name of Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh has been brought in in the discussion. He is perfectly entitled to put forward his case.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : Shri Taluqdar was also a trade-union leader. Just a day before the elections he was arrested and delamed by the police as he was caught red handed in a car carrying explosives materials, bombs and guns. These are facts. No conviction has yet been awarded.

Another person Shri Anant Singh, was also a candidate...(Interruptions)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, a point of order. This matter is still *sub-judice* and so it cannot be discussed here.

MR. CHAIRMAN : if that case is pending before a Court of Law it need not be referred to here.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : I do not want to expose these things, they are exposed already. I was giving you only facts.

Again a few days before the election all over West Bengal explosive materials were seized from different political headquarters. I do not want to mention the names. My hon. friend Shri R. S. Pandey once again tried to attack Mr. Bosu in the name of Mao Tse-Tung. Fortunately I am in a position to inform Mr. Pandey that Mr. Bosu and his party are not so great as to catch the attention of Mao Tse-Tung. He has introduced a separate branch as he was failed by this party. Any way after the historical results of the recent elections, in West Bengal, especially two or three dis-

tricts have become almost terrible. I want to cite one district—Birbhum. 220 private licensed guns have been seized by the Naxalites. In Burduwan most common people and the land owners have been compelled to give up their guns to the extremists of some political parties. The situation is such. I have respect for those leaders though I have a different ideology.

This Bill has come in the context of the Bangla Desh affair. We are committed by our resolution expressing solidarity to support the Bangla Desh.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have betrayed them.

SHRI PRIYA RANJAN DAS MUNSI : We have not betrayed them. But we know the history of your betrayal during the freedom struggle at the time of the British rule. People from Bangla Desh come to the border to enter the Indian territory for food and shelter. There are some intelligent persons like CPI(M). They speak more for democracy and shout their support for Mr. Mujibur Rehman but they go to border in search of weapons. There are certain elements and certain forces in our country which do not really like the present character of the Government of India and the democratic set up but want to impose some other thing with the help of foreign powers. Government have taken right decision at the right time. †

But the main thing is this. So far as this Bill is concerned, in the application of the Act, the powers would be exercised by the District Magistrates, Additional District Magistrates, and the Commissioners of Police at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad. In this aspect, I would request the Minister concerned to see that there must be a definite system by which the Government gives instructions to these officers,—because, actually they are heading the bureaucracy,—to conduct those cases by taking into account which of them are genuine and which are not genuine. It is a fact, that in many cases it has happened that sometimes, the common people are compelled to suffer without committing any fault or any crime—sometimes for the personal intention of the police officers ; even sometimes for the personal intention of some bureaucrats. But then, there is the safeguard for such things. There is an advi-

[Shri Priya Ranjan Das Munsii]

sory body provided here. it is a new thing. It is not a permanent body. On the advisory body, the officials are not holding any power like the Supreme Court judges or the Chief Justices of the High Courts. They act simply under the executive authority. And their sanction is under the Government as well as under Parliament. So, the point is, the Ministry should instruct the advisory body in these affairs ; that the categorical detention by the Commissioner of Police or certain Additional District Magistrates or District Magistrates should be seriously taken into consideration in this aspect, namely, whether some personal allergies or some personal intentions are created because of which the detention has been ordered. If this thing is done, that will be good ; I am confident that our Government is a strong Government and it is expected to do so ; there is no question about it. That is the only aspect which has to be remembered in the application of the Act.

In the situation of our country, there is no question that this Bill is required to be immediately passed. I would like to inform the hon. Members—they all know since many of them are more experienced than I—what happened in the USSR. What happened at the time of the recent Polish agitation ? The agitation was taken up by the people on the demand for food. What was the measure taken by the Polish Government in that State of affairs ? What was done in the students' agitation against De Gaulle in France ? Just a year and a half back, what were the measures taken by that Government ? It was a tremendous thing. The student leader in a French university was charged, and was asked not to enter the university campus for two years. That was a serious situation.

What happened in the USSR ; when Pasternak just wrote, exposed the history and the background of the Russian revolution and his book, *Dr. Zhivago*, was banned ? He was awarded the Nobel Prize. What was the intention of the socialists ? I do not have any grudge against them. But the point is, the situation in the Indian democracy is so serious that this Bill must be passed and must come into force immediately.

I support this Bill, and I command it ; and I wish it to be on record here that I do not know when I shall go back to West

Bengal ; some forces will come to take my life also. I do not bother about it. But the days are such that you have to speak the truth ; to speak the reality of the crisis in the nation without fearing anything.

So, I support the Bill and I support the provisions of the Bill. With one more observation, I shall conclude. I have seen that the democrats of our country, the political leaders of our country, speak for democracy on two occasions only : democracy at the time of voting, and the democracy at the time of taking the oath in the House. There was a certain UF Minister;— I do not like to name the party or person because they will shout. (*Interruption.*) They speak about democracy and the Constitution at the time of the oath-taking ceremony. But when they go outside, when they face the mob and the press people, and the camera for their publicity, they speak like anything ; they have the capacity to kill like anything ; they do so in respect of the common *janta*. (*Interruption.*) I do not name you. Because of these things, not only is this Bill very necessary but there must be some positive check by the Government of India. All those political parties should either follow the Constitution of India or follow the principles of basic democracy in our country, the democracy that has been enshrined in our Constitution and promulgated, or they should categorically say that “we are Naxalites and we are not under the canopy of democracy,” so that we can identify the enemy.

But for dealing with the enemy inside the House or under the canopy of democracy, what can the Government do without such a Bill.

With these words, I support the Bill once again with the confidence that our socialist Government will achieve socialism not by means of this Act but by a socialist economy through development programmes.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Maran.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras-South) : Sir, having listened to the discussion today, one cannot get away from the impression...

MR. CHAIRMAN You may continue tomorrow.

17.31 hrs.

HALF-AN-HOUR DISCUSSION**Influx of Refugees from East Bengal**

MR. CHAIRMAN : House will now take up the half-hour discussion. Mr. Samar Guha.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, when I rise to speak today, the faces of those emaciated skeletons who have crossed into Indian territory from Bangla Desh flash into my mind's eye.

17.32 hrs.

[Shri Sezhiyan in the Chair]

They are the people who have lost their near and dear ones.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : This is a very important discussion. The Minister of Rehabilitation should be present.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Where is Mr. Khadilkar ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA) : He is busy with some important piece of work.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Nothing is more important than parliamentary work. The other day when we were discussing this question, Mr. Khadilkar was at Geneva. Now he is in the capital. He must be present. I do not mean any disrespect to Shri Balgovind Verma. He is a new Minister trying to come up. But what has happened to Mr. Khadilkar ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : We require a Minister to be here to reply to the debate and he is here. But the sentiments of the House should be conveyed to the Minister.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I was saying, many of them have lost their near and dear ones in Bangla Desh. Many parents have lost their sons and daughters. Many sons and daughters have lost their parents. Many mothers and sisters—hundreds and

thousands of them—have not only been dishonoured, but thousands of them have been kidnapped and kept inside the cantonments and garrisons of the Pakistani army. Human history has perhaps no parallel to such a Titanic tragedy of uprooted humanity, millions of uprooted humanity, who face a terrible situation of total destitution, utter despair and boundless misery.

Yesterday Shri Khadilkar quoted the figure of the Bangladesh refugees as 5.7 million. But that figure is wrong. Because, according to the statement issued by the Chief Minister of West Bengal, the figures are West Bengal 45.6 lakhs, Tripura 9.4 lakhs, Meghalaya 3.4 lakhs and Assam 8 lakhs. This is not my statement but the statement issued by the Chief Minister. If you total all these it is near about 7 million and this is the figures as on 11th June. Now it has already crossed the 7 million mark. According to Rev. Blum, an international gentleman, Director of 'War on want' who visited almost all the borders, the figures has already touched the mark of 10 million.

These people who have come from Bangladesh, they have not come as a result of natural calamity. They have come to seek shelter and protection in Indian territory as a result of most brutal butchery, as a result of the conspiracy of the Government of Pakistan. It is a conspiracy of the Government of Pakistan not only to kill them, not only to butcher them, not only to commit genocide on the people of Bangladesh, but to push them out of the territory, into the Indian soil, to subvert our own security, to shatter our economy, to create dislocation in our socio-economic matrix, to create communal tension here and to create a colossal problem for our own country.

These 7 million refugees from Bangladesh who have come to India have not come of their own. They have been forced to enter into India as a result of the sordid conspiracy of a foreign government. What is this ? Is it not aggression in disguise by Pakistan ? If that is so, I want to remind the Government, by human touch alone, by giving them shelter and protection, you cannot resolve the problem of the Bangladesh refugees. Humanitarian touch may be essential to give them temporary shelter, but the political problem, which is the root

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cause of uprooting millions of humanity, has to be faced with firm political determination and political action.

It was very nice yesterday to hear the Prime Minister say that we will go through hell to meet the situation in Bangladesh. She also rose very high when she said that she will not accept any political solution which will mean the death for Bangladesh. Very nice words, very encouraging words ; but words do not mean anything unless followed by positive, firm and determined action. I want to know from the Government whether they can convince the people of India that this government, after the outbreak of national revolution in Bangladesh, have taken any positive action to stop the butchery of the people, to stop the worst kind of genocide that has been perpetrated on 7½ million people in Bangladesh, a thing that has never happened in any part of the world. What has happened to this government, a government which represents 55 crores of people, a government which represents a nation which is the second biggest in the world ? I do not know what has happened to this government. What is this, if it is not emasculation of the whole national being, the sole of which has been entrusted to you ?

I do not want to dilate much on the subject. I should only want to remind you that the responsibility had been left to the Deputy Minister by Shri Khadilkar. If this Government had any sense of responsibility, Shri Khadilkar, who is responsible for dealing with the refugee problem, when his presence in India was necessary every hour, would not have gone on a foreign tour and remain there for nearly two weeks. Even when such an important discussion is being held in this House, he is not present here. He has left the responsibility to the Deputy Minister.

What did the Deputy Minister do ? He made a naïve statement, something like an astrological forecast. He said that they will be required to keep the Bangla Desh refugees only for six months. What is the basis of his calculation ? How does he say that they will keep these refugees only for six months ? Have they anything in mind, any positive programme or line of action ? Have they taken any decision of positive

steps on the basis of which they make this calculation ? It is like an astrological forecast, I do not blame him. He may be a good soul but he made a naïve statement, perhaps because he is a newcomer.

Shri Khadilkar should be sacked and relieved from the responsibility of this Ministry. He has not even gone to the border except once. On Saturday, the 23rd May evening he flew to Calcutta and came back on the 24th May when Parliament opened, only for a few hours. After that, when people from the whole world are coming, this Rehabilitation Minister has not visited West Bengal, Tripura or any part of that area. Not even the Deputy Minister, none of the important Ministers has visited these refugee areas. This is the attitude.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : The Prime Minister went.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yes.

When you said that you would be required to keep the refugees only for six months, do you remember what taunting remark was made by the Speaker himself ? The speaker said, "Do you really believe that they will go back ?" It was a spontaneous reaction of the Speaker. The Speaker reflected the opinion of the people at large in our country and of all State Governments, because you have words, words and words—brave words, nice words, decent words, courageous words, words of confidence, but without an iota of positive action.

That is the reason why you have not been able to create any confidence either in the mind of Bangla Desh refugees or of any State Government or of the people of India that you really mean action and that these refugees will go back to Bangla Desh, their homeland. That is why the State Governments are reluctant to take these Bangla Desh refugees. Even after the Nehru-Liaquat Pact in 1950 Nehru had harboured the idea that after that Pact the refugees would go back. But after 1956 he was completely disillusioned when not a single soul of a refugee went back on the assurance of Liaquat Ali. You can have an assurance but these assurances will have no meaning unless you take some positive action.

I will draw your attention to what the Meghalaya Government has done. It is the greatest disservice to the nation that they have done when the UNO team was visiting the Bangla Desh refugees. They have maltreated men and women. Refugees are treated as prisoners. 6,000, Bangla Desh refugees have been forced to go back to Sunamganj-Sylhet area out of sheer frustration. They said when they went back, "We are being killed here; we will be killed there; let us be killed in our own homeland." The Prime Minister went to visit Meghalaya. What is her report of the condition in Meghalaya? You must enlighten this House about the condition there.

If you are really serious about sending the Bangla Desh refugees back to their homeland, I suggest that it is absolutely wrong to take them to different States. They should be kept in West Bengal, Tripura, Assam and Meghalaya. I remind you that at the time of partition almost all refugees from West Pakistan were given temporary shelter in East Punjab in Government camps. It can be done in West Bengal and in all the border States. But the question is one of finance, management and supply. If finance, management and supply can be assured by the Central Government, camps can be built in the interior areas of the border States. Why I say so? You must keep the Bangla Desh spirit amongst the refugees alive. Unless you keep the Bangla Desh spirit alive, it will not be possible for you, even after a radical change in the situation of Bangla Desh, to send them back. It will be wrong to send them outside the border State. The Government should undertake the responsibility of financing and giving them supplies. These refugees can be put in the interior area of the border State.

The Chief Minister of West Bengal has made a statement that they have not been able to provide shelter to about 25 lakhs of refugees. They have only sky above them, some water to drink but no food. At the same time, the Minister says that those who are not in the camps will not be provided with ration. What a contradiction? You have not been able to give them shelter. You have not been able to set up camps. At the same time, you are denying them the ration. What a terrible thing? What an inhuman thing! You can imagine that. You have admitted that 50 per cent of the refugees have not been provided any shelter either in the camps or any kind of im-

proved shelter. I demand that the ration be given to all, whether they are in camps or with their relatives or under the shade of trees or in the open with only sky above. Equal treatment should be given to all of them.

What is this ration that is given? It is only 400 grams of rice, 100 grams of dal, a few pieces of onions and potatoes. It is not a fact that all these people have left everything behind in Bangla Desh? When they were coming here, even the last vestiges of their belongings were snatched away. They have come here only with bare skeleton. They have nothing with them. How will they cook? From where will they get utensils? From where will they get oil, fuel and all that? They have no clothings, no beddings, etc. The Government has not given them anything. I say, some cash allowance should be given to them so that they can purchase some clothings, beddings, etc.

About the management, and I do not know how many young men and women are there, the Government lacks imagination. Most of them are young men and women who have come from Bangla Desh. Their the largest number because their lives are in danger in Bangla Desh. Why have they not been recruited? Why don't you give them an opportunity to manage their own community kitchens, look after the sanitation and other things? It is to keep the spirit of Bangla Desh alive in them. Why have you not done that? You should do that. Also, in all the camps, you should keep at least one leader a revolutionary, of the Bangla Desh so that they can keep up the spirit of Bangla Desh in them.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to another point. The international help should be given not in cash but in kind. You know the reasons. The priority should be given for supplies of tents, tarpaulins, land and air transports, ambulance cars, tube-well equipment, dry foods, baby foods, milk powder, medicines, etc.

Lastly, I would like to say that Mr. Khadiolkar by his sense of lack of responsibility has amply proved that the Ministry of Rehabilitation and Labour and Employment should be separated immediately. If the Government really wants to tackle this gigantic problem, unprecedented problem, of

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the refugees, immediately, a separate Ministry for Rehabilitation for dealing with refugees should be set up. They should set up immediately an office at Calcutta with either Minister of State or Deputy Minister who can take spot decisions.

It is a matter of shame for us that, when a delegation from U.K. is visiting Bangla Desh, and they will be coming to our country, the Government has not sponsored any delegation of the Members of Parliament to go to the border area to see things with their own eyes. I demand that the Government should immediately organise a delegation of Members of Parliament to go along with the border area to see things with their own eyes and help the Government in tackling this gigantic problem.

Lastly, I want that if the Government do not want to behave in a partisan way—it is a national problem and so long the Opposition has treated it as a national problem—and if the Government do not want to deal with the whole matter in a partisan way, they should immediately set up a Refugees Council with the members of the Government Party as well as the Opposition and presided over by the Minister of Rehabilitation. Only then it will mean that the Government want a national policy and a national approach to the national crisis that we are facing to-day.

Thank you, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri P. K. Deo to put a question.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : Sir, human history has never witnessed a refugees influx of this magnitude and as stated by the previous speaker refugees have come and they are more than seven million and in their train, they have brought in misery, diseases and so many problems. Now I would like to put a categorical question to the Minister. What is the solution to this refugee problem ? We are completely fed up with the sabre-rattling statements of the Government. It was only yesterday that the Prime Minister has stated in the Rajya Sabha that the Government is prepared to meet any contingency to solve the refugee problem. But we would like to have a categorical answer from the Minister. What

is the solution they are thinking of to this refugee problem ? If they are going to send them back, are you capable of creating conditions in Bangla Desh so that they can go back ? And if they are to go back, then why try to disperse the refugees to some other areas where they may create problems ? The problem of law and order is already there. Health hazards are there. There are so many saboteurs who have come there and they have not been properly screened and all these things have to be taken into consideration. If the Government is going to have a show-down as the ultimate thing, then why not expedite it ? Why prolong this agony and try to disperse these refugees to other States where there is a possibility of creating problems there ?

Taking all these factors into consideration, I would request the Minister to come out with a categorical statement as to how they want to solve this problem of refugees and what is the time limit fixed ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) :

सभापति जी, अच्छा होता यदि श्री खाडिलकर महोदय सदन में आते। हम उनसे यह भी पूछते कि अपनी विदेश यात्रा में बंगला देश के बारे में विश्व जनमत जाग्रत करने में उनको कितनी सफलता मिली है। ऐसा लगता है कि अपने देश में अपने से सम्बन्धित समस्याओं के बारे में निर्णय करने के बजाय हम विदेशों की ओर देख रहे हैं। एक ओर तो बंगला देश से रिफ्यूजीज का इनफ्लक्स हो रहा है और दूसरी ओर नई दिल्ली से मिनिस्टर्स का ऐक्सोडस हो रहा है। विश्व का जनमत कितना बनेगा यह कहना मुश्किल है। लेकिन सरकार कोई निर्णय नहीं कर पा रही है यह बात स्पष्ट दिखाई देती है।

सभापति महोदय, मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देश से आने वालों के सम्बन्ध में अनुमान लगाने में गलती कैसे हुई ?

मुझे याद है एक पत्रकार सम्मेलन में श्री खाडिलकर पर दबाव डाला गया था कि वह आने वालों की संख्या बतायें। और बड़ी मुश्किल

से उन्होंने कहा 30 लाख तक लोग आयेगे, ऐसा उनका अनुमान है। अभी उस दिन राज्य मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि यह संख्या 60 लाख तक जा सकती है, और अब ऐसा दिखता है कि एक करोड़ तक लोग आ सकते हैं। अनुमान गलत होने के कारण हम उनकी व्यवस्था नहीं कर सके हैं, हमारे सारे प्रबन्ध विफल हो गए हैं और जो लोग आए हैं उनको अग्रणीत कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है।

अभी उस दिन मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में कहा कि वह सीमा प्रदेश के राज्यों से 25 लाख लोगों को हटाना चाहते हैं, दूसरे दिन सरकारी प्रवक्ता ने कहा कि यह 25 लाख की संख्या कैसे दे दी गई? श्री खाडिलकर ने राज्य सभा में 8 लाख के आंकड़े दिये थे। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या मंत्रालय में इस बारे में कोई तालमेल नहीं कि कितने लोग हटाये जाने वाले हैं और उन को हटाने में कितना समय लगेगा? कल मैंने रेडियो पर सुना कि सोवियट रशिया से प्लेन आये हैं और शरणार्थियों को हटा रहे हैं। कल माना कैम्प में केवल 600 लोग ले जाए जा सके। अगर 8 लाख को भी हटाना हो तो भी इसके लिये कोई प्रबन्ध चाहिये। क्या सरकार ने इसका कोई प्रबन्ध किया है?

आखिरी बात कह कर मैं खत्म कर दूंगा। बंगला देश से आने वाले लोगों की देख भाल के लिए एक अलग मंत्रालय जरूरी है। श्रम मंत्रालय के साथ मिला कर यह काम नहीं चल सकता। जब इससे पहले कम लोग आये थे पूर्वी बंगाल से तब हमने उनकी देख भाल के लिए पृथक मंत्रालय बनाया था। एक होल-टाइम कैबिनेट मिनिस्टर रक्खा था जो ठीक देख भाल कर सकता था। आज एक पार्ट-टाइम मिनिस्टर रख कर आप बंगला देश वालों के साथ न्याय नहीं कर सकते हैं। क्या मैं आशा करूँ कि मंत्री महोदय यह बात प्रधान मंत्री तक पहुँचा देंगे कि बंगला देश से यहां आये लोगों की देख भाल के लिए मंत्रिमंडल स्तर के एक अलग मंत्री की आवश्यकता है?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour): This situation arose out of the partition in the country. This was done and accepted by the then leaders of the congress. The responsibility should be shared by the Central Cabinet. The Central Government has to shoulder the responsibility if they have any sense of morality. They cannot absolve themselves from the responsibility. They have let down the people in the past. We see a repetition of this today.

If you go to the border your heart will bleed as you see the condition of these persons. The Government is not able to provide them with shelter. More than 50% of the evacuees are suffering because of this. There was some torrential rain in that part of the country and they under went great suffering. They suffer from scorching sun, when the sun comes out. They are really in a pitiable condition.

We talk about spending one rupee a day. For instance, it is said, they will give 400 grammes of rice. DMK are giving rice one rupee a measure. I don't know whether they can purchase that much quantity here. This Government is noted for one thing and that is corruption. We don't expect any real remedy from them.

They are telling again and again before the world that the Prime Minister had made a statement, a categorical assurance, that those who come from Bangla Desh, will be allowed to come in. You kindly go to Bagmara in Meghalaya. You kindly go to Rangra in Meghalaya and adjoining areas. You will know whether any refugees are stopped from coming in. Criminals and anti-socials are very active there. There are numerous cases of rape reported. I have received telegrams and letters. Mr. Minister, they are doing it on the strength of the confidential instruction or circular given by the Government saying: Do not allow Bangla Desh evacuees to come inside of Meghalaya. We want to have a clear and categorical answer. I want to know this: Is there any such circular by the Government of Assam or Meghalaya that you will restrict or stop people coming from Bangla Desh? If so, what are the contents of the circular? If not, under what authority are they doing it? The hon Minister had gone to the eastern region at public cost to see the refugees or evacuees. A lot of disturbing

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

news is coming from Shillong. I would like to know whether she visited or did not visit Shillong. If she did not visit Shillong, what was the reason therefor ?

18.00 hrs.

DR. RANEN SEN : Government are tinkering with the problem of giving aid to the Bangla Desh evacuees, and in fact, are playing with their lives. I would like to know a few small facts. What is the actual number of evacuees that have come to India ? There is conflicting news about the number. What is the method that Government have adopted to ascertain the actual number, because I have in my possession certain facts to show that nearly 50 per cent of the refugees or evacuees are not registered. So, what is the basis for ascertaining the number of evacuees ?

Is it a fact or not, as reported in almost all West Bengal newspapers that not even 25 per cent of the people are registered and only the people who are registered get ration or money or whatever else is given by Government ?

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee has already asked whether 25 lakhs of people are to be sent outside the border areas or whether the number is 8 lakhs. Let Government be very clear on this. Even if it be 8 lakhs, what is the arrangement made by Government to transport these 8 lakhs refugees or evacuees to other parts of India ? The newspapers have made the calculation that it will take at least six months to transfer 8 lakhs people at this rate, even with the help of the USA and USSR planes. So, will the Government let us know the actual transport arrangements, that they are going to make ?

Lastly have Government tried to ascertain how many people are going to return to Bangla Desh within a couple of months or three or four or six months ? These are the categorical questions for which I would like to have an answer by the hon. Minister.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I share the concern of the hon. Members of this House. The problem of refugees is very big. Looking to the magnitude of the problem, if they do not feel satisfied, I think they are right to a certain extent. But may I ask them whether there is any

other country in the world which has witnessed such kind of influx as we have seen in India ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : His party is responsible for that.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : That being so, I feel that it is rather easier to criticise than to put things into practice. I think that Members and leaders of the Opposition parties are equally responsible and they owe as much duty to the country as we on this side of the House and in Government. We hope that they will cooperate with us in tackling this problem. This problem is a gigantic one and needs the whole hearted cooperation of all of us.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I asked the Tripura Government to take our help but they refused. They have got a committee ; in that none of our MLAs or MPs was included. What type of co-operation does he want.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Co-operation may be given in many ways.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : How ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : To raise the morale of the people, there can be co-operation ; it is no use going on crying in a vein that demoralises people. Therefore, I said that as leaders of the Opposition parties, they have certain responsibilities to the nation and should not utter certain words which do not behave them.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : The Minister has asked for our co-operation. Let him say categorically, one, two, three, four, five, six what co-operation they want and what we have denied to them.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : That we can give I think he knows that.. (Interruptions).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is casting aspersions on Opposition leaders by saying that we are not co-operating in looking after the refugees. Let him say here and now specifically what co-operation he wants from us.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Shri Samar Guha quoted certain figures which, I think, are not correct. We receive figures from the State Government every day. These are based on daily reports. Therefore, when I give the figures, I think they are the correct ones and should be relied upon.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI (Berhampore) : What is the latest figure ?

SHRI BALGOVID VERMA : Upto the 14th of this month, in West Bengal, the number is 43,90,101...

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Has he seen the statement of the Health Minister, Shri Manaluddin and the Chief Minister that 44.5 lakhs have come.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : These are the figures supplied by the State Government ; they are not our figures.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then ask them why they issued that statement to the press.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The present figures are : West Bengal 43,90,101, Assam, 1,87,609, Meghalaya 2,54,024, Tripura, 9,55,264, Bihar, 4,857, Total : 57,91,855. These are the official figures which should be relied upon and no credence should be given to newspaper reports because sometimes they publish such figures which have got no basis at all.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Are these registered figures ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : These are figures supplied by the State Government.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On the basis of the estimate, Government will provide for expenditure and other things. Many people, without getting shelter in government camps, have taken shelter in the houses of benevolent people and relatives or others. These figures have not been taken into account.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : These are the figures registered with the Government and they include those who are inside and outside the camps as well.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : How many are actually registered and how many are residing outside government camps? That figure you must supply to us.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The figure inside camps is 36,58,037 and outside camps is 21,33,818. The total is 57,91,855.

He said that the figures were underestimated and that some persons have not been registered. There may be some persons who have not been registered. It is a long border of 135 miles, an open border, and people are crossing everywhere. When lakhs of refugees are crossing the border every day, it is humanly impossible to register each and everybody.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Why ? Nobody wants to evade registration.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : There has been a charge that we did not stop the butchering of people in Bangla Desh, How can we interfere with what a foreign Government is doing in its soil ? We did all that we could. We have been trying to mobilise public opinion. We have been sending people abroad and doing whatever lies in our power to see that the Government of Pakistan comes to its senses.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Then, why did you say that within six months they will return ? *

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Why do you feel agitated ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Perhaps you have gone to the border only once or twice. You will feel agitated if you see the conditions. Whenever we get an opportunity, we go there and see the people.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We feel that it is a reasonable time, that during this time the conscience of the world community will be aroused and that they will come to their senses. We feel that the world community will exercise pressure on the Government of Pakistan so that a political settlement will be arrived at and people will be able to return safely, honourably and with full satisfaction to their homeland.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Why a political settlement? Yesterday the Prime Minister said in the Rajya Sabha that we will not impose any political settlement on Bangla Desh. This is stabbing the Bangla Desh revolution in the back. Let them go back and be killed, but do not talk of a political settlement. The only political solution is the withdrawal of the Pakistan army. You have started salesmanship of Yahya Khan.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : We believe that six months is a reasonable period within which conditions will become normal. We assure the House that we are not going to feed the refugees for good, and as the Prime Minister has said a number of times, we reserve the right to take appropriate action at the appropriate time. Therefore, I think hon. Members should have no doubt in their minds.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : If the world conscience has not been moved during the last three months, how will it be moved now?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Shri Guha referred to rations. The rations are distributed by the State Governments. We give advance to the State Government and the State Government is entirely responsible for making these arrangements. Two or three days back the hon. Member brought to my notice certain deficiencies in this matter and I have communicated them to the State Government and asked them to adhere strictly to the instructions conveyed from this place and that there should be no shortage in prescribed rations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Where will they get fuel, salt and oil? That question has not been answered.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : They are supplied 400 gms. of rice and 300 gms. of vegetable and 100 gms. of dal.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : He is misleading the House.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I am not misleading the House. This is what the Government of India has asked the State Governments to give and the Government is

paying for. Over and above these things they are also getting kerosene oil, edible oil and salt.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Either the Minister is wrong or I am wrong. For four or five days I have been visiting the camps in Bongaon and Bashirhat areas. It is my personal experience that they are given 400 gms. of rice, 100 gms. of dal and four pieces of onion and potatoes. Nothing else is given.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I have said several times that it is the responsibility of the State Government. We give money to them to supply all these things. We shall bring to the notice of the State Government what the hon. Member has said here.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : On a point of order. We asked a specific question : what will the refugee actually get out of one rupee?

MR. CHAIRMAN : There is no point of order. He wants this information. I cannot compel the Minister to give the answer he wants.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Mr. Samar Guha referred to the management of the camps, especially the community kitchen. So far as the community kitchens are concerned they should be entrusted to the refugees themselves. The refugees are being employed as far as possible in relief works either on a voluntary basis or on daily remuneration basis. Wherever it is possible they are associated with the cooking of meals but most of them like to have their dry rations and cook themselves. We do not want to injure their feelings. They were part of India sometime back and in the countryside there are still people who do not want to take cooked meals. If they do not take cooked meals we cannot force them. So they take their dry rations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : They want some fuel. Without fuel how can they cook?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : I visited one camp in Bongaon area. It was on the 6th and the 7th. I can mention particularly the brickfield camp where I found that fuel was distributed to the refugees.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Only where there is a community kitchen some fuel is given but where there are no community kitchens no fuel or salt or oil is given.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : The hon. Member has brought it to my notice, and I will see to it.

Then, he pointed out one thing regarding international help, and he said that most of the help was coming in kind. If they send any help in kind, how can we refuse it ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I said kind not in cash.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : They are giving us in kind. Some cash is also coming. If you like, I can give the figures for what we have received so far. We have received international help to the tune of Rs. 30 crores. Out of this Rs. 30 crores, near about Rs. 1 crore is in cash ; that is, Rs. 92,83,629. This is cash. Various international organizations have given it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : What about parliamentary delegation and the council.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Shri Samar Guha's question was not answered ; it was about the people who are living outside the camps.

MR. CHAIRMAN : One Member has spoken for half-an-hour. Do not intervene, because already, the Minister has enough questions to answer.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB : It is a very important question. Very many people are living outside the camps. What about them ? What is the answer ? Lakhs of people are staying outside the camps. They are not getting any ration.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : On this thing, I really share the concern the hon. Members. We are also very particular about it ; we are considering the issue, and we hope to extend this facility to all those who are staying with their relations as well.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He has asked about the parliamentary delegation. Have you got anything to say ?

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : So far as the parliamentary delegation is concerned, we are not averse to it. We will consider it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : About the council ? He wanted our co-operation. We offer our co-operation. But there should be some machinery for having mutual co-operation, and that co-operation can be had if a council is formed, with a few Members, and the Minister as the Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : He will answer the questions raised by Shri Vajpayee.

SHRI P. K. DEO : My questions are also there.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Mr. Deo has asked two or three things. One was about the return of the refugees. He asked what is the solution for the refugee problem. I think we are alive to our duties. Do not think that we are not alive to our duties. When we have taken this responsibility on ourselves, we know how it should be done. I may tell you that we are seeing how the international community heeds to our proposal, and if nothing is coming forward, we will see to it as to how we can do it and what we can do. Once we are committed to democracy and other ideals, we will see that these ideals are kept high.

Then about the question whether the refugees will go back : not for a moment we should think that they will become what one may call a permanent burden to us. They will go back. There is no doubt about it. We have got faith in our people ; we have got faith in our Government, and we know we will be able to do it. (*Interruption*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Already, 55 minutes have been taken. I request you to complete in five minutes. Otherwise, you had better examine all the questions and lay the answers on the Table of the House.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : Then, the hon. Member wanted screening of the refugees. I may tell the House that the Government of India has given instructions to the State Government that every refugee who enters our country should

[Shri Balgovind Verma]

be properly screened, and steps are being taken.

Regarding the Meghalaya report, I have written to the Meghalaya Government. We have not received their reply yet. As soon as we receive it, we will take action.

Shri Vajpayee asked why we did not assess the possibility of this huge influx. I think nobody can know the future. We did not know that it will go to this extent. We expected only about 3 million. But conditions inside Bangla Desh are not congenial and so they are coming into India. There is no alternative but to accommodate them.

Some reports have appeared in the press and some members also have some misgivings about the number of camps we are going to setup and the number of refugees we are going to accommodate. The other day I said, we are going to set up 50 large size camps to accommodate as many as 25 lakhs refugees. That holds good, I also said, in West Bengal and Tripura, there are certain portions where the pressure of refugees is very high. To relieve that pressure, we are opening large size camps inside West Bengal and Tripura, Assam, Meghalaya, Bihar, M.P., Orissa and U.P. (*Interruption*) I will give you the correct figures of the camps we are going to set up ; In Tripura, we are setting up 10 camps to accommodate 5 lakhs of refugees ; in Assam, 2 camps

and 1 lakh refugees ; in Meghalaya 2 camps and 1 lakh refugees ; in West Bengal 20 camps and 10 lakhs of refugees ; in Mana and Raipur, 4 camps and 2 lakhs of refugees ; in Bihar 5 camps and 2½ lakhs of refugees ; in Orissa 2 camps and 1 lakh refugees.

SHRI P. K. DEO : When the Orissa Government has not agreed, how can you do it ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let the Minister give his figures.

SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA : UP (Allahabad) 2 camps with 1 lakh people ; Madhya Pradesh (Bilaspur) 3 camps with 1,50,000 people. The total comes to 50 camps with 25 lakhs of people.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The Minister will examine all the points which have been raised by hon. Members and for those points on which he has not given any reply he will prepare a statement and lay it on the Table of the House. We will now adjourn.

18.32 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, June 17, 1971/Jyaistha 27, 1893 (Saka).

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

1

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, June 17, 1971/
Jyaistha 27, 1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

+

*541. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जनवरी, 1971 के पश्चात् मध्य प्रदेश में खाद्यान्नों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि हो गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या राज्य-सरकार ने मूल्यों में कमी करने के लिये केन्द्रीय सरकार से सहायता मांगी है ?

2

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) There has been some rise in the price of Maize during the period January to June 1971. The prices of rice and jowar have shown a mixed behaviour, whereas the prices of wheat, gram and bajra have fallen during the period.

(b) The rise in price of Maize is seasonal in character.

(c) No, Sir.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी बताया गया है कि चावल और गेहूं के भावों में मिक्स्ड वृद्धि हुई है। काश्तकारों का अनाज बहुत सस्ते दामों में ले लिया जाता है। उन से जब खरीदा जाता है तब तो मूल्य घटता है लेकिन आम जनता को जब खाने के लिए अनाज लेना पड़ता है, उसके दामों में काफी वृद्धि हुई है। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या मंत्री महोदय को जानकारी है कि प्रति क्विंटल दस और पंद्रह रुपये से अधिक दाम मार्केट में बढ़ गए हैं ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It would not be correct to say that there has been a general price rise in the case of foodgrains ; in fact, as compared to last year, the prices of cereals all over the country, including Madhya Pradesh, are broadly lower by 5 per cent. Therefore, there is no cause for anxiety as such. In certain centres difficulty does arise. In the case of maize, for instance, as I said, there has been some marginal increase in price in certain centres, not all over the country, but the Food Corporation of India has procured

so much maize that we are not finding any market for that maize. So, there is no difficulty. I do not think the fears expressed by the hon. Member are justified by the situation.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने बताया है कि मक्का के दामों में कुछ वृद्धि हुई है। यह भी उन्होंने बताया है कि हमारे पास मक्का इतना भरा हुआ है कि हमें पता नहीं चलता है कि हम उसे कहाँ बेचें, किए मार्किट में जायें। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस मौसम में जबकि दाम बढ़ गए हैं, आम जनता को खाने के लिए उचित दामों पर यह मिले, इसकी आपने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है या करने जा रहे हैं? मौसम के कारण जो दाम बढ़ जाते हैं वे न बढ़ें इसकी आपने कोई विशेष व्यवस्था की है?

मार्किट में तो दाम बढ़ जाते हैं परन्तु जो काश्तकार पैदा करता है उसको जो दाम मिलते हैं, उन में कोई वृद्धि नहीं होती है। जो दाम आपने बांध रले हैं उन से भी कम दामों पर आप उससे खरीद लेते हैं या व्यापारी खरीद लेना है। व्यापारी कम दामों पर न खरीदे और आप भी उचित मूल्य पर और पर्याप्त मात्रा में उसे खरीदें, इसके लिए आपने कौन सी व्यवस्था की है?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : As I submitted earlier, maize prices, as compared to last year, are lower by 21 per cent. But we have got reports that in one centre in Madhya Pradesh and one centre in Bihar, there has been some rise in the market price. We are thinking whether we can unload some of the maize held by the Food Corporation in those centres so that the price rise is checked.

In regard to the complaint of the hon. Member that foodgrains are purchased at much cheaper prices from producers, the hon. Member knows that we have given an assurance to the farmers of this country that

as far as wheat, rice, etc., are concerned, we are purchasing them at procurement prices. It is a good thing for us that the Food Corporation is having a commanding position in the Indian market as far as food purchases are concerned.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : Production of foodgrains has risen. Blackmarketers with their black money and hoarders purchase foodgrains in the harvest season at lower prices and create an artificial scarcity of foodgrains by hoarding. May I know what action has been taken against these people?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I cannot say that black money is not invested by some people in the purchase of foodgrains etc. But I examined the position recently and I found that out of the total market arrival of wheat in Punjab, 95 per cent is purchased by the Food Corporation and very limited quantities are purchased by the food trade. The reason is that the element of speculation has come down. In the good old days it used to happen that in the post-harvest period prices used to slump and in the lean period prices used to rise, with the result that the speculator used to make profiting. But because of a very comfortable position of Food economy and commanding position of the Food Corporation in the Indian market and the large-scale procurement by the Corporation, this speculative element has come down very much. I do not think the fears expressed by the hon. Member are, in any way, true in the present set of circumstances.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : The hon. Minister has said that the price of maize has gone down. May I know whether the Government is prepared to compensate farmers where the price has gone down?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : We are procuring at the procurement prices. The general price level has not increased, as I said. On the contrary, it has gone down as compared to last year.

Verification of membership of central trade union Organisations

*542. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND RE-

HABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to have verification of the membership of the Central trade union organisations this year;

(b) if so, the reaction of various recognised Central trade union organisations thereto;

(c) whether Government propose to postpone the verification programme to some future date; and

(d) if so, the reasons for that decision ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir. The membership of trade unions affiliated to the four Central Trade Union Organisations; namely, the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the All India Trade Union Congress, the Hind Mazdoor Sabha, and the United Trades Union Congress, is verified, once in two years, in accordance with the procedure for verification adopted in pursuance of a decision taken at the 16th Session of the Indian Labour Conference held in 1958. As the last verification was undertaken for the year ending on the 31st December, 1968, action has been initiated to conduct verification of membership as on the 31st December, 1970.

(b) Some of the Central Trade Union Organisation have requested the postponement of the verification as on 31-12-1970.

(c) and (d). The matter is under examination.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Is it not a fact that the present system of verification is so defective that it gives scope for such favoured unions to have inflated membership as happened in the case of the recognised unions in TISCO which can at best claim 2000 membership whereas they claim 22,000 membership ? May I know whether the Government will think in terms of drastically changing the present system of verification as recommended by the various Central trade union organisations ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : There is a divergence of opinion as to whether the

present system of verification should be continued or that the method of ballot should be adopted. In the last Trade Unions' Representatives Conference, this issue was raised and the leaders of three trade unions are meeting to find out a common formula. But, ultimately, about the verification method, if it is to be changed or modified, that will have to be done by the tripartite body which is likely to meet in August.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : May I know whether the AITUC has placed a proposal before the Government that ballot should be done and the majority union should be recognised and that in the executive of the majority union, the representatives of the minority union be accommodated and, if that is so, will the Government consider that proposal ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : That also will have to go through the tripartite body which ultimately by consensus decides these issues.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : In reply to parts (c) and (d) of the Question, the Minister has said that the matter is under consideration, and specifically, in answer to a supplementary, he has said that this matter is under the consideration of three Central trade unions. In view of the fact that there is already a decision to have verification every two years, what is the reason that the verification is not going to be done this year ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In the past, when there were General Elections, a request used to be made for some more time as during General Elections, the trade union leaders are engaged otherwise. We had conceded that request. We have already initiated the process. What we are considering is their request for a little more time.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI : Is it not a fact that the organisations which have asked for a little more time are themselves split up and, therefore, they want that the verification should not be conducted at all ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I have mentioned just now, the AITUC has made

a point that they do not accept the present method of verification and they would like to have a change. Because of that this problem of verification is not being reconsidered. Reconsideration is given because in the past in the election year, usually some time was given for verification,

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the All India Trade Union Congress, CITU, HMS & INTUC have combined and unanimously passed a resolution which has been forwarded to the hon. Minister and it was placed as a document in the meeting of the Trade Unions with the Labour Minister that first preference should be given to the ballot and then only verification. Verification has been rejected by every one because the INTUC membership has been inflated for nothing....

(Interruptions)

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Only by those who are in minority, Sir.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Why are you afraid of ballot ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : They are afraid of ballot.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : We are afraid of bogus membership...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PILOO MODY : There are bogus members on both sides.

MR. SPEAKER : You are not asking a question, you are entering into a controversy...*(Interruptions)*

Don't enter into any controversy. This is a very bad way of argument.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want to know whether it is a fact the AITUC, CITU, HMS & INTUC have unanimously passed a resolution and forwarded it to Government for implementation and acceptance of the ballot as the first preference and then verification as some other method. May I know the reaction of the Government ?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In view of the divergence of opinion regarding the method of verification, as I said earlier, whether we should stick to the present method or some sort of a ballot method should be adopted...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Secret ballot.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : I am rising on a point of order, Sir.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : No point of order during Question Hour.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Sir, I want a clarification...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No point of order during Question Hour.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Therefore, as I was saying, this matter will be taken up at the tripartite meeting keeping in view the recommendation of the National Labour Commission as well as the views expressed by the Trade Unions. But, for the time being, the old method continues.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You must have secret ballot.

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : Sir, verification of trade union is undertaken only to determine the representative character of the Union so that representation on various committees of the Government and national organizations is decided .

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI DAMODAR PANDEY : I would like to know from the hon Minister whether in view of the elastic attitude taken by the Labour Ministry in giving representation on various Committees, verification itself is going to serve any purpose in future ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Whatever the representation is given, for the time being, on the basis of the declared verification four central organisations have been recognised.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Bogus.

tripartite body ; then alone that will be considered.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : May I know from the hon Minister whether only the four central organizations are being asked to agree to the verification and why other central organizations like the CITU are not being consulted ? Whether the Minister has any information as yet that the CITU which the Minister very well knows is also ready for verification because they have got a large number of trade union membership all over the country.

SHRI S. B. GIRI : Which is the Central Organisation which is refusing secret ballot consistently ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : It is not saying no. They say that the present method may be adhered to. It is not a question of saying this is good or this is bad.

Production in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

MR. SPEAKER : It is a suggestion.

*543. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I want an answer from the Minister whether the CITU will be called for verification and whether the Government has not yet informed the CITU for the verification.

(a) whether production in Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi has increased ;

(b) if to, to what percentage ; and

(c) how it compared with figure of 1969-70 ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : As I mentioned, the National Labour Commission has made a recommendation regarding this verification procedure and as to who should get recognition. They have said broadly 10% of the registered membership having the full coverage should be considered for verification. If we accept this recommendation that will have to be accepted by the

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The overall production during 1970-71 was higher than in 1969-70.

(b) and (c). The installed capacities of the three plants of the company at present and the production during 1969-70 and 1970-71 are as under ;

Name of Plant	Installed capacity	production in 69-70	Percentage of capacity	Production in 70-71	Percentage of capacity
Heavy Machine Building Plant					
(i) Mechanical equipment.	80,000 tonnes	10,357 tonnes	12.9	15,760.9 tonnes	19.7
(ii) Structurals	25,000 tonnes	14,105 tonnes	56.4	7,205.2 tonnes	28.8
Foundry Forge Plant	133,460 tonnes	28,151.64 tonnes	21	39,089.6 tonnes	29.3
Heavy Machine Tools Plant	278 units	27 units	9.7	28 units	10

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is some improvement in production. I am happy about it. I would like to know from the Minister whether decision on the same lines as HSL will be taken after considering the views of various trade unions and whether he would see that one of the employees' representative is accepted as one of the directors on the Board.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM: The hon. Member is aware that Government is committed to providing for representation of workers on the board of public sector undertakings. The question is how to achieve it in the best possible manner. So far as Heavy Engineering Corporation is concerned, that is also a public sector undertaking, and we would like to be able to achieve this in the shortest time.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : If it is difficult to have one name selected or elected will he resort to the system of ballot to decide the representative of the particular union? That will also serve to reflect the representative character of the union and there will be no dispute. INTUC will have no ground for grouse.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGLAM: The hon. Member is aware of the difficulties so far as choice of workers' representative is concerned. It is not merely a question of difference between unions affiliated to different central organisations but that is also a problem of dealing with craft unions. Therefore, it is a matter which I should say, is delicate and I do not think the hon. Member will wish to press me on this.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Unfortunately nothing has been done to develop team spirit and loyalty in these various projects. None of the persons at the helm of affairs is free from provincialism, nepotism, favouritism and so many other things. This has in effect come to mean a promotional scheme, to provide jobs to one's kith and kin and not a commercial undertaking. This must be guarded against 75 per cent of the Assistant Engineers recently promoted are drafted from one particular State. I would like to know from the Government

and the Minister, the rated installed capacity and production schedule for 1970-71, the actual production in 1970-71 in respect of the three plants, heavy machine-building plant, foundry forge plant, and heavy machine tools plant for 1970-71 and the corresponding figures for 1969-70.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : The hon. Member may refer to the statement laid on the Table of the House, which contains all those figures.

SHRI JAGANAATH RAO : May I know from the hon. Minister when at this rate of progress, he hopes that the HEC will attain its rated capacity?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Never.

SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMANGALAM : I presume, Mr. Speaker, I am entitled to answer the question. Or has it been pre-empted already?

So far as Government are concerned, we are certainly not satisfied at the rate of progress and improvement. The hon. Member Shri S. M. Banerjee said that there had been some improvement and he appeared to be satisfied, but I am not satisfied as he is. The present percentages which are found in the statement laid on the Table of the House clearly indicate that we have got quite some distance to go before we shall be able to say that the HEC is progressing fast.

We have placed before ourselves, so far as this year is concerned, a target of rising from 23,000 tonnes in the Heavy Machine-building plant to 34,000 tonnes, but, I hope that with the efforts that we are making, we shall be able to rise above that. I do not think that there is any point in my placing certain target before this House beyond that. Though I know that it is an unsatisfactory and low target, let us see; when we have achieved something, we can come and tell hon. Members about it.

Auctioning of six Sugar Factorles in U.P.

***544. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased

to state :

(a) whether six sugar factories which are defaulters in payment of cane price to the growers are to be auctioned in U.P. ; and

(b) if so, the reasons for Government not taking them over when the commitment was already there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Collectors concerned have taken steps to auction the six sugar mills which are defaulters in payment of sugarcane, cane cess and purchase tax dues.

(b) Sale by auction of immovable property is one of the coercive processes for realisation of the dues as arrears of land revenue. In six cases the Collectors found it necessary to take this action. It is not related to the question of taking over these or other mills and is independent of it.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know whether these mills are so much worked out as to fetch less price than what is due as cane price and other Government taxes ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have no knowledge of that. That will be known only after these mills are auctioned.

SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : May I know why Government allowed the drifting away of these mills to the point of no return ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : It is for the State Governments to take action. The names of the mills are as follows :

1. Messrs. Pannijee Sugar Mills, Bulandshahr,
2. Messrs. Ramchand and Sons Sugar Mills, Barabanki,
3. Messrs. Burhwal Sugar Mills, Burhwal, District Barabanki,
4. Messrs. Kamlapat Motilal Sugar Mills, Bhatni, District Deoria,
5. Messrs. Maheshwari Khetan Sugar Mills, Ramkola, District Deoria, and

6. Messrs. Kundan Sugar Mills, Amroha District, Moradabad.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : In view of the fact that the number of factories known for non-payment of sugarcane price to the tune of crores of rupees is considerable, may I know why only six factories are going to be auctioned while the rest are being left out ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : This decision has been taken by the collectors concerned as I have said, in the case of these six mills, because the outstandings from them were old, and they related to three years before 1970-71, and the collector thought it necessary to auction them.

SHRI BISHWANATH ROY : What is the reason for leaving the other factories ?

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : सरकार यह बतलाने की मेहनत करेगी कि 6 शुगर फैक्ट्रीज आज नीलाम का जा रही हैं जिन के बारे में मिनिस्टर साहब को भी यह उम्मीद नहीं है कि उन से इतना पैसा आएगा कि जो सारे ड्यूज हैं वह अदा हो सकें, तो मैं मालूम करना चाहता हूं कि वजाय नीलाम करने के और प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ में देने के सरकार को यह फेसला करने में क्या दुश्वारी हो रही है कि इन मिलों को वह नेशनलाइज करे ताकि यह बन्द न हो सकें और मजदूरों को काम भी मिले ? नीलाम में कौन लेगा ? प्राइवेट सेक्टर के हाथ में ही तो फैक्ट्री जायगी जब की आप की पालिसी है कि इन को पब्लिक सेक्टर में लाया जाय, तो आप नेशनलाइज क्यों नहीं करते ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले ही कह चुका हूं कि नेशनलाइजेशन का मामला तो जेरे गौर है और उस पर जिस वक्त कमीशन की रिपोर्ट आएगी उस वक्त फैसला करेंगे और स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स चाहें तो ले भी सकती हैं, यह विधान में छूट दे रखी है।

श्री बी. बी. शौर्य : चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण हो या न हो इस के बारे में मंत्री महोदय ने सदन में बताया कि यह जेरे गौर है। और यह जेरे गौर ही कारण है इन नीलामियों का। तो मैं यह जानना चाहूंगा कि हमेशा के लिए यह परेशानी दूर हो जाय इस के लिए क्या सरकार निश्चय करेगी कि चीनी मिलों का राष्ट्रीयकरण किया जायगा या बिलकुल नहीं किया जायगा क्योंकि नीलाम में अभी आप ने बताया इतना पैसा नहीं आएगा जिस से ड्यूज अदा हो सकें, और आज आप 6 का कर रहे हैं, कल 12 का करेंगे, परसों 20 का करेंगे, तो क्यों नहीं एक ऐसा निश्चय करते जिस से इन मिलों को आप ले लें, इन का राष्ट्रीयकरण कर लें या हमेशा के लिए कह दें कि हम नहीं लेंगे, आप चलाइए ?

श्री शेर सिंह : मैं निवेदन कर चुका हूँ कि इस के बारे में एक आयोग बंठा हुआ है, वह इस पर विचार कर रहा है और जब आयोग की सिफारिश आएगी उसके बाद ही इस पर फैसला किया जायगा। आज फैसला नहीं हो सकता।

Pilferage of Seven Crores Worth of Foodgrains from the Godown of Food Corporation of India

*545. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether over Rs. 7 crores worth of foodgrains had been pilfered from the storage godown of Food Corporation of India's branch in Bihar ; and

(b) the action taken against those responsible for this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The extent of losses, reported by Food Corporation of India, on account of

theft/pilferage at its depots all over India including Bihar from 1965 to March 1971 has been valued at Rs. 13 lakhs approximately.

The Food Corporation of India is taking appropriate measures including legal and disciplinary proceedings against the defaulting employees, besides other preventing measures like raising of compound walls for the godowns where necessary, increasing watch and ward points, posting of the Central Industrial Security Forces at Vulnerable depots, and other necessary administrative measures.

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : मंत्री महोदय ने बताया कि इंतजाम किया जा रहा है सेक्योरिटी बगैरह का। लेकिन मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था उस के बारे में उन्होंने नहीं बताया कि बिहार के फूड कारपोरेशन के गोदाम से 7 करोड़ रुपये का माल चोरी हुआ, वह चोरी हुई तो उस में कोई पकड़ा गया या नहीं और पकड़ा गया तो उस पर क्या सजा उस को दी गई ? यह मेरा स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था 7 करोड़ का इस का सेटिसफैक्टरी जवाब उन्होंने नहीं दिया। इसलिए पहले इसका जवाब वह दें कि 7 करोड़ ठीक हैं या नहीं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वह तो कह चुके हैं कि ठीक नहीं हैं।

श्री मुहम्मद इस्माइल : तो कितना ठीक है, वही बताएं।

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : I thought I was clear enough in my reply. The news item which appeared in the press was that the FCI has lost to the tune of Rs. 7 crores due to pilferage, theft etc. in Bihar. I said that from 1965 up to March, 1971, Rs. 13 lakhs worth of foodgrains have been lost all over the country, including Bihar. Obviously that news item is not correct.

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : मेरा दूसरा सवाल यह है कि जब बिहार के बारे में बतलाया है और इस तरह की चोरियां फूड कारपोरेशन के कामों में मुश्किलों सूबों में हुई हैं तो क्या आप उन की तादाद बतलायेंगे कि कितनी रकम की अब तक चोरी हो चुकी है और इस पर आपने क्या कार्यवाही अब तक की है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप का बिहार के बारे में स्पेसिफिक क्वेश्चन था ।

श्री मोहम्मद इस्माइल : इन्सोंने तमाम जगहों के बारे में मेन्शन किया है, इसीलिये मैंने सवाल किया है कि दूसरी जगहों पर जो चोरियां हुई हैं, उन के बारे में क्या पोजीशन है, और मालूम हो तो बतलायें ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : There is no intention to conceal anything. If the hon. Member has any information, I will be interested. After all, this is a public sector organisation. As I said, we refer every case to the police for investigation. I would be glad if the hon. Member can pass on any information.

Scheme for Employment to People of Border Areas rendered jobless due to East Bengal conflict

*546. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state whether the Central Government have any scheme to give jobs to the people of border areas such as West Bengal, Assam and Tripura who have become jobless due to recent East Bengal conflict ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI BALGOVIND VERMA): There is no such scheme at present.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Is the hon. Minister aware that owing to

frequent firings across the border by the Pakistani army, many people from the border areas have left their hearths and homes and properties and have become financially bankrupt ? In view of that, may I know whether the Government have taken any steps to give some financial relief to these poor people ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : We are certainly providing those who have come as refugees with daily rations and giving them shelter, but the question concerns employment. For that there is no scheme at present because we except the refugees to go back to their hearths and homes.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY: The hon. Minister has not understood my question. I was not referring to Bangla Desh refugees. I was referring to our own people from the border areas who have left their hearths and homes because of firing by the Pakistani army across the border. Has the Government any scheme for them ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Wherever such incidents have occurred in the border areas, they have taken shelter in near about areas. No scheme has been considered for their employment. Where any particular cases are brought to notice, suitable local action is being taken.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The decision taken up till now by the Government is only to give relief the Bangal Desh refugees. I would like to know why no such decision has been taken in regard to our own people in the border areas who have suffered as a result of the recent political upheaval in Bangla Desh, why these poor people have not been given in help by the Government. Further there is scarcity of land in West Bengal. Thousands of temporary camps have been put up for the Bangla Desh refugees mostly on agricultural land, and the people from whom these lands have been taken away have become bankrupt. I would like to know from the Minister whether there is any scheme to provide these people whose lands have been taken over with any compensation.

SHRI M. K. KHADILKAR : Those whose lands have been occupied for constructing camps or temporary shelter, will be compensated duly.

DR. RANEN SEN : In view of the fact that the refugees are crowding the borders and the State administrations are faced with the heavy additional task of issuing registration cards etc., has the Government any plans to employ persons for this work separately, so that the normal administrative personnel would be free for their ordinary duties? The West Bengal Government has also suggested such a scheme. What has been the fate of the scheme?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : In view of the heavy administrative burden on the local administration, the local administration has been further strengthened by recruiting suitable staff to undertake this responsibility.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : It is not a fact that the camps for the refugees in Assam and Meghalaya are only in the tribal area and may I know whether there is any scheme for protecting the land of the tribals where it is utilised for the refugees because they are already very backward economically?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : So far as tribal area on the Assam and Meghalaya borders are concerned where the refugees are now given shelter temporarily, I may say that our scheme is to shift them to a bigger camp and therefore there is no possibility of any ill-feeling or the tribals suffering because of this influx.

गन्ने के मूल्य निर्धारित करना

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*574. **श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :**

श्री शिवकुमार शास्त्री :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने अगामी मौसम के लिए गन्ने के नियत किये गये मूल्यों की घोषणा

कर दी है ;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इन के कब तक निर्धारित किये जाने की सम्भावना है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार इस संबंध में राज्य सरकारों से भी परामर्श करना चाहती है ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The basic minimum price payable by sugar factories for sugarcane to be purchased by them during the season 1971-72 (1st October 1971 to 30th September 1972) has not so far been announced, as the Government have decided to watch the position consequent on decontrol of sugar for sometime before taking a final decision.

(c) The minimum sugarcane price is fixed after consulting the State Governments and other interests and authorities concerned.

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद . अध्यक्ष जी, गन्ने की कीमत लकड़ी और कोयले की कीमत से भी गिरी हुई है, जबकि किसान साल भर उमकी खेती में फसा रहता है, साठ भर गर्मी और जाड़े में मेहनत करता है, बिजली और पानी उस पर खर्च करता है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप तो पुराने मंत्री हैं, सवाल कीजिये ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : जबकि गन्ने की कीमत तय करने में भारत सरकार कोई ध्यान नहीं देती है। कहा जाता है कि राज्य सरकार की राय से गन्ने की कीमत तय की जाती है। मैं समझता हूँ कि राज्य सरकार की राय को नहीं माना जाता है। शुगर की रिकवरी को दृष्टि से जहाँ पर जो मिलें लगी हुई हैं, वे पचास साल पुरानी हो गई हैं, लोहे का भंखाड़ बन कर रह गई है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप सवाल नहीं पूछ सकते हैं तो बैठ जाइये ।

श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद : मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि गन्ने की कीमत तय करते समय, जैसा राज्य सरकार का परामर्श था कि 9 रु. 40 पैसे रखी जाय, उसका ध्यान न रखते हुए पिछले साल 9.4 परसेंट और उससे नीचे जितनी रिकवरी आई, उसके लिये 7 रु. 37 पैसे मुकर्रर की थी । 9.4 परसेंट से अगर कम भी थी, 8 परसेंट भी थी तो इतना ही रखा गया ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं उत्तर प्रदेश के पूर्वी जिले से आता हूं, हमारा इलाका पिछड़ा इलाका है, वहां पर शुगर के अलावा कोई इण्डस्ट्री नहीं है, वहां पर सारी मिलें सिक मिलें हैं, एक तरह से लोहे का अम्बार बनी हुई हैं । जब तक आप उनका राष्ट्रीयकरण नहीं करेंगे गन्ने की इस कीमत से किसानों का फायदा नहीं होने वाला है । जब सरकार किसी बात की टालना चाहती है तो उसके लिए आयोग बना दिया जाता है, उसी तरह का आयोग यहां पर भी बना दिया गया है । मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार इसका राष्ट्रीयकरण करने की कृपा करेगी ।

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं पहले कह चुका हूं कि आयोग भारत सरकार ने बनाया इसलिये ताकि सारे देश के लेबिल पर हम फैसला कर सकें । जहां तक स्टेट का सम्बन्ध है, स्टेट कर सकती है, उसमें कोई रुकावट नहीं है ।

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, एक बार डिबेट का उत्तर देते हुए उस समय के कृषि मंत्री श्री जगजीवन राम ने एक महत्वपूर्ण बात कही थी कि जो भी मूल्य निर्धारित

हो जाएगा राज्य सरकारों के साथ परामर्श कर के, वह तो किसानों को तत्काल दे दिया जायगा । लेकिन बाजार में अगर चीनी ऊंचे भाव पर बिकेगी तो जो अतिरिक्त राशि होगी वह किसान को दे दी जाएगी । तो क्या वह आधार अब भी कायम है ? या मंत्री जी के परिवर्तित होने से उस में भी परिवर्तन हो गया ?

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय वह आधार अब भी कायम है । हम जो प्राइस मुकर्रर करते हैं वह कम से कम होती है । उससे ऊपर फेक्ट्रीज देती रही हैं । 16 रु. और 20 रु. का दिया है । हमने 30/40 परसेंट फ्री शुगर सेल के लिये दी और जिस समय कीमतें ज्यादा थीं फ्री शुगर की तों कीमतें ज्यादा भी दी । और जब लैवी प्राइस और फ्री सेल की कीमतें नजदीक आ गयी उसके बाद जो मिनिमम प्राइस थी वह दी गयी, उससे कम नहीं दी ।

लेकिन ऐसी कोई बंदिश नहीं है कि जो मिनिमम प्राइस है वही दें । उससे उपर भी दे सकते हैं और मिले देती भी हैं ।

श्री नरसिंह नारायण पांडे : क्या मंत्री जी इस बात को देखते हुए कि हर साल गन्ने के दाम के बारे में कोई निश्चय न होने से गन्ने की खेती की बढोत्तरी होने में दिक्कत होती है जिससे आगे चल कर के हमको फौरन ऐक्सचेंज में नुकसान होता है या जो शुगर का हमारा टार्गेट होता है उसको पूरा नहीं कर पाते हैं, तो मैं मंत्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं कि जो उसूल बना हुआ है उस पर मंत्री जी को क्या दिक्कत है गन्ने का दाम पहले तय करने में जिससे किसान अपनी गन्ने की खेती बढ़ा सकें ?

श्री शेर सिंह : हम हमेशा यह तय करते हैं फसल से पहले फैसला कर दें । लेकिन इस

बार दिक्कत यह हुई कि चूंकि हमने डी-कंट्रोल करने का फैसला किया तो हम कुछ समय तक देखना चाहते थे कि उसका क्या प्रभाव होता है। इस चीज को ध्यान में रखते हुए प्राइस फिक्स करना चाहते हैं ताकि किसान को घाटा न रहे। आज प्राइस फिक्स कर दें और कल यह सोचें कि यह प्राइस ठीक नहीं बल्कि और प्राइस होनी चाहिये थी, तो उसमें दिक्कतें पैदा हो जाती हैं।

श्री सरजू पांडे : अभी सरकार ने मिल मालिकों के दबाव में आकर चीनी पर से कंट्रोल हटा लिया जिससे चीनी का दाम बाजार में बढ़ गया है। इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुए कि जबसे डीकंट्रोल किया है शुगर का दाम बढ़ा है, गन्ने के दाम निर्धारित करने में देर क्या है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : यह बिल्कुल गलत है कि हमने मिल मालिकों के दबाव में आकर कोई फैसला किया।

शुगर प्राइस के बारे में आपने जो कहा, मैं बता दू कि डीकंट्रोल के बाद शुगर की प्राइस बढ़ी नहीं है, बल्कि कम हुई है।
...(व्यवधान)...

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : पहले से मार्केट में दाम बढ़ गया है। बाजार में जाकर खरीदे सब पता लगे। ...(व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर प्लीज। क्या मजा आता है आपको शोर करने में। यह पार्लियामेंट है। आप मंत्री जी को जवाब पूरा देने दीजिये।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह सच है कि चीनी के दाम बढ़ गये हैं।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : गलत इनफार्मेशन के आधार पर ही गलत फैसले किये जाते हैं।

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरे पास सूची है दामों की। अगर आप चाहे तो मैं पढ़ कर सुना सकता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : चीनी का मसला है, बहुत नाजुक है, सोच समझ कर बोलियेगा।

श्री सरजू पांडे : अधिकारी गलत सूचना देते हैं क्योंकि मुफ्त में चीनी खाते हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आर्डर प्लीज। मैं बड़ा तंग हूँ। आप मेरे नजदीक बैठें हैं इसलिए बड़ा डिस्टर्बेंस होता है। मैं फोलो नहीं कर सकता प्रोसीडिंग्स।

श्री शेर सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि हर जगह के मेरे पास 15 जून तक के आकड़े हैं।

आसाम में 24 मई को प्राइस थी 205 रु. और डीकंट्रोल हुआ 25 मई को। और 14 तारीख को 195 रु. प्राइस थी। बिहार में 200 रु. प्राइस थी, अब 184 रु. है।...

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : यह आप होलसेल प्राइस बता रहे हैं। रिटेल प्राइस बताइये।

श्री शेर सिंह : ठीक है मैं होल सेल प्राइस बता रहा था। आप रिटेल प्राइस भी सुन लीजिये।

रिटेल प्राइस आसाम में 2.15 पैसे थी, अब 2.05 पैसे है। बिहार में 2.12 पैसे थी अब 1.95 पैसे है। गुजरात में 2.03 पैसे थी अब 1.89 पैसे है। देहली में 2.15 पैसे थी 24 तारीख को और 14 तारीख को 2.05

वैसे प्रति किलो चीनी की प्राइस थी।
(व्यवधान—बिल्कुल गलत है)

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : दिल्ली में चीनी 2.25 पै. मिल रही है। स्पीकर साहब, सुपर बाजार में दाम मालूम कीजिये। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ चीनी का क्या भाव है।
(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप मेहरबानी करके बैठ जाइये।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मैं चैलेंज करता हूँ आप सुपर बाजार में टेलीफोन करके चीनी के दाम पता लगाइये। (व्यवधान)

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI F. A. AHMED) : It appears that the figures quoted by my colleague are not in accordance with the practical experience of hon. members, so far as the prevailing price of sugar is concerned. I shall verify these prices (*Interruptions*).

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Don't you buy sugar for your own use ? Do Ministers get free supply of sugar or what ? (*Interruptions*).

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : स्पीकर साहब, मेरा पाइंट आफ़ आर्डर है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्वेश्चन आवर में पॉइंट आफ़ आर्डर नहीं होता।

श्री इसहाक सम्भली : मिनिस्टर साहब खुद मुतमईन नहीं है। क्या आप इसको वेरी-फाई करेंगे।

श्री बी. पी. मौर्य : यह गलत बयान दे रहे हैं दिल्ली के बारे में।

MR. SPEAKER : The Minister has said that if there is a difference in price, he will verify it. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIMBALKAR : May I know whether in fixing the price of sugarcane only the sugar content in the sugarcane is taken into consideration ? Is it not a fact that there are some sugar factories which have attached distilleries ? Should they not be asked to pay a higher price for their sugarcane ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप कहाँ से कहाँ चले गए।... (व्यवधान)...

श्री शेर सिंह : माननीय सदस्य का सवाल सुनाई नहीं दिया।

श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी : उन्होंने कहा था कि आपने चीनी का डी-कंट्रोल कर दिया और चीनी का दाम बढ़ गया तो उसी हिसाब से शुगरकेन का दाम भी आप बढ़ायेंगे या नहीं और अगर नहीं बढ़ायेंगे उसका कारण क्या है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया, डी-कंट्रोल के बाद कुछ देर वाच करेंगे और उसके बाद प्राइस फिक्स करेंगे।

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : Is the government aware that if it does not increase the price of sugarcane to at least Rs. 10 per quintal there will be shortage of sugar next year ?

SHRI SHER SINGH : I have no information with regard to sugarcane sown this year. I will make enquiries.

श्री गेंदा सिंह : श्रीमन्, मंत्री जी ने अभी कहा कि गत वर्ष की नीति थी कि फ्री सेल की चीनी और लेबी की चीनी की दो कीमतें होंगी और दोनों में फ्री सेल की चीनी ज्यादा कीमत पर बिकेगी तो उसमें किसानों को भी हिस्सा दिया जायेगा। तो क्या यह सही है कि पिछले वर्ष फ्री सेल की चीनी ज्यादा कीमत पर बिकी है ? यदि हाँ, तो भारत सरकार किसानों को

उनका हिस्सा दिलाने के लिए क्या प्रबन्ध कर रही है ?

श्री शेर सिंह : जैसा मैंने निवेदन किया कि जब फ्री सेल का प्राइस बहुत ज्यादा थी तब किसानों की ज्यादा प्राइस दी गई लेकिन पिछले साल फ्री सेल की प्राइस और लेवी शुगर की प्राइस में बहुत थोड़ा अन्तर था, कोई विशेष अन्तर नहीं था।

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : This question relates to sugarcane growers and sugarcane prices. Unfortunately, members have dragged in the question of sugarcane cuts and spoiled the question. I will put a straight question. Is the hon. Minister going to increase the rate for sugarcane from Rs. 73 to Rs. 100 per ton for a recovery of 9.4 and less ? If not, how will he get sufficient sugarcane for his sugar requirements next year ?

SHRI F. A. AHMED : The price of sugarcane is fixed from time to time. At the time of fixing the price the point mentioned by the hon. Member will be kept in view.

Charges levelled against Food Corporation of India in Rajasthan Assembly

*549. SHRI BIREN DATTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the charges levelled by some members in the Rajasthan Assembly against the Food Corporation of India regarding bajra purchases from that State ;

(b) if so, what are the charges ;

(c) whether the inquiry had been conducted into these charges ; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) Inquiries into the allegations with regard to purchase of bajra by the Food Corporation of India, were made by the F. I. C. and the State Government.

(d) The inquiries of the F.I.C. revealed that the allegations were not substantiated. Inquiries by the State Government are still in progress,

STATEMENT

Allegations made against the FCI in Rajasthan Assembly regarding purchase of Bajra.

It generally alleged that :—

(i) There was conspiracy between the F.C.I. officials and the traders to cheat the cultivators and the Government ;

(ii) F.C.I.'s staff was rejecting stocks offered by the producers, but purchasing the same from the traders at the procurement price. The traders bought it from the producers at a lower rate and pocketed the difference ; and

(iii) The F.C.I. officials were corrupt and indulging in irregularities.

In addition to these, certain specific allegations were also made in respect of purchases in some of the mandis.

SHRI BIREN DUTTA In the statement it is stated :—

“There was conspiracy between the FCI officials and the traders to cheat the cultivators and the Government ;

FCI's staff was rejecting stocks offered by the producers, but purchasing the same from the

traders at the procurement price. The traders bought it from the producers at a lower rate and pocketed the difference ; and

The FCI officials were corrupt and indulging in irregularities.

In addition to these, certain specific allegations were also made in respect of purchases in some of the mandis."

This shows that the FCI unit in Rajasthan is completely corrupt. May I know what specific steps have been taken by the Government to check these corrupt officials and to bring them to book ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member has asked about the steps taken subsequent to these complaints. I would like to submit for the information of the House that when these complaints were received by us as well as when there was a complaint in the Rajasthan Assembly in fact, even prior to that we had suggested that popular committees should be set up at mandi levels because even in the Food Corporation there may be human failures and individuals indulging in malpractices. We do not deny that. The best protection for that would be a popular committee consisting of MPs, MLAs, Panchayat Samiti representatives and other officials. We suggested this to the Rajasthan Government. Those committees have been set up now, but I am sorry to say that these committees are not functioning very effectively. But recently, after we have started purchasing on account of the State Government, there have not been much complaints.

श्री नवज किशोर शर्मा : मैं आपके माध्यम से मन्त्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूँ क्या यह सही नहीं है कि गेहूँ की खरीद को लेकर राजस्थान में काफी शिकायतें आई हैं, यहाँ तक कि राजस्थान के मुख्य मन्त्री ने भी प्रेस स्टेटमेंट देकर एफ. सी. आई. की वर्किंग की आलोचना की है ? ऐसी स्थिति में मैं जानना

चाहूँगा जैसा कि उन्होंने अभी यह कहा कि जो पापुलर कमेटीज बनाई गई हैं उनकी वर्किंग के बारे में रिपोर्ट ठीक नहीं है तो ये कमेटियाँ कब बनाई गई थीं और उनकी वर्किंग की रिपोर्ट उनके पास कब आई ?

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : These charges were made in the Assembly in the month of April and these committees were set up by the State Government after the month of May ; that is, during the last month these committees have been there.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : They were set up not before June.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : It was for the State Government to set up these committees.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : The Minister has said that the working of the committees has failed.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : May I inform the hon. Member and the House that we requested the State Government to set up these committees in August last. As far as the Government of India and my Ministry is concerned, I do not think there was any failure as such. We expect that these committees should really be in a position to have a check on the local marketing operations.

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Fatehsinghrao Gackwad...Absent. Maharaja Martand Singh...Absent.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : The reply to my question has not come.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Madhukar.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : I seek your protection.

SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR : Question No. 551.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : The Minister has stated that the working of the committees has failed. While the committees were formed only in the month of June, how can the Minister say that the working has failed? This is a very important aspect. The working of the FCI requires a change. I want your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I want protection from you.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : The reply should be specific.

MR. SPEAKER : The infection has spread to this side also.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : The Minister has come out with a wrong statement of facts. He should correct it. He has said that the working of the committees has failed and they are not worth while, while the committees were not formed before the month of June.

SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE : The hon. Member is going into all the details and I am prepared to satisfy him.

MR. SPEAKER : There cannot be any progress if you go on behaving like that. We will not be able to cover a number of Questions which are so urgent. The Members whose questions are at the end are very keen that their questions come up in time.

Now, Mr. Madhukar, the question hour is already over. I very much wanted that your question should come. But the hon. Member there went on insisting like that. Anyhow, you be brief.

कटाई के समय वर्षा के कारण होने वाली तबाही को रोकने के लिये
गेहूं के स्थान पर मक्का की खेती

*551. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान इस बात की ओर आकर्षित किया गया है कि पिछले कई वर्षों से कटाई के समय रबी की फसलें वर्षा से नष्ट हो जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार गेहूं के स्थान पर नई किस्म की मक्का की खेती को प्रोत्साहन देने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : जहां पर बारिश की वजह से रबी की फसल लगातार बरबाद हो जाती है उस एरिया में मक्का की फसल बोई जाय क्या इस के बारे में सरकार ने कोई छानबीन की है। कुछ विशेषज्ञों ने उस के पास इस तरह की रिपोर्ट भेजी है। मैं सरकार से जानना चाहूंगा कि इस रिपोर्ट पर क्या कार्रवाई हो रही है और वह इस सम्बन्ध में जांच करने जा रही है या नहीं कि जिन इलाकों में लगातार वर्षा से रबी की फसल हर साल बरबाद हो जाती है वहां उस की जगह मक्का की फसल को बढ़ावा दिया जाये ?

SHRI ANNASAHIB P. SHINDE : We have examined at length the suggestion of the hon. Member as to whether maize can be grown instead of wheat. Under climatic conditions in North India, it is just not possible.

MR. SPEAKER : The question hour is over.

I would request the hon. Members that they should be brief, direct and precise when they ask questions. If they do not add interruptions, preambles and all that, we can cover more questions. In future, I am not going to tolerate it. If the Member insists on introductions, preambles and all that, I will not allow it. We are running short of so many questions everyday. The Members whose questions are at the end very much wish that their questions come up in time. We will try to make progress in future.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We do not want so many questions.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes. I think, if it continues like that, we will come to that.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Revised cost estimates of Bokaro Steel Plant

*548. **SHRI FATEHSINGH RAO GAEKWAD :**
MAHARAJA MARTAND SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the revised cost estimates of the Bokaro Steel Plant show a staggering increase over original estimates ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the extent to which the inflated cost is attributable to dependence on foreign consultants ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : (a) According to the revised estimates prepared by the Bokaro Management, the increase is of the order of about Rs. 88 crores over the original estimates of Rs. 670 crores for the 1st stage of the Bokaro Steel Project.

(b) The main reasons for increase are the higher cost of indigenous equipment about Rs. 60 crores, increase in the price

of steel about Rs. 11 crores and escalation in wages about Rs. 9.5 crores. No. part of this increase is attributable to the foreign consultants.

Break-through in Rice Production

*550. **SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are contemplating measures for a major break-through in rice production in the ensuing year ; and

(b) if so, the salient features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Besides bringing larger areas under high-yielding varieties and multiple cropping, the other steps taken to increase the production of rice include (i) intensive development of irrigation, particularly groundwater resources ; (ii) adequate and timely supply of inputs like seeds, fertilisers and credit ; (iii) emphasis on adequate and balanced use of fertilisers and better water management ; (iv) surveillance of pests and diseases and well organised plant protection measures ; (v) effective and purposeful demonstrations on farmers' fields ; and (vi) farmers' training alongwith National Demonstration Programme. In addition, further efforts are being made to evolve high-yielding varieties of rice suitable for different agro-climatic conditions, resistant to pests and diseases and acceptable to consumers.

अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन सम्मेलन में
भारत के प्रतिनिधि मण्डल
द्वारा भाग लेना

*552. **श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारत ने 7 जून, 1971 को जनेवा में 56वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन में

भाग लेने के लिये अपना प्रतिनिधि मंडल भेजा था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्यों के नाम क्या है और किस आधार पर उनको चुना गया था ; और

(ग) सम्मेलन में किन-किन मुख्य प्रश्नों पर विचार-विमर्श हुआ ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : (क) जी, हां । 56वां अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन जेनेवा में 2 जून, 1971 को शुरू हुआ ।

(ख) सम्मेलन में भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के सदस्यों के नाम सदन की मेज पर रखे गए विवरण में दिए गए हैं । गैर-सरकारी प्रतिनिधियों और सलाहकारों का चयन अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम संगठन के सविधान के अनुरूप किया गया ।

(ग) सम्मेलन अभी चल रहा है । सम्मेलन की कार्य सूची में निम्नलिखित मदें शामिल हैं :—

1. महानिदेक की रिपोर्ट ।
2. कार्यक्रम और बजट प्रस्ताव तथा अन्य वित्तीय प्रश्न ।
3. अभिसमयों और सिफारिशों की प्रयोग्यताओं के सम्बन्ध में सूचना और रिपोर्टें ।
4. विश्व रोजगार कार्यक्रम ।
5. उपक्रम में श्रमिक प्रतिनिधियों को दी गई सुविधाएं और संरक्षण ।
6. बेंजोन से उत्पन्न जोखिमों से संरक्षण ।

विवरण

56वें अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय श्रम सम्मेलन में
भारतीय प्रतिनिधि मंडल के
सदस्यों के नाम

सम्मेलन में भाग लेने वाले मंत्री

श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर,
केन्द्रीय श्रम और रोजगार मंत्री

सरकारी दल

प्रतिनिधि

1. श्री कल्याण राव पाटिल,
गृह और श्रम राज्य मंत्री,
महाराष्ट्र सरकार, बम्बई ।
2. श्री पी. एम. नायक,
सचिव, श्रम और रोजगार विभाग,
भारत सरकार ।

एवजी प्रतिनिधि/सलाहकार

1. श्री आर. आनंदाकृष्णा,
संयुक्त सचिव, श्रम और रोजगार
विभाग, भारत सरकार ।
2. श्री एन. कृष्णन,
संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्यालय, जेनेवा में
भारत के राजदूत और स्थायी
प्रतिनिधि ।
3. श्री पी. एम. एस. मलिक,
प्रथम सचिव,
संयुक्त राष्ट्र कार्यालय, जेनेवा में भारत
का स्थायी मिशन ।

नै-सरकारी नियोजक बल**प्रतिनिधि**

श्री एन. एस. भट,
प्रबन्धक निदेशक, बिन्नी लिमिटेड,
मद्रास ।

सलाहकार

1. श्री संतोष नाथ,
प्रबन्धक, दि स्टेटस्मैन, नई दिल्ली ।
2. श्री टी. रंगास्वामी,
सचिव, दक्षिण भारत मिल-मालिक
संघ, कोयमबेदूर ।
3. श्री मदनमोहन घोष,
सचिव (विधि) बंगाल वाणिज्य और
उद्योग मण्डल, कलकत्ता ।
4. श्री आई. पी. आनन्द,
महा-प्रबन्धक, करमचन्द थापर एण्ड
ब्रदर्स, नई दिल्ली ।

अधिक बल**प्रतिनिधि**

1. डा. (श्रीमती) मैत्रेयी बोस,
अध्यक्ष, राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस,
नई दिल्ली ।

सलाहकार

1. श्री कांति मेहता,
महामंत्री इंडियन नेशनल माइन वर्कर्स
फेडरेशन, कलकत्ता ।

2. श्री जगदीश चन्द्र दीक्षित, संसद सदस्य,
महामंत्री, राष्ट्रीय मजदूर कांग्रेस,
उत्तर प्रदेश शाखा,
लखनऊ ।

3. श्री सतीश लुम्बा,
मंत्री, अखिल भारतीय ट्रेड यूनियन
कांग्रेस, नई दिल्ली ।

4. श्री बसंत कुलकर्णी,
मंत्री, हिन्द मजदूर सभा,
बम्बई ।

**Visit of Ministerial Delegation of Mines
to Russia**

*553. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND
MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Ministerial Delegation
of Mines visited Russia to have a study on
technology of metallurgy :

(b) If so, the outcome of the visit ;
and

(c) whether any agreement has been
arrived at between the two countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND
MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARAMAN-
GALAM) : (a) On the invitation of the
Government of U.S.S.R., Secretary (Mines)
along with technical officers visited mining
and metallurgical organisations of the
U.S.S.R.

(b) This team's visits to several non-
ferrous metal mines, smelters and planning
organisations enabled them to learn first
hand about the Soviet experience and
achievements in these lines.

A few other problems relating to the
supply of spares and equipments to some
of our Public Sector Projects had also been
sorted out as a result of the team's visit.

(c) No formal agreement was arrived at. The U. S. S. R. Government have promised active support and cooperation furthering mining and metallurgical developments in India.

The Report of the Team has just been received and is under consideration.

Condition of Service of Workers under Coalfield Recruiting Organisation

*554. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the terms and conditions of service of workers working under Coalfield Recruiting Organisation System ;

(b) whether the Coalfield Recruiting Organisation workers are getting the same facilities as that of the civil workers ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House after it is received.

कृषि अनुसन्धान के बारे में भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् द्वारा तैयार की गयी नई योजना

*555. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने कृषि अनुसन्धान के लिये एक नई योजना तैयार की है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी मुख्य बातें क्या हैं; और

(ग) इस योजना से देश को किस प्रकार का तथा किस सीमा तक लाभ होने की सम्भावना है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

यह कहना ठीक नहीं होगा कि भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् ने कृषि अनुसन्धान की एक नयी योजना तैयार की है किन्तु प्रमुख समस्याओं के प्रति एक नया राष्ट्रीय दृष्टिकोण अपनाया गया है । आजकल भारतीय कृषि अनुसन्धान परिषद् फसलवार तथा विषयवार और देश के लिये आर्थिक दृष्टि से महत्वपूर्ण पशुओं के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी अखिल भारतीय समन्वित अनुसन्धान परियोजनायें प्रारम्भ कर रही है । इन परियोजनाओं के अधीन केन्द्रीय संस्थान, राज्य एजेंसियां तथा अन्य समस्त अनुसन्धान संगठन (कृषि विश्वविद्यालयों सहित) पारस्परिक सहयोग से कार्य करते हैं, जिससे कि समग्र देश में उपलब्ध वर्तमान सुविधाओं का उपयोग करते हुये तथा उन्हें कार्यक्रम की आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार मुदृढ़ बनाते हुये और निरर्थक द्वािावृत्तियों को दूर करते हुये, संभावित कम से कम अवधि में अधिक से अधिक लाभ प्राप्त किया जा सके । पुनरीक्षण अधिवेशनों अथवा कर्मशालाओं में जिनमें अनुसन्धान कार्यकर्ता प्रत्येक मौसम में भाग लेते हैं, अनुसन्धान जानकारी तथा पौध प्रजनन सामग्री के पारस्परिक निर्वाध आदान-प्रदान ने अनुसन्धान कार्य की प्रगति को काफी तीव्र कर दिया है । इन उपायों के फलस्वरूप नयी अधिक उत्पादनशील तथा संकर किस्में अब बहुत ही कम समय में उपलब्ध हो रही हैं ।

एक आम शिकायत यह भी है कि अनुसन्धान का लाभ प्रायः सिंचित क्षेत्र तथा निश्चित वर्षा वाले क्षेत्रों के कृषकों को ही पहुंचा

है। वारानी कृषि के क्षेत्र में भी अनुसन्धान पर पर्याप्त बल दिया जा रहा है। जिसके फलस्वरूप असिंचित भूमि के विस्तृत भू-भागों की उत्पादकता में वृद्धि करने के साथ साथ, आर्थिक असंतुलनों को कम करने में भी सहायता मिलेगी।

अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्मों के प्रचलन के साथ साथ, कृमि तथा रोगों की नयी समस्याओं का भी जन्म हुआ है। परिपद द्वारा इन समस्याओं पर विशेष रूप से विचार किया जा रहा है। वनस्पति रक्षण अनुसन्धान को तीव्र करने के साथ साथ कृमियों तथा रोगी के सर्वेक्षण की भी एक योजना है। फसलों की नई प्रतिरोधी किस्मों के विकास के लिये किये जा रहे प्रयत्नों तथा उपचारक उपायों के अनुसन्धान द्वारा इन समस्याओं का सामना किया जा रहा है।

Service Conditions of Contract Labour

*556. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the regulation which are proposed in respect of contract Labour engaged in construction works relating to building and roads are not satisfactory ; and

(b) if so, whether Government are amending the service conditions of construction labour ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The C.P.W.D./M.E.S. Contractors' Labour Regulations regulate the payment of fair wages, and the service and working conditions of contract labour engaged in construction works relating to C.P.W.D. and M.E.S. The reports received show that these Regulations are being implemented satisfactorily.

(b) Does not arise.

Sick Sugar Factories in Bihar State

*557. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of sick sugar factories in the State of Bihar during the last six months ; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) The following eight sugar factories are considered to be sick factories during the last six months :—

1. Rohtas Industries Ltd., Dalmianagar, Dist. Shahabad.
2. Mohini Sugar Mills Ltd., Warisali-ganj, Dist. Gaya.
3. Guraru Chini Mills, Guraru, Dist. Gaya.
4. South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta, Dist. Patna.
5. North Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Lessee Ryam Sugar Co. Ltd., Ryam, Dist. Darbhanga.
6. Samastipur Central Sugar Company Ltd., Samastipur, Dist. Darbhanga.
7. The Sitalpore Sugar Works Ltd., Garaul, Dist. Muzaffarpur.
8. Shree Krishna Gyanodya Sugar Ltd., Lauriya, Dist. Champaran.

(b) The Guraru Chini Mills is already owned and managed by the Government of Bihar. The South Bihar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bihta, though in private sector, is managed by a committee of management which includes three nominees of the State Government. The Government of Bihar have taken a decision in principle for

cooperation of the sick sugar factories. The owners of sugar factories at Lauriya, Warisaliganj and Ryam have shown willingness for cooperativisation. The State Government is examining the technical, financial and organisational aspects in order to be able to take a decision in each case.

Cane Growers Association and its Representation in the Enquiry Committee on Sugar Industry

*558. SHRI D. K. PANDA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the formation and existence of an All-India Cane-Growers Association and if so, whether its representation is made in the Enquiry Committee on Sugar Industries ; and

(b) whether Government have taken any steps for reducing the cost of production of cane per ton in each region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir. However, the Sugar Industry Enquiry Commission already has on it a member representing the interests of sugarcane growers. The Commission will, during the course of its deliberations and before making its recommendations, consult all interests it considers necessary, including representatives of sugarcane growers.

(b) A number of sugarcane development schemes are in progress in various States. With the increase in yields per unit area and improvement in the quality of cane grown, the cost of production of sugarcane is likely to come down at the present level of indices of cost.

Recommendations made at the Meeting of Representatives of Railway Board, Organisations of Coal Industry and other Interests with Chief Minister, West Bengal

*559. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES

be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the representatives of the Railway Board, Organisations of Coal Industry and various other interests took place with the Chief Minister of West Bengal recently ; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations made at the meeting ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Abolition of Licensing System in Coarse Grains

*560. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to abolish licencing system so far as the trade in coarse grains is concerned in the country ;

(b) whether all State Governments have agreed to this decision ; and

(c) the impact of this decision on the economy of deficit States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). In view of the easy availability of coarse grains and pulses, Government had requested the State Governments to relax the provisions of their Licensing Orders by leaving out these grains from the purview of such Orders. In pursuance of the request made by Government many State Governments have discontinued the system of licensing in respect of all or some of the coarse grains, taking into account the local conditions prevailing in their States.

(c) No adverse effect on the prices or availability of coarse grains is likely to occur in the States where relaxations have been made, because the Governments of

these States have discontinued the system of licensing in respect of coarse grains only after taking into account their local availability and other relevant factors.

Functioning of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

*561. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether lack of management know-how and defective designing were the reasons for the inefficient functioning of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a), No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Steel in Delhi

*562. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of monthly allotment of steel to the traders in Delhi has been cancelled and the petty traders have been refused the usual monthly allotment after March, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the reasons there for ; and

(c) the time by which the small traders will be given their usual quota ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Accumulation of Coal Stocks in Coal Mines in Madhya Pradesh

*563. SHRI G. C. DIXIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be

pleased to state :

(a) whether a large stock of coal has accumulated in the coal mines in Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the action being taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Rehabilitation of Burma Repatriates

*564. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether more repatriates from Burma have come to India and they have applied for agricultural land, shops and rehabilitation to the State Governments ;

(b) whether repatriates from Burma have not able to settle in Delhi and Madhya Pradesh due to non-cooperative attitude of the State Governments concerned in the matter of allotment of shops and agricultural land ;

(c) whether Government propose to issue fresh instructions to the State Governments for assigning priority to the applications of repatriates ; and

(d) whether any liaison is made to watch the rehabilitation of repatriates in all the States ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Pattern schemes having already been sanctioned for the grant of rehabilitation assistance to the repatriates, State Governments are expected to deal with such applications promptly. It is not considered necessary to issue any fresh instructions at present. Officers of the

Department keep in touch with the State Governments, to see that there is no avoidable delay in the rehabilitation of repatriates.

Implementation of decisions of Industrial Committee on Plantation

***565. SHRI J. M. GOWDER:** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the unanimous decisions of the Industrial Committee on Plantations held in Delhi in July, 1970 have been implemented ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to introduce necessary amendments to the Plantation Labour Act, in view of the decision of the Industrial Committee on Plantation ; and

(c) whether Government have any proposal to implement the principle "equal wage for equal value of work" in the Plantation Industry ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). Proposals for amendments wherever necessary to the Plantations Labour Act, 1951, in the light of the conclusions of the meeting of the Industrial Committee on Plantations, are under consideration.

(c) In view of the provisions of the Constitution of the India prohibiting discrimination on the basis, *inter alia* of sex and of the I. L. O. Convention concerning Equal Remuneration, which has been ratified by Government of India, the question of formulating any fresh proposal for applying the principle of equal remuneration in the Plantation Industry as such does not arise.

Formulation of a Committee in Rourkela Steel Plant

***566. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN :** Will the Minister of STEEL

AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Committee was formed to find out the reasons for slow progress of steel production in Rourkela Steel Plant ;

(b) if so, its main findings ; and

(c) the measures Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI S. MOHAN KUMAR-MANGALAM) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Committee on Automation

***567. SHRI RAJA KULKARNI :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee on Automation is functioning ; if so, the progress in its work and when it is likely to submit its report ;

(b) if not, the steps Government intend to take for an agreeable public policy on the introduction and extension of Automation/Computerisation in private and public sector organisations and services ; and

(c) whether Government have accepted the conclusions and recommendations of the National Labour Commission on the question of automation and its labour problems ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION ((SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Committee has completed collection of information including recording of oral evidence, analysis of replies to the questionnaire, and case studies of selected industrial establishments. The Committee is expected to submit its report shortly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Government are awaiting the report of the Committee on Automation, before

finalising action on the recommendations of the National Commission on Labour in this regard.

Enforcement of ban on hunting of Tigers and Leopards

*568. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that despite the ban on hunting of tigers and leopards there is still large such poaching going on ;

(b) whether Government know who such poachers are ;

(c) what Government propose to do in enforcing the ban and see that the game is not poisoned by the locals ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). Informations is being collected from the concerned State Government : and will be laid on the table of the Sabha in due course.

Supply of Sub-Standard Hybrid Variety of Seeds by National Seeds Corporation

*569. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether complaints have been received by the Government for supply of sub-standard hybrid varieties of seeds by National Seeds Corporation to the farmers ;

(b) if so, whether the complaints have been enquired into and if so, with what results ; and

(c) the procedure for certification and purchase of quality hybrid seeds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes Sir. Complaints have occasionally been received by the Government and also by the National Seeds Corporation.

(b) All the complaints have been enquired into. Generally speaking where enquiry reveals that the quality of seeds supplied is defective, replacement of seed is made free of cost by the Corporation or cost of seed is refunded. Generally investigations have shown that poor performance of the seed supplied is due to improper storage, non-adoption of the prescribed agricultural practices, failure to take prompt plant protection measures and adverse weather conditions.

(c) The National Seeds Corporation has a definite set of procedures for both certification and procurement of seeds. Certification requires conformity of the seed crop to a set of norms relating to varietal purity, freedom from diseases etc. and only those seed crops which are verified on inspection to conform to the prescribed certification standards, are permitted for harvest for seed purposes. Seed from such fields is processed, treated, tagged and sealed before procurement.

Procurement Price of Paddy in Assam

*570. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the procurement price of paddy offered by the Food Corporation of India ;

(b) whether the price is uniform throughout the country ; if not, the reason thereof ;

(c) whether the price offered by the Food Corporation of India is related to the price index of consumer goods or based on production cost ;

(d) the procurement price of paddy per quintal and overhead charges per quintal by the Food Corporation of India in Assam ; and

(e) the margin between procuring price and selling price of paddy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Food Corporation of India is purchasing paddy

at the following rates in Assam :

(Rupees per quintal)

Short bold 1st Grade	56.25
Red grain 2nd Grade	53.34
Medium slender 1st Grade	59.36

(b) No, Sir. The Agricultural Prices Commission recommends different prices for different States taking into account the crop prospects, likely behaviour of the market prices, volume of procurement required for public distribution, buffer stock building and to ensure price stability.

(c) The prices offered by the Food Corporation of India are as fixed by the Government keeping in view the recommendations of the Agricultural Prices Commission and the State Governments.

(d) The procurement price of paddy is given in reply to (a) above. The Food Corporation of India is allowed administrative charge @ Rs. 3/- per quintal of rice to cover their overhead expenses. In addition as per terms of agreement with the State Government the Food Corporation of India is paid incidentals to cover actual expenses on storage, interest, gunny handling, etc.

(e) The paddy procured is generally sold after converting it into rice. Some quantities of Winter (Sali), however, was sold as paddy on the instructions of the State Government at Rs. 65.29 per quintal ex-F.C.I. depots against the procurement price of Rs. 56.25 per quintal.

मध्य प्रदेश में सरकारी क्षेत्र में नयी
वनस्पति तेल मिलों को स्थापित
किया जाना

2374. श्री गंगा खरण बीक्षित : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकारी क्षेत्र में नयी वनस्पति
तेल मिलों की स्थापना के बारे में सरकार द्वारा

किये गये निश्चय के परिणामस्वरूप मध्य प्रदेश
में सरकारी क्षेत्र में नयी वनस्पति तेल मिलें
स्थापित की जा रही हैं; और

(ख) उनमें से कितनी मिलें राज्य सरकार
के नियंत्रण में होंगी और कितनी केन्द्रीय
सरकार के नियंत्रण में होंगी ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर
सिंह) : (क) सरकार का मध्य प्रदेश अथवा
देश के किसी भी भाग में सरकारी क्षेत्र
में वनस्पति कारखाने लगाने का कोई इरादा
नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल के दौरान आरम्भ
की गई सड़कों के निर्माण के लिए
निर्धारित राशि

2375. श्री गंगा खरण बीक्षित : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में अकाल के दौरान
जिन सड़कों का निर्माण प्रारम्भ किया गया
था उनके निर्माण कार्य को पूरा करने हेतु क्या
केन्द्रीय सरकार का राज्य को कोई धनराशि
देने का विचार है;

(ख) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) इन कार्यों को अब यदि पूरा नहीं
किया गया तो क्या इन पर हुआ करोड़ों रुपयों
का व्यय व्यर्थ हो जाएगा; और

(घ) क्या अपूर्ण सड़कों के कारण संचार
साधन अस्त व्यस्त हो गये हैं और इसके परि-
णामस्वरूप लोगों को अनेक कठिनाइयों का
सामना करना पड़ता है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) से (घ). केन्द्रीय सरकार राष्ट्रीय राजपथ के रूप में घोषित किए गए मार्गों के विकास से ही संबंधित है। अन्य सभी भागों की जिम्मेदारी मूलतः संबंधित राज्य सरकार की होती है। राज्य सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि इस प्रयोजन के लिए 1970-71 और 1971-72 के राज्य बजट में क्रमशः 5 करोड़ रुपये और 2 करोड़ रुपये की व्यवस्था की गई है।

विहित प्रतिमान के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार प्रभावित क्षेत्रों के लोगों पर आकस्मिक संकट को कम करने तक ही राहत संबंधी उपायों पर होने वाले खर्च में हिस्सा बंटाती है। यदि कमी की अवधि में राहत कार्यों के रूप में शुरू किया कोई कार्य अधूरा रह जाता है तो यह राज्य सरकार का दायित्व है कि वह उसे पूरा करने के लिए अपने साधनों से आवश्यक निधि जुटाये चाहे वह योजना अथवा गैर-योजना, जैसी भी स्थिति हो, से संबंधित हो। राज्य योजना में शामिल कार्यों को राज्य प्लान योजना हेतु उपलब्ध वित्तीय योजना के अधीन वित्तीय सहायता दी जाती है।

अकाल राहत कार्य के दौरान शुरू किए गए मार्गों में से अधूरे रह गए मार्गों को पूरा करने के लिए ग्राम निर्माण कार्यक्रम के अंतर्गत 2.45 लाख रुपये की लागत की तीन परियोजनाओं की मंजूरी भी दी गई है।

मध्य प्रदेश में केन्द्रीय बिजली मजदूरी
बोर्ड की सिफारिशों की
क्रियान्विति

2376. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या
अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश राज्य बिजली बोर्ड केन्द्रीय मजदूरी बोर्ड की सिफारिशों को लागू कर दिया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या मजदूरी की दरों में संशोधन कर दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

अम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री अमर. के. खाडिलकर) : (क) और (ख). बोर्ड के प्रबन्धकों और मध्य प्रदेश विद्युत कर्मचारी संघ के बीच हुए समझौते के अनुसार सिफारिशें क्रियान्वित किए जाने की सूचना मिली है।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

मध्य प्रदेश में सोयाबीन की
सरकार द्वारा खरीद

2377. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 में मध्य प्रदेश के प्रत्येक जिले से सरकार द्वारा कितना-कितना सोयाबीन खरीदा गया था ;

(ख) सोयाबीन का सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित वसूली मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकारी आदेश के बावजूद मध्य प्रदेश के टिकमगढ़ जिले से सोयाबीन नहीं खरीदा गया है और यदि हां तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश राज्य सरकार से जानकारी मांगी गई है और प्राप्त होने पर सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायेगी।

**मध्य प्रदेश में हर्दा और तिमत्तानी के
छोटी जोत वाले किसानों को
केन्द्रीय सहायता**

2378. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या
कृषि मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के होशंगाबाद और पूर्व
निमाड़ जिलों की हर्दा और तिमत्तानी तहसीलों
के छोटी जोत वाले कितने किसानों को सरकार
की घोषित नीति के अन्तर्गत सहायता दी गई
है ; और

(ख) उक्त सहायता दिये जाने की क्या
शर्तें हैं और क्या सरकार ने कृषि उपकरणों
के मूल्य कम कर दिये हैं जिससे छोटी जोत
वाले किसान उन्हें उचित दरों पर प्राप्त कर
सकें ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री जगन्नाथ
पहाड़िया) : (क) राज्य सरकार द्वारा छोटे
कृषक विकास एजेन्सी, सीमान्त कृषक तथा
कृषि श्रमिक और ग्रामीण निर्माण कार्यक्रम की
केन्द्रीय प्रायोजित योजनाओं की कार्यान्विति के
लिये छाँटे गये जिलों में होशंगाबाद तथा पूर्वी
निमाड़ जिले सम्मिलित नहीं हैं ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता ।

**Drought-Affected Areas in India and
particularly in the District of Gujarat**

2379. SHRI JADEJA : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) the total number of drought-affected
Districts in the country and the number of
such Districts in Gujarat ;

(b) whether any special fund has been
sanctioned to the Gujarat State ; and

(c) if so, the amount thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE): (a) The South-
West monsoon and the North-East monsoon
during the year 1970-71 were not satis-
factory in parts of Bihar, Mysore,
Maharashtra and Jammu and Kashmir.
Scarcity conditions have been reported in
66 districts of the country. No district
in Gujarat has been declared as drought-
affected.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

**Buffer Stock of Imported Fertilisers
in States**

2380. SHRI JADEJA : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to
state :

(a) whether buffer stocks of imported
fertilisers are likely to be built up by
Government in each State according to its
needs ; and

(b) if so, the salient features of this
scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b).
No, Sir. It has always been the endeavour
of the Government of India to help the
States to have adequate stocks of fertilisers
in advance of the cropping seasons. It is,
however, not possible for the Government
of India to maintain buffer stocks of
fertilisers in each State on behalf of the
State Governments. The Central Fertiliser
Pool primarily maintains pipeline storage
at the ports and to a limited extent at
interior depots for want of adequate storage
at the ports or to facilitate movement and
distribution. Maintenance of buffer storage
in the States is primarily the function of
the State Governments and distributors
including cooperatives ; provision for this
purpose exists in the distribution margin
allowed to distributing agencies.

**Sharing fruits of increased Productivity
to Workers**

2381. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR
SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR

AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the workers are denied the fruits of increased productivity because of the difficulty in isolating and measuring the various factors of production responsible for raising productivity ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are taking to see that the workers get their due share of increased productivity ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Precise measurement of the productivity of different factors of production is, no doubt, difficult. It would not be correct, however, to assume that the workers have derived no gains from increased productivity.

(b) For the workers to have their due share, along with the other interests concerned *viz.*, managements and the consumers in the gains from increased productivity, it is necessary that there should be, firstly, agreement in principle on the imperatives of increased productivity and production, including the obligation of both employers and workers to contribute to it, and, secondly, willingness on their part to get together and work out mutually acceptable norms, consistently with local conditions obtaining in given undertakings, for assessing, as best as possible, the increases in productivity as well as the equitable shares of the parties in it. Consultations with the employers' and workers' representatives have been initiated to this end.

**"Know Your Family Pension Scheme"
Brochure**

2382. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Provident Fund Commissioner's Office, New Delhi, had recently brought out a brochure for workers called "Know Your Family Pension Scheme" ;

(b) if so, whether a copy thereof would be laid on the Table ;

(c) the number of copies printed in English and each of the regional languages (separately language-wise) ;

(d) whether only a small number of these were printed and most of the eligible workers have not received any copy, of it, and there was no copy available at Regional Provident Fund Commissioner's Office in New Delhi ; and

(e) if so, the steps contemplated to see that every worker, to whom the scheme applies, gets his copy ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Family Pension-cum-Life Assurance Scheme is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :—

(a) Yes.

(b) A copy of the Brochure entitled "Know Your Family Pension Scheme" is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-434/71*].

(c) The Regional Commissioners had been advised to get the required number of copies of the Brochure printed in English, Hindi and the regional languages. Information regarding the exact number of copies printed (separately language-wise) is not readily available.

(d) and (e). All the Regional Commissioners have been asked to get sufficient number of copies of the Brochure printed in English, Hindi and the Regional language for being supplied to all the employees of covered establishments for the use of the employees and also to the organisations of the employers and workers in each industry with a view to publicising the contents thereof as widely as possible amongst the workers.

Irregular working of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2383. **SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether his attention has been drawn to the 9-paged circular letter HW/GS/71/525 dated 11th May, 1971 issued by the General Secretary of the Hatia Projects Workers Union demanding complete overhaul of the top executive of this public undertaking;

(b) If so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the irregular working of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, as alleged in this letter; and

(c) if not, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Several allegations in the letter under reference do not appear to represent an objective assessment of the situation and Government do not consider an enquiry is called for. However, Government are conscious of the areas of deficiencies in the Corporation and are taking a number of steps bring about improvement in its performance.

Recruitment through Employment Exchanges by Employers

2384. **DR. MELKOTE** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to persuade the employers to utilize the services of Employment Exchanges in the country; and

(b) the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. RHADILKAR) : (a) With some exception such as vacancies filled through the Public Service Commissions or competitive examinations,

and vacancies carrying a salary of Rs. 500/- per month or more in the public sector undertakings, employers in the public sector are required to recruit their staff only through the Employment Exchanges. Even though employers in the private sector are under no such obligation, the Exchanges sponsor candidates against all vacancies notified by employers in the private sector as well and also take follow up action with a view to ensuring their fullest co-operation.

(b) The percentage of vacancies filled to those notified has risen from 59.4 in 1968 to 60.1 in 1970.

Closure of Factories In Delhi

2385. **DR. MELKOTE** : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of workers affected as a result of closure of factories, if any, in Delhi during the last two years; and

(b) the steps taken to provide alternate jobs to the affected workers ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). According to the information made available by the Delhi Administration, the number of workers affected by closure of factories in Delhi during 1969-70 and 1970-71 was 2,320 of whom about 2,000 workers were employed in the Ayodhya Textile Mill, Delhi. The National Textile Corporation has been appointed authorised controller on June 7, 1971 to take over the management of this Mill under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act.

Plant Breeding Course at Delhi

2386. **SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a course for plant breeders was organised recently in Delhi under the auspices of Food and Agriculture Organisation ;

(b) if so, the duration of this course and the number of persons who received this training ; and

(c) the number of local farmers State-wise and foreigners (if any) who received this training ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Hon'ble Member is presumably referring to the "FAO/SIDA Training Centre on Maize, Sorghum and Millet Improvement and production for Africa and the Near East" now being held at the IARI, Pusa under the auspices of the FAO and the Swedish Government. The Training Centre which was started on June 1, 1971 is of 6 months duration. Twenty two participants from the Near East and Africa have been selected for the training, of whom seventeen have already reported and are receiving training. All the course instructors are Indian Scientists. This is not a course for farmers but a re-orientation course on Maize, Sorghum and Millet for Plant Breeders and other scientists engaged in research on these crops in their respective countries. The main object of the Centre, as laid down in its work plan is to give intensive training in practical methods of improvement and production of Maize, Sorghum and Millets to the trainees.

Export of Sugar

2387. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is contemplating to export more sugar this year ;

(b) if so, the names of the countries to which major portion of sugar will be exported ;

(c) whether U.K's entry in the European Common Market has affected our exports of sugar ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a). Under the International Sugar Agreement, 1968, our exports each year have to be limited to the quantity fixed by the International Sugar Council. In 1970 a quantity of about 3.18 lakh tonnes was exported. India's total export entitlements for 1971 at present come to about 3.50 lakh tonnes and all this quantity is likely to be exported before the close of the year.

(b) Major portion of sugar during 1971 has been/will be exported to U.K., U.S.A., Canada, Ceylon, South Vietnam and Malaysia.

(c). No, Sir.

(d). Does not arise.

Aid from International Development Association for Expansion of Agricultural Credit to Farmers of Haryana and Tamil Nadu

2388. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a scheme under the consideration of Government to expand the volume and range of agricultural credit to farmers in Haryana and Tamil Nadu ;

(b) if so, the particulars thereof ;

(c) whether International Development Association propose to give credit to the extent of \$60 million, whereas the total cost of the two projects is estimated \$106.8 million ;

(d) the sources from where the remaining money is proposed to be raised ; and

(e) the State-wise utilization of the anticipated amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirty five million Dollars for minor irrigation, land levelling, drainage and mechanisation in Tamil Nadu and Twenty-five million Dollars in Haryana for minor irrigation and mechanisation, have been sanctioned by the International Development Association.

(c) and (d). The I.D.A. credit will be sixty million Dollars as against the anticipated total project cost of about one hundred and five million Dollars. The balance will be met by the participating farmers, lending banks, Government and the Agricultural Refinance Corporation.

(e) The project has been approved only in June, 1971 and the credit has yet to become effective. The question of utilisation of the amount does not arise at this stage.

Export of Sugar to U.S.A.

2389. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether India has sought authorisation for the export of 150,000 tonnes of sugar to the U.S.A. ; and

(b) whether the Government of U.S.A. has since given this authorisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Decision of the U.S. Government is awaited.

Creation of Land Army in scarcity areas of Mysore for Rural Employment

2390. SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Land Army has been created in the scarcity areas of Mysore to provide employment to the persons in rural areas ;

(b) if so, the amount of money sanctioned for the projects purposes ; and

(c) the Districts which are being covered by this scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Executive Committee of the Land Army was constituted in Mysore in February, 1971. The State Government propose to implement certain works through the Land Army in the scarcity areas as well as other areas in the State.

(b) The State Government has proposed to entrust to the Land Army projects worth Rs. 37.5 lakhs sanctioned by the Central Government out of the Rural Works programme funds.

(c) The projects will not be confined to specific districts but spread over the entire State. It is reported by the Mysore Government that the Land Army has already taken up a project in Kolar district under Rural Works Programme.

Rejection of Warranty Claims by G.D.R. Supplier of Tractors

2391. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the German Democratic Republic suppliers of tractors are rejecting warranty claims running into several lakhs of the rupees of the Indian customers.

(b) whether Government have looked into the matter ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to intervene into the matter to safeguard the interest of the Indian tractor owners ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Warranty claims submitted by the Agro-Industries Corporations are not being settled quickly by the GDR Suppliers. In the case of some Corporations, warranty claims worth several lakhs of rupees have been rejected.

(b) and (c). The matter is already receiving close attention of Government and the GDR suppliers have been requested to finalise warranty claims on an immediate basis.

हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश में
गेहूं के कम वसूली मूल्य

2392. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट :

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :

क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का ध्यान विभिन्न समाचार पत्रों में प्रकाशित इस समाचार की ओर दिलाया गया कि हरियाणा, पंजाब और उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में गेहूं सरकार द्वारा निर्धारित 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की बजाय 74 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल अथवा इससे भी कम मूल्य पर खरीदा जा रहा है ;

(ख) क्या जो कमीशन एजेंट किसानों के गेहूं के लिए उन्हें 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से अदायगी करवाना चाहते हैं, उनका गेहूं भारतीय खाद्य निगम के एजेंट कई-कई दिन तक नहीं उठाते हैं ;

(ग) यदि हां तो क्या भारतीय खाद्य निगम के एजेंट इस प्रकार सरकारी आदेशों का उल्लंघन कर रहे हैं ; और

(घ) ऐसी प्रक्रियाओं को रोकने और सरकारी आदेशों का पालन करवाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्डे) (क) कम मूल्य देने के संबंध में कुछ रिपोर्ट सरकार के ध्यान में आई हैं। किसानों को उचित औसत किस्म

के गेहूं के लिए 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल की दर से भुगतान किया जा रहा है। जहां तक उचित औसत किस्म से घटिया किस्म के गेहूं का संबंध है, निर्धारित निर्दिष्टियों के अनुसार किस्म संबंधी कटौती करने के बाद किसानों को भुगतान किया जाता है।

(ख) और (ग). जी नहीं। बाजार विनियमनों / प्रथाओं के अनुसार तुरन्त सुपुर्दगी लेने के लिए प्रयत्न किए जाते हैं। तथापि, उत्तर प्रदेश की मंडियों में असाधारण रूप से गेहूं की अधिक आमद होने से मंडियों से स्टॉक उठाने में देरी होने के कुछ मामले थे। यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिए प्रत्येक प्रयास किया गया था कि किसानों की हानि हेतु स्थिति का लाभ न उठाया जा सके।

(घ) भारतीय खाद्य निगम और राज्य सरकार के बरिष्ठ अधिकारियों द्वारा सरकारी नीति के कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए लगातार निगरानी रखी जा रही है। विशिष्ट शिकायतों की तुरन्त जांच कराई जाती है और जहां कहीं आवश्यक होता है उपयुक्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

Demands of Mormugao Water Front Workers' Union; Goa

2393. DR. SARADISH ROY :
SHRI GADADHAR SAHA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the strike call given by the Mormugao Water-front Workers' Union, Goa ;

(b) if so, the main demands of the workers ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The Marmagao Water-front Workers' Union had served a strike notice on the Marmagao Dock Labour Board and the Administrative Body of the Marmagao Dock Labour Board on the 26th April, 1971, over a charter of demands relating to increase in minimum guarantee wages, attendance allowance, leave facilities medical facilities, night weightage/night co-efficient allowance and gang leader wages. Consequent upon discussions between the stevedores and the Union, the Union has withdrawn the strike notice with a view to pursue and settle the matter amicably with the Dock Labour Board.

Misappropriation of ESI Contributions in M/s. Somasundaram Mills Private Limited, Coimbatore

2394. SHRI CHANDRA HALDER Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the misappropriation of 15 thousand rupees of Employees State Insurance contributions of workers of M/s. Somasundaram Mills Private Limited, Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, by the Management ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to collect the money and prosecute the management ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (b). The collection of contributions payable under the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 is the statutory responsibility of the Employees' State Insurance Corporation. The Corporation authorities are collecting the necessary information from the Regional Office at Madras.

राष्ट्रीय ईन्धन नीति सम्बन्धी समिति के अध्यक्ष का त्यागपत्र

2395. श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री पी. गंगादेव :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने

कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय ईन्धन नीति सम्बन्धी समिति के अध्यक्ष ने हाल ही में अपना त्याग पत्र दे दिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस के क्या कारण है? इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खां) (क) : जी, हां ।

(ख) उन्होंने बताया है कि वह समिति के कार्य हेतु समय देने में असमर्थ है ।

Geological Survey in Manipur

2396. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive Geological Survey has been conducted in Manipur so far ; and

(b) if so, the results thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). A preliminary survey of the territory of Manipur has already been done by the Geological Survey of India. As a result of the survey, occurrences of limestone at Ukhrul, Hungdung, Kasam in Ukhrul sub-division and Pallol, Chapi, Karong in Tengunpal sub-division ; nickle-copper at Nangau Ningthi and Kongal Thana and chromite in Serpentine rocks around Kwatha and Nepali Basti ; salt springs in Thoubal sub-division have been located. The reserves of limestone deposits are estimated at more than 3 million tonnes.

Systematic re-survey of the territory and detailed investigations of limestone deposits by pitting and drilling is in progress.

Extension of Medical facilities to pensioners through Employees State Insurance Hospitals

2397. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to extend the Health Schemes to the pensioners and their families throughout India, through Employees State Insurance hospitals ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

Geological Survey Re : Mineral Resources

2398. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Geological Survey of India conducted any survey about the mineral resources in India ; and

(b) if so, the findings thereof, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The Geological Survey of India has been carrying out systematic surveys for mineral deposits in the country since its inception in 1851 and as a result thereof substantial quantities of various minerals have been located and proved.

A statement showing important mineral deposits located in each State is laid on the Table of the House. (*Placed in Library. See No. LT-435. 171*)

International Tin Agreement

2399. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether India is a party to the International Tin Agreement ;

(b) whether Russia has also joined the International Tin Agreement ; and

(c) if so, whether Russia's entry will help the countries concerned, and if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The increased membership of the Tin Agreement by the entry of Russia will help in increasing international cooperation in the tin trade.

Supply of Rice from Orissa to West Bengal

2400. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent policy of Government of Orissa to allow private traders to procure and export rice from Orissa to West Bengal and to other States ;

(b) whether Government of India brought it to the notice of the State Government that such a policy will hamper the work of procurement of the Food Corporation there ; and

(c) if so, to what effect ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SINDE) : (a) to (c).^{*} No general order has been issued by the State Government allowing private traders to procure and export rice from Orissa to other States. The State Government, however, allowed the export of 3000 tonnes of rice procured by them to West Bengal through trade, as this rice could not be disposed of through the public distribution system. The export of this small quantity has not hampered the rice procurement through Food Corporation of India.

Purchase of rough Diamonds from Ghana by National Mineral Development Corporation

2401. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 699 on the 14th December, 1970 regarding the

purchase of rough diamonds from Ghana by National Mineral Development Corporation and state ;

(a) whether the diamonds have since been sold by Government ; and

(b) if so, the amount of profit or loss sustained by Government in this bargain ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). About 40% of the diamonds have so far been sold by value. The profits or loss, as the case may be, can be ascertained only after the remaining stocks have also disposed of.

Ceiling on Irrigated Land in States

2402. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have suggested ceiling on irrigated lands in States ;

(b) whether State Governments have also been contacted in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of State Governments thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The Central Government has suggested ceiling on all agricultural land including irrigated land. The question of lowering the level of ceiling for different categories of land in different States is under consideration of the Central Land Reforms Committee recently set up by the Government of India.

Rice Mills and their location in Manipur

2403. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the number of rice mills in Manipur and the rationale of their location, area-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : The total number of rice mills in Manipur is 107. A statement showing area-wise location is attached. Permits for the establishment and operation of rice mills in a particular area are granted by the Government of Manipur only after making a full and complete investigation in the manner prescribed in the Rice Milling Industry (Regulation) Act, 1958, and the Rules framed thereunder, and having regard to the factors enumerated therein, such as availability of power, raw materials, population, and local needs.

Statement

Statement showing the area-wise location of rice mills in Manipur.

Area	No. of rice mills
1. North District	2
2. Central District	97
3. South District	8
Total : 107	

Soil Erosion in Rajasthan Canal Project Area

2404. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any study has been carried out know the extent of soil erosion that is likely to result from the introduction of agriculture in the Rajasthan Canal Project area ; and

(b) if so, the main findings thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have not carried out any study regarding the extent of soil erosion

that is likely to result from the introduction of agriculture in the Rajasthan Canal Project Area. A team of Central experts, however, visited the Rajasthan Canal Project area in June 1970, to study the problems and make suggestions related to land use and wind erosion. The Central Arid Research Institute, Jodhpur, also has undertaken some research studies in the problem of wind erosion in Western Rajasthan and has evolved measures to reduce erosion when crops are raised.

The Central Team of experts recommended that control of soil blowing on sandy soils requires cover during May-June which can be provided on irrigated land by wheat stubble or other crop residues, provided that grazing does not destroy it and crops are not cut too close to the ground. Besides, to effectively control soil blowing in sandy areas, the entire area must be under control. Small isolated uncontrolled areas normally spread sand into adjacent areas and make the land unproductive.

The Central Arid Zone Research Institute has recommended a wind strip cropping which is practiced by growing one strip of wind strip to 6 strips of crop to control wind erosion. Sewan grass (*Lasirus indicus*) and Castro (*Ricinus communis*) are grown in wind strip and crops like *bajra*, *moong*, *moth*, *guar*, and *til* are grown as strips of crops. This practice effectively controls the wind erosion while increasing crop yield by 10-15 per cent. Also, mulching with 45 cm. high, standing stubble of *baira* reduces soil loss by wind erosion and increases crop yield by 5-10 per cent.

Transfer of Land from Tribals to Non-Tribals in Tripura

2405. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government is aware that a large number of transfers of land have taken place from tribals to non-tribals in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government propose to take to stop such transfers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (b). Information is being collected from the State Governments and will be placed on the Table of the Sabha in due course.

India's Sugar Interests

2406. SHRI DHANDAPANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the joint declaration adopted by the U. K. and the "Six" of the European Economic Community on 13th May, 1971 makes no reference to India's sugar interests ;

(b) Whether this is not in contravention of the Commonwealth Sugar Agreement ; and

(c) the course of action likely to be followed by Government to protect India's interest's ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). There was an omission about India in the Joint Declaration.

The question of protection of India's sugar interests was subsequently taken up. The omission is likely to be corrected soon and India would be accorded the same treatment as may be given to other Developing Commonwealth Countries.

Committee for Review of Rural Development and Employment Schemes

2407. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Planning Commission have set up a high level Central Committee for coordination of rural development and employment to review the progress of these schemes periodically ;

(b) if so, the progress of the schemes taken up state-wise during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(c) the number of additional jobs planned to be created through execution of the schemes in each State during 1969-70 and 1970-71 ; and

(d) the number and nature of jobs actually created ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The progress under the various schemes is as under :—

(i) *Small Farmers' Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies Schemes :*

45 out of the 46 SFDA projects and 34 out of the 41 MFAL projects have so far been approved. A sum of Rs. 3.00 crores was released for SFDAs and Rs. 1.00 crore for MFAL agencies during the year 1970-71. Under each MFAL project, an amount not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for wage employment to agricultural labourers and small farmers during the off season.

(ii) *Dry Farming :*

9 projects, one each in the State of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh were sanctioned under the dry farming programme during the year 1970-71. Not much progress, could, however, be achieved due to late issue of sanctions by the State Governments and delayed recruitment of staff and their training. The employment potential of permanent works like soil conservation, land development and water harvesting, envisaged under the Dry Farming Programme, is estimated to be about 15,000 man years for every one crore expenditure on these works which can be carried out in open season of six months in a year. In addition employment would be created for technical and supervisory personnel.

(iii) *Rural Works Programme :*

Under the Rural Works Programme initiated during 1970-71, the programme for

the first year has been sanctioned in 45 out of the 54 selected Districts. The details of the physical and financial progress made have not been received from the States. The amount approved and the anticipated expenditure reported by the States is indicated below :—

State	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	Total outlays sanctioned	Anticipated expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	284.64	194.82
Bihar	5.00	5.00
Gujarat	329.93	250.98
Madhya Pradesh	20.67	5.17
Maharashtra	132.26	94.06
Mysore	180.80	137.19
Orissa	34.00	19.00
Rajasthan	221.66	55.00
Tamil Nadu	107.00	107.00
Uttar Pradesh	35.00	27.77
West Bengal	34.22	8.55

राजस्थान में भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा
दिए गए ऋण

2408. श्री मूलचन्द डागा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में भूमि विकास बैंकों द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान दिए गए ऋणों की कुल राशि कितनी है और वे ऋण किन विकास कार्यों के लिये दिए गए; और

(ख) उक्त बैंकों द्वारा राजस्थान में कुल कितने लोगों को ऋण दिए गए हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री जगन्नाथ पहाड़िया) : (क) और (ख). राजस्थान में भूमि विकास बैंकों ने पिछले तीन वर्षों में जो दीर्घकालीन ऋण दिए और जितने सदस्यों तथा जिन कार्यों के लिए वे दिए, उनका व्यौरा नीचे दिया जाता है :—

(लाख रु. में)

सहकारी वर्ष	जितने सदस्यों को ऋण दिए गए	व्यक्तियों को दिए गए ऋणों की राशि
1967-68	4, 232	148.87
1968-69	6, 608	226.86
1969-70 (अनंतिम)	अप्राप्य	345.19

राजस्थान में भूमि विकास बैंकों ने मुख्य रूप से निम्नलिखित प्रयोजनों के लिए और निम्न सीमा तक दीर्घकालीन विकास वित्त दिया :

प्रयोजन	सहकारी वर्ष		
	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70 (अनंतिम)
1. भूमि सुधार	15 प्रतिशत	6 प्रतिशत	3 प्रतिशत
2. कुएं खोदना तथा उनकी मरम्मत करना	43 प्रतिशत	46 प्रतिशत	50 प्रतिशत
3. फार्म उपकरण क्रय करना	40 प्रतिशत	48 प्रतिशत	43 प्रतिशत
4. अन्य प्रयोजन	2 प्रतिशत	...	4 प्रतिशत

Rehabilitation of Chandigarh Oustees

2409. **SHRI A. N. VIDYALANKAR :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 75 on the 1st April, 1971 and state :

(a) the number of oustees in the second phase, after 1958 and figures of those who had been duly rehabilitated on land in Punjab or Haryana ;

(b) the number of those who were granted residential plots in Chandigarh to facilitate their rehabilitation ;

(c) whether any land in Punjab is available for rehabilitation of the oustees ; if so, whether any of these oustees have been rehabilitated on that land ; and

(d) the number of applications pending with the administration for residential plots in Chandigarh and for being settled on agricultural land separately ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) and (c). The number of oustees is 1852.

The question of rehabilitation did not arise, as, according to the provisions of the law applicable, viz., Land Acquisition Act, 1894, under which the land was acquired, only cash was to be given as compensation and not land for land.

(b) None.

(d) For residential plots — 64
For agricultural land — Nil.

कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना, 1971

2410. **श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :** क्या श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भविष्य निधि अधिनियम में हाल ही में किये गये संशोधन के फलस्वरूप कर्मचारी

पेंशन योजना, 1971 से कुल कितने कर्मचारियों को लाभ होने की संभावना है ;

(ख) कौन सी श्रेणी के कर्मचारी इस योजना के अन्तर्गत नहीं आते हैं तथा उनकी संख्या कितनी है ; और

(ग) ऐसे कर्मचारियों के लिए सरकार ने कौनसी योजना बनाई है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : परिवार पेंशन-व-जीवन बीमा योजना की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) और (ख). परिवार पेंशन योजना के पक्ष में या उससे बाहर रहने के बारे में विकल्प देने की अंतिम तारीख 31-8-1971 तक बढ़ा दी गई है। अतः इस समय यह नहीं बताया जा सकता कि ऐसे कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जो परिवार पेंशन योजना के सदस्य बन सकते हैं या जो बाहर रहने का विकल्प दें।

(ग) तथापि जो सदस्य परिवार पेंशन-व-जीवन बीमा योजना में शामिल होने का विकल्प नहीं देते वे वर्तमान शर्तों के अधीन पूर्ण भविष्य निधी का लाभ प्राप्त करते रहेंगे और वे नई योजना के सदस्यों की तरह अपने अंशदानों का कोई भी भाग इस योजना की ओर अपरिवर्तित नहीं करायेंगे।

हीरा मिल्स कम्पनी (प्राइवेट) लिमिटेड,
उज्जैन के नाम कर्मचारी भविष्य
निधि की बकाया धन राशि

2411. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की
कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) हीरा मिल्स कम्पनी (प्राइवेट)
लिमिटेड, उज्जैन ने कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि
की कुल कितनी धन राशि अभी तक नहीं दी
है; और

(ख) उक्त कम्पनी से उक्त धनराशि की
वसूली के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही
करने का विचार है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर. के.
खाडिङकर) : (क) और (ख). कर्मचारी
भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय
न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि
और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952
के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और केन्द्रीय
सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है।
भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार
सूचित किया है :—

31-3-1971 को, मैसर्स हीरा मिल्स
कम्पनी प्राइवेट लिमिटेड, उज्जैन ने नियोजकों
और भ्रमिकों के हिस्से के भविष्य निधि अंशदानों
की लगभग 34.02 लाख रुपये की राशि नहीं
दी थी। समस्त धन राशि के लिए राजस्व
वसूली प्रमाण-पत्र जारी किए गए हैं। कर्मचारी
भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधि-
नियम के अधीन पुराने प्रबन्धकों और प्राधिकृत
नियंत्रक के विरुद्ध अभियोजन चलाने के लिए
प्रस्ताव राज्य सरकार को भेज दिए गए हैं।

पुराने प्रबन्धकों के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता
की धारा 406/409 के अधीन न्यायालय में
शिकायतें दायर की गई हैं। प्राधिकृत नियंत्रक
के विरुद्ध भारतीय दण्ड संहिता की धारा
406/409 के अधीन कार्यवाही शुरू करने से
पहले उन्हें एक कारण बताओ नोटिस जारी
किया गया है।

Effect of Green Revolution on Agriculture

2412. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the
Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state :

(a) to what extent the "Green Revolu-
tion" has helped in increasing food pro-
duction in the country ;

(b) the socio-economic impact of the
green revolution in the countryside ;

(c) which classes of peasants have been
benefited by the green revolution ; and

(d) how it has affected the agricultural
labour ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI
ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The term
"Green Revolution" is generally being
used for the success of the New Strategy of
Agricultural Development since 1966-67.
The progress of foodgrains production, in
which new technology has considerably
helped, is indicated below :

Foodgrains Production in India

	(Million tonnes)
1964-65	89.4
1965-66	72.3
1966-67	74.2
1967-68	95.1
1968-69	94.0
1969-70	99.5
1970-71 (anticipated)	105—106

(b) to (d). In those parts of the country where the new strategy programmes have been successfully adopted, there is an impact on the incomes of the agriculturists. Employment opportunities are also being increased as a result of introduction of more intensive cultivation and multiple cropping. Generally, the new technology is neutral to size of holding and it is noticed that even small farmers are not less progressive than the larger ones in their willingness to adopt new agricultural practices. However, in several areas, these farmers are handicapped by such factors as fragmentation of holdings, inadequate and untimely supply of inputs and water, lack of credit facilities and unsatisfactory arrangements for marketing and storage. In such areas, these farmers have not benefited in proportion to their number and their needs.

To take the benefits of new technology to under :—privileged sections, special programmes for small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour have been introduced under the Fourth Five Year Plan. Special programmes have also been taken up for dry and drought prone areas.

Increase in Price after Decontrol of Sugar

2413. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the price of sugar has gone up after decontrol ;

(b) if so, to what extent ; and

(c) the steps taken to bring down the prices ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Payment of Provident Fund to Families of Deceased Workers in Iron Mines of Gua Area

2414. SHRI RATTANLAL BRAHMAN : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of cases in which Provident Fund money was not paid to the families of the deceased workers in the years 1967—1971 in the iron ore mines of Gua area, Bihar; and

(b) whether Government will take immediate steps to expedite the same ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The administration of the Employees' Provident Fund is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have intimated as under :—

In the Gua area of Bihar, only two establishments, namely; M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co. and M/s. Ghatkuri Iron Ore and Manganese Mines have been covered the Employees Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952. Out of these, M/s. Indian Iron and Steel Co. has been granted exemption from the operation of the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme. The work relating to maintenance of accounts and final payment of claims is done by the Board of Trustees of the establishment itself. The accounts of the members of M/s. Ghatkuri Iron Ore and Manganese Mines are, however, maintained by the Provident Fund authorities. During 1967—1971 only one application for payment of Provident Fund accumulations to the family of a deceased member was received on the 16th September, 1970 and the claim was settled on the 30th November, 1970.

(b) Does not arise.

Difficulties of Farmers of U. P. Due to Defects in Tractors Supplied by G. D. R.

2415. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of farmers in U. P. are facing difficulties due to the defects in the Tractors supplied by GDR; and

(b) if so, the efforts of Government in this regard to remove their difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration of Government.

Coalfields Recruiting Organisation System

2416. SHRI MOHAMMAD ISMAIL : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) when the Coalfield Recruiting Organisation (CRO) system was started;

(b) whether it is still continuing; and

(c) the total number of Coalfield Recruiting Organisation workers employed in coalfields of West Bengal and Bihar separately ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) In the year 1946.

(b) Yes.

(c) This information is not available.

कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिये भूमिहीन आदिवासियों को खेती योग्य भूमि अलॉट करने के बारे में केन्द्रीय निदेश

2417. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कृषि उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए भूमिहीन आदिवासी जनजातियों के लोगों को

खेती योग्य भूमि अलॉट करने की कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है; और

(ख) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार इस विषय में कदम उठाने के लिए राज्य सरकारों को हिदायतें जारी करेगी ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) भूमिहीन आदिवासियों / कबीलों को कृष्य भूमि आवंटन सम्बन्धी योजनाएं राज्य सरकारों द्वारा बनाई जाती हैं।

(ख) पंचवर्षीय योजनाओं में, यह कहा गया है कि अन्य वर्गों के साथ-साथ भूमिहीन आदिवासियों को कृष्य भूमि आवंटित करने के कार्य को प्राथमिकता दी जानी चाहिए।

दूध का औसत उत्पादन और इसकी प्रति व्यक्ति औसत उपलब्धता

2418. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय देश में लगभग कितनी मात्रा में दूध का उत्पादन हो रहा है;

(क) क्या भारतीय चिकित्सा परिषद की पोष्टिक आहार सलाहकार समिति ने यह राय व्यक्त की है कि स्वास्थ्य का सामान्य स्तर बनाए रखने के लिए प्रति व्यक्ति प्रति दिन कम से कम 10 औंस दूध की आवश्यकता है; और

(ग) देश में इस समय लोगों को प्रति व्यक्ति औसत कितनी मात्रा में दूध उपलब्ध किया जा रहा है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) चतुर्थ पंचवर्षीय योजना में

1968-69 के दौरान दूध का अनुमानित उत्पादन 212 लाख मीटरी टन रहा है।

(ख) अच्छा स्वास्थ्य बनाये रखने के लिये संतुलित खुराक में भारतीय औषधि अनुसंधान परिषद् ने 1944 में प्रति व्यक्ति प्रतिदिन 10 ग्रॉस दुग्ध की सिफारिश की थी। इसके पश्चात् 1963 में भारतीय औषधि अनुसंधान परिषद् के पोषण विशेषज्ञ दल ने दुग्ध के पोषक दैनिक भत्ते की सिफारिश की जो कि सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरण में दिये हुये हैं। [Placed in Library. See No. LT-436/71]

(ग) 1968-69 के दौरान प्रतिदिन प्रति व्यक्ति दुग्ध की उपलब्धि का औसत 105 ग्राम था।

दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालय में
पंजीकृत नाम

2419. श्री हुषम चन्द कछवाय : क्या श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन शिक्षित और अशिक्षित व्यक्तियों की संख्या कितनी है जिन्होंने 1 जनवरी, 1970 से अब तक दिल्ली के रोजगार कार्यालयों में अपने नाम पंजीकृत करवाये हैं ;

(ख) उपरोक्त अवधि में इन कार्यालयों के माध्यम से कितने व्यक्तियों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था की गई ; और

(ग) क्या और अधिक लोगों के लिए रोजगार की व्यवस्था करने हेतु आगामी वर्ष में रोजगार के और अधिक अवसर जुटाने के लिए कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है ?

श्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : (क) से (ग). उपलब्ध जानकारी संलग्न विवरण में दी गई है।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में सम्मिलित कृषि, उद्योग, सिंचाई एवं बिजली, परिवहन व संचार, सामाजिक सेवाओं जैसे शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य एवं परिवार नियोजन और समाज कल्याण के क्षेत्रों में विभिन्न विकास कार्यक्रमों में अधिकाधिका नियुक्ति अवसर प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है।

विवरण

काम चाहने वालों की श्रेणी	वर्ष 1970 में दर्ज बेरोजगारों की संख्या	वर्ष 1970 में नौकरी पाने वालों की संख्या
1	2	3
1 शिक्षित (मैट्रिकुलेट और अधिक)	81,067	5,344
2 अशिक्षित (अनपढ़ समेत मैट्रिक से कम)	75,380	24,283

नोट :—नियुक्ति सहायता के लिए नियोजन कार्यालयों में नाम दर्ज कराने वालों के सम्बन्ध में जानकारी छः माह बाद प्रति वर्ष जून और दिसम्बर में एकत्र की जाती है।

बोरों की कमी तथा भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा कम मूल्य पर खरीदे गये गेहूं के कारण किसानों को हो रही कठिनाइयां

2420. श्री नाथूराम अहिरवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को इस आशय की शिकायतें मिली हैं कि किसानों को बोरों की कमी और भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खरीदे गये गेहूं की कीमत न मिलने के कारण कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार इन कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). उन सभी स्थानों पर जहां कि भारतीय खाद्य निगम अधिप्राप्ति कर रहा है, अधिप्राप्त खाद्यान्नों को बोरे में रखने के लिए आवश्यक प्रबन्ध किए गये हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश से कुछ शिकायतें प्राप्त हुई थीं कि बोरियों की कमी के कारण खरीदे गये खाद्यान्नों को बोरे में नहीं रखा जा सका और फलतः खरीदे गये खाद्यान्ना का भुगतान रोक दिया गया था। क्योंकि पूर्ति तथा निपटान महानिदेशालय द्वारा की गई थोक खरीद से बी. टी. बोरियों की प्राप्ति में कुछ विलम्ब होने की आशंका थी इसलिए सेनाक्रय संगठन तथा राज्य सरकार और सीमित स्थानीय खरीदारी से भी डी. डब्ल्यू. बोरियां खरीद कर तात्कालिक आवश्यकताओं की पूर्ति की गई थी। किसानों को निगम द्वारा भुगतान विनियमित मंडियों में लागू नियमों के अनुसार किया जाता है। जिन स्थानों पर विनियमित मंडियां नहीं हैं वहां किसानों को परम्परागत प्रणाली के

अनुसार भुगतान किया जाता है और भुगतान में शीघ्रता की जाती है। अधिकांश मंडियों में बिक्री के दिन ही किसानों को भुगतान कर दिए जाते हैं और यह निगम द्वारा ही किया जा रहा है। अब कभी भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा की गई खरीद के संबंध में भुगतान में देरी अथवा किसी अन्य कठिनाई के बारे में कोई मामला निगम के ध्यान में आता है तो उस कठिनाई को ठीक करने के लिए तुरन्त कार्यवाही की जाती है।

दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र को हुई हानि

2421. श्री चन्द्रिका प्रसाद :

श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री :

क्या इस्पात और खान मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकार को दुर्गापुर इस्पात संयंत्र में अब तक कितनी हानि हुई है ;

(ख) क्या भविष्य में लाभ कमाने हेतु इस संयंत्र को कर्मचारियों की सांभेदारी में चलाने का सरकार का कोई विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसका क्या कारण है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शाहनवाज खान) : (क) मार्च, 1970 के अन्त तक दुर्गापुर इस्पात कारखाने को हुई कुल हानि 83.5 करोड़ रुपये के लगभग है। वर्ष 1970-71 का हिसाब-किताब अभी तैयार नहीं हुआ है।

(ख) और (ग). प्रबन्धक उत्पादन तथा उत्पादिता बढ़ाने के बारे में कर्मचारियों द्वारा दिये गये सभी संकारात्मक सुझावों का स्वागत करते हैं। इस उद्देश्य से उत्पादन तथा उत्पादिता बढ़ाने हेतु पारस्परिक उपायों के रूप प्रबन्धक मजदूर-संघों के साथ समय-समय पर बातचीत करते रहे हैं।

परती भूमि को कृषि योग्य भूमि में
बढ़ाने के लिये परक्षण

2422. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या परती भूमि को कृषि योग्य
भूमि में परिवर्तित करने की दृष्टि से सरकार
ने कोई परक्षण किया है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके निष्कर्ष क्या हैं ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-
साहिब पी. शिन्दे) (क) जी हां :

संभवतः 'परती भूमि' में, जिसमें किसी
किसी मौसम में खेती नहीं की जाती है, अकृष्य
भूमि को भी सम्मिलित किया गया है। अकृष्य
भूमि, जोकि क्षारीय-लवणीय बँहड़युक्त आदि
भूमि के रूप में व्यर्थ पड़ी है, वर्तमान में भले
ही कृषि के योग्य नहीं हो, पर इसे कृषि के
अन्तर्गत लाने के उपायों का पता लगाने के लिये
अनुसन्धान अध्ययन किये गये हैं।

(ख) सिचाई के लिये जल की अधिकाधिक
उपलब्धि तथा उन्नत जल व्यवस्था प्रणालियों,
के फलस्वरूप बहू फसली खेती का विस्तार हो
रहा है और मौसमी परतीभूमि के अन्तर्गत आने
वाला क्षेत्र कम होता जा रहा है जहाँ तक
क्षारीय-लवणीय अकृष्य भूमि का प्रश्न है,
जोकि आजकल परती पड़ी है, अनुसन्धान
परिणामों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि मूदा तथा उप-
युक्त जल निकासी और अन्य कृषि प्रणालियों
के आधार पर एक हैक्टर भूमि में 4 मीटरी
टन से 7 मीटरीटन तक जिस के प्रयोग द्वारा
ऐसी भूमि को चावल जैसा फसलों की लाभकर
खेती के लिये सुधारा जा सकता है।

बेहड़युक्त भूमि के सुधार के लिये किये गये
अध्ययनों से ज्ञात हुआ है कि उथेल तथा मध्यम

बेहड़ों को यांत्रिक उपायों द्वारा इसके आर्थिक
पक्ष की दृष्टि में रखते हुये कृषि के अन्तर्गत लाने
के लिये, भूमि को, विशेषकर जब कि सिचाई
का पानी उपलब्ध हो, सुधारा जा सकता है।

राजस्थान में रेगिस्तान के बढ़ने को
रोकने के लिए परीक्षण केन्द्र

2423. श्री श्रीकार लाल बेरवा : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में रेतीली भूमि के बढ़ने
को रोकने के लिए केन्द्रीय सरकार ने किन-किन
स्थानों पर परीक्षण केन्द्र स्थापित किये हैं;
और

(ख) इस बारे में अब तक क्या प्रगति
हुई है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-
साहिब पी. शिन्दे): (क) केन्द्रीय रक्ष क्षेत्र अनु-
संधान संस्थान, जिसे भारत सरकार द्वारा
स्थापित किया गया था तथा जोधपुर, जेसलमेर,
बीकानेर तथा भुवनेश्वर में इसके वनरोपण एककों
ने राजस्थान में बालू के स्थानान्तरण को
नियंत्रण करने के लिये प्रयोगात्मक कार्य
किये हैं।

(ख) बाड़मेर, बीकानेर, चुरू तथा भुवनेश्वर
के जिलों के परीक्षण स्थानों पर लगभग 842
हैक्टर क्षेत्र में बालू के टिब्बों के स्थानान्तरण
का स्थायीकरण किया गया है। बालू के संचलन
के नियंत्रण हेतु प्रभावी वायुरोधी के रूप में
कार्य करने के लिये, जोधपुर जेसलमेर, बीकानेर
तथा चुरू में मड़कों के किनारे लगभग 205
किलोमीटर पर छायादार मार्गों में वनरोपण
किया गया।

**यूरिया-डी अमोनियम और पोटाश
उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि**

2424. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार यूरिया डी-अमोनियम और पोटाश उर्वरकों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि करने का है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) यूरिया, डाइ-अमोनियम फास्फेटिक और पोटाश उर्वरकों का मूल्य बढ़ाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। बल्कि तथ्य तो यह है कि हाल ही में 4-3-71 से यूरिया के मूल्य में 20 रुपये प्रति मीटरी टन की कमी की गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं होता।

**राजस्थान के कोटा जिले में गेहूं की
खरीद**

2425. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार राजस्थान में अनाज मंडियों से सीधे गेहूं खरीदने के लिए सहमत हो गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कोटा, राजस्थान से कितना गेहूं खरीदने का विचार है; और

(ग) जिला कोटा की तहसीलों से गेहूं न खरीदने के क्या कारण हैं ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य-मन्त्री (श्री अण्णासाहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) किसानों को साहाय्य मूल्य दिलाने के उद्देश्य से भारतीय खाद्य निगम किसानों द्वारा बिज्जी के लिए पेश की गई गेहूं की सारी मात्रा जो निर्दिष्टियों के अन्दर आती है, को बिना किसी सीमा के खरीद रहा है। कोटा जिले में अब तक लगभग 5,000 मी. टन गेहूं खरीदा जा चुका है। जिलावार सम्भावी खरीदारी के संक्षिप्त अनुमान बताना सम्भव नहीं है।

(ग) कोटा जिले में चार प्रमुख मंडियों अर्थात् कोटा, वरन, अन्ता तथा सुलतानपुर में गेहूं खरीदा जा रहा है।

Coordination of Research in Oilseeds during Fourth Plan

2426. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to set up a mechanism for the co-ordination of research in oilseeds during this plan period ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Indian Council of Agricultural Research has formulated and financed All-India Coordinated Research Projects for Crop Improvement in the country during the 4th Plan Period. In these projects multi-disciplinary research work has been taken up at a number of centres located in the different agro-climatic regions of the country on an All-India basis. The research work under the project is continuously coordinated, supervised and guided by a full time Project Coordinator.

In case of Oilseeds an All-India Coordinated Research Project has been sanctioned at a total cost Rs. 150 lakhs during the 4th Plan period. The research work under this project is coordinated by a full time Project Coordinator assisted by three Associate Coordinators.

Refugee Manipuris from Bangla Desh

2427. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Manipuris who have come to India as part of the mass exodus from Bangla Desh during the last few months ;

(b) whether Government decided to send them for settlement anywhere ; and

(c) whether Government fixed any principle for rehabilitation of such refugees ; if so, the nature thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) About 240 refugees from East Bengal have gone to Manipur upto the 7th June, 1971.

(b) and (c). It is the firm intention of the Government of India that the refugees from East Bengal should return to their homes as soon as favourable conditions are created there. The question, therefore, of their resettlement in India does not arise.

Central Assistance for Collective Farming Cooperative Societies in Manipur

2528. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Collective Farming Cooperative Societies in Manipur are receiving adequate guidance and assistance from the Government ; and

(b) if so, the number of such societies and the nature of assistance given to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). There are at present, 121 Cooperative Collective Farming Societies in the Union Territory of Manipur ; of these, 76 societies

have so far been given financial assistance towards their share capital, managerial subsidy, and medium term loan and loan-cum-subsidy for construction of their godown-cum-cattlesheds. Financial assistance at 50% of the cost of agricultural implements like tractor, water pumping sets etc. required by these cooperatives are also given through the Block Development agencies. Besides, the societies receive technical guidance and assistance in their farm operations from Agriculture and other Development Departments. Preference is also given by Government in the allotment of Government waste land to such cooperatives.

Scarcity of Corrugated Iron Sheets in Manipur

2429. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the scarcity of Corrugated Iron sheets in Manipur due to non-arrival of public quota to the authorised agents ;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove the grievances of the public in Manipur at the Government level ; and

(c) the quantity of Corrugated Iron sheets so far released for general public through the authorised agents after the decontrol ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Payment of Wages as per Wage Board Recommendations by Collieries

2430. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER :
SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of collieries, which are paying wages as per the recommendations of the Wage Board all over India ; and

(b) the names of the collieries which are not paying wages as per the recommendations of the Wage Board ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A statement showing the names of Collieries which are paying Wages and Variable Dearness Allowance as per the recommendations of the Wage Board is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—437/71]

(b) The remaining collieries are not paying wages or Variable Dearness Allowance as per recommendations of the Wage Board.

शीघ्र फसल कटाई के लिये गेहूँ की एक नई किस्म का विकास

2431. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि पिछले कई वर्षों से वर्षा के कारण फसल कटाई के समय रबी फसल को क्षति पहुँच रही है, सरकार ने गेहूँ की एक ऐसी किस्म का विकास करने की जरूरत महसूस की है जिसकी कटाई अपेक्षाकृत जल्दी की जा सके ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार ने इस विषय में अनुसंधान करने के लिए कोई कदम उठाये हैं; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो वह क्या है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). भारत में गेहूँ के अनुसन्धान के महत्वपूर्ण उद्देश्यों में से एक उद्देश्य लघु अवधि की गेहूँ की किस्मों का सम्बर्धन करना है। इसका मुख्य कारण यह है कि अगली किस्में पकने के समय शुष्क ग्रीष्म जलवायु से बचने के अच्छे अवसर होने के साथ साथ रतुष्ठा रोग के आक्रमण से होने वाली भारी क्षति से बची रहती हैं।

(ग) गेहूँ की अधिक उत्पादनशील किस्में 'सोनालिका' और 'शरबती सोनारो' शीघ्र पकने वाली किस्में हैं और ये इसलिये पसन्द की जाती हैं क्योंकि ये न केवल शीघ्र पकती हैं, बल्कि ये अधिकांश अन्य किस्मों की अपेक्षा अधिक उपयुक्त पाई गई हैं।

शेहरों का निर्माण

2432. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार में रबी की फसलों, जो खलिहानों में रखी हुई थीं, असामयिक वर्षा के कारण ही बरबाद नहीं हुईं बल्कि उसका एक कारण यह भी था कि छोटे और मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानों के पास श्रंशर नहीं थे और वे फसलों से भूसे और अनाज को अलग करने के पुराने तरीकों को ही अमल में लाते रहे ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार अधिक शेहरों का निर्माण करना और उनके प्रयोग को लोकप्रिय बनाना और गाँवों में उनकी बित्री करना आवश्यक नहीं समझती ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा कौन सी योजना तैयार की गई है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) जी हाँ। अधिकांश छोटे तथा मध्यम श्रेणी के किसानों के पास शक्तिचालित गहाई मशीनें नहीं हैं।

(ख) अधिक गहाई की मशीनों का निर्माण करना तथा इसके प्रयोग को लोकप्रिय बनाना आवश्यक है।

(ग) गहाई मशीनों की रूपरेखाएँ राज्य सरकारों और कृषि उद्योग निगमों को पहले ही परिचालित की जा चुकी हैं और इन उपकरणों

को निर्माण करने की दृष्टि से, ये रूपरेखायें बिहार के कुछ विनिर्माताओं ने भी खरीदे हैं।

5 एकड़ से कम भूमि रखने वाले किसानों को ऋण देने की नीति

2433. श्री नाथू राम अहरिवार : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 5 एकड़ से कम भूमि रखने वाले किसानों को ऋण नहीं दिया जाता है हालांकि सरकार ने इस सम्बन्ध में आदेश दे दिये हैं ;

(ख) क्या पहली बार में ऐसे किसानों को ऋण नहीं दिया जाता और यदि ऋण प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रयत्न किया जाता है तो बिना जमानत लिए उन्हें ऋण नहीं दिया जाता ; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार का विचार कौन सी नीति अपनाने का है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा साहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) से (ग). सहकारी समितियों द्वारा अपनाई गई फसल ऋण प्रणाली के अनुसार, लघु-अवधि के उत्पादन ऋण उत्पादन कार्यक्रमों और उनकी अदायगी क्षमता पर आधारित है। इससे कृषकों को, बिना इस बात के कि उनके पास भूमि है या नहीं, ऋण मिल सकेगा। रिज़र्व बैंक आफ इण्डिया ने वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को, न केवल सक्षम कृषकों को, बल्कि छोटे किसानों को भी आर्थिक प्रदान करने और स्वयं ही भुगतान होने वाले ऋण देने के बारे में भी मार्गदर्शन-पत्र जारी किया है। अतः नीति के अनुसार, छोटे किसान वाणिज्यिक बैंकों से भी ऋण ले सकेंगे। समस्त

देश में समान आधार पर वाणिज्यिक बैंकों द्वारा इस नीति के प्रभावकारी क्रियान्वयन में कुछ समय लग सकता है।

Expansion of Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur

2434. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal to expand the capacity of the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the estimated cost of the proposal ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details will be available only after the Detailed Project Report is prepared. Tentatively, the proposal is to increase the capacity from 100,000 tonnes to 300,000 tonned of ingot.

Exploitation of Potential of Fisheries on Indian Ocean

2435. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a concentrated effort by a U.N. agency is being made for catching fish in the Indian ocean on a big scale ; if so, the implication thereof and Government's reaction thereto ; and

(b) the efforts being made by Government on its own to exploit full potentialities of fisheries in the Indian ocean even by importing expertise means ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Food and Agriculture Organisation of the U. N. has taken up studies on an International India Ocean Fishery Survey,

and Development Programme. The aim of the Programme is, briefly, to increase the knowledge of the resources of the Indian Ocean, study respects of their utilisation, identify obstacles to development and plan remedial action. In the preparatory phase of the programme, plans are proposed to be formulated on the basis of existing knowledge of harvestable resources, available markets and the programmes and potential of the regional nations which could be strengthened to indicate development of the use of the resources. India has indicated its support to this programme. A group of experts has recently drawn up a broad plan for fishery development in the Indian Ocean. Specific programmes are proposed to be worked out within the framework of the Plan. Existing and proposed fishery research and development projects in the area of the Indian Ocean are proposed to be treated as integral parts of the programme. There are currently, two UNDP supported projects in the country, namely the project for Pre-investment Survey of fishing Harbours and the West Coast Pelagic Fisheries Survey Project. These and any other projects which may be taken up in the country within the broad framework of the Plan will be integrated with the Programme. Other general studies proposed to be taken up under the Programme are also expected to provide data on the basis of which further development can be planned.

(b) Considerable emphasis has been laid on development of marine fisheries both in inshore waters and the off-shore areas. Apart from 55,00 mechanised boats being introduced for coastal fishing during the fourth plan in addition to 8500 boats introduced in previous plan periods, the Government is providing the infra-structure for deep sea fishing. Fishing harbours are being constructed at a cost of Rs. 19 50 crores during the Fourth Plan. The Central Deep Sea Fishing Organisation has conducted exploratory surveys which are now being extended in terms of area as well as techniques of fishing. This exploratory programme, which provides the necessary basis for deep sea fishing, is being strengthened by addition of 23 new vessels.

For accelerating commercial exploitation of the deep sea fisheries, Government have

approved import of 30 trawlers by the Industry, for operation of some of which foreign expertise will be available. In addition, local yards have completed construction of twenty-six vessels against an order for forty vessels placed with them on behalf of State Governments and Central Institutions, and additional vessels are likely to be taken up in the near future. A scheme of subsidy has been introduced for indigenously constructed deep sea steel fishing vessels. Central Institutes have been established in Cochin and Madras for training of operatives of deep sea fishing vessels. Two deep sea vessels received from the Government of Sweden in 1968 are being used for purposes of training at these Institutes. Two of the deep sea vessels constructed in the country have also recently been placed at the disposal of the Institutes to add to the facilities for training.

Extension of Kerala and West Bengal Land Reforms Laws to other States

2436. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether he, in his speech at the meeting of the Central Land Reforms Committee in April last, stated that "it was neither feasible nor desirable" to extend the Kerala and West Bengal land reforms laws to other States ;

(b) whether the Prime Minister has commended the Kerala Land Act as a model for other States ; and

(c) if so, Government's policy in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). While drawing the attention of the State Governments to the provisions of the Kerala Land Reforms Act, 1963 (as amended), the Prime Minister in a letter to the State Governments had suggested that provisions of the Kerala Legislation might be helpful in framing their own legislation keeping in view the conditions obtaining in their States.

Enforcement of Ban on Tiger and Panther Hunting in Madhya Pradesh

2437. **SHRI BRIJRAJ SINGH-KOTAH :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether tiger and panther hunting is banned all over India ;

(b) if so, the States where such ban exists ;

(c) whether despite the ban in Madhya Pradesh, permits to shoot tigers are given to a certain Shikar Company ; and

(d) if so, the name of the Company and the reasons for doing so ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The following States where tigers mostly exist have placed a ban on hunting for a 2-5 year period. Panther is however not a protected animal throughout the country :—

1. Goa	Protected indefinitely
2. Gujarat	-do-
3. Kerala	-do-
4. Mysore	-do-
5. Tamil Nadu	-do-
6. Andhra Pradesh	5 years from 1st July, 1970
7. Assam	-do-
8. Himachal Pradesh	-do-
9. Orissa	-do-
10. Tripura	-do-
11. Rajasthan	.do-
12. West Bengal	-do-
13. Uttar Pradesh	3 Years
14. Maharashtra	2 Years

(c) and (d). Yes Sir, permits were given by the State Government to shoot tigers to eight Shikar outfitters who had entered into agreements with foreign clients prior to the imposition of the ban. The eight shikar outfitters are :—

- (1) M/s. Allwyn Cooper, Nagpur.
- (2) M/s. Tiger & Tiger India, Branch Sohawal, Satna.
- (3) Prince Azim, Shikar Outfitters, Jabalpur.
- (4) Big and Small Game hunting, Raghunathnagar, Morena.
- (5) M/s. Tiger and Shikars, Jabalpure.
- (6) M/s. Professional hunting, Nagpore.
- (7) M/s. Rao Naidu, Shikar, Nagpore.
- (8) M/s. Safaries India Shikar Outfitters, Mhow.

World Bank Aid for Eradication of Pests and Diseases of Crops

2438. **SHRI K. C. PANDEY :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the International Development Association of the World Bank is assisting India in the matter of eradication of pests and diseases of crops ;

(b) if so, the assistance received so far during the last three years, year-wise for the purpose and the terms of agreement, if any ; and

(c) the benefits achieved expected as a result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE): (a) An agreement has been entered into with the International Development Association of the World Bank to improve and expand the aerial plant protection services in the country. It provides for acquisition of new aircrafts for the Directorate of Agricultural

Aviation and qualified private aviation operators. These aircrafts will be used in addition to the existing fleet for aerial spraying on crops against pests and diseases in the country. The agreement also provides for establishment for training facilities for agricultural pilots and aircraft engineers.

(b) The agreement provides for a loan of 6 million dollars. It has become effective from the 27th May, 1971 and will terminate on the 31st December, 1974. So far no amount under this loan has been received. The terms of agreement are as follows :

- (i) The loan will be repaid over a period of 40 years with a grace period of about ten years. Repayment will commence from the 15th November, 1980 and end on 15th May, 2020.
- (ii) The amount of instalment will be $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of the principal amount up to May, 1990 and $1\frac{1}{2}$ % of the principal amount thereafter.
- (iii) The agreement stipulates payment of service charges at $\frac{3}{4}$ of 1% on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn the outstanding from time to time.

(c) With the strengthening of the aircraft fleet, the area proposed to be covered during the three-year-period of the agreement is estimated to be as under :—

1971-72 :	5 million acres
1972-73 :	6 " "
1973-74 :	7 " "

**राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की
ओर कोयला खान भविष्य निधि
की बकाया राशि**

2439. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे :

(क) क्या राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के अन्तर्गत काम कर रहे कर्मचारियों की भविष्य निधि के अंशदान की राशि उक्त निगम की ओर बकाया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह धन राशि कितनी है और कितनी अवधि से बकाया है ; और

(ग) श्रमिकों को बकाया राशि दिलाने के लिए सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है और उसका क्या परिणाम निकला ?

भ्रम और रोजगार मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : कोयला खान भविष्य निधि संगठन की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध कोयला खान भविष्य निधि के न्यासी बोर्ड से है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। कोयला खान भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने पत्र, तारीख 21 मई, 1971 में इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम की 48 कोयला खानों/सहायक संगठनों में से 13 कोयला खानों/सहायक संगठनों ने मार्च, 1971 का भविष्य निधि का अंशदान जमा नहीं कराया है। इस अंशदान का भुगतान 30 अप्रैल, 1971 तक किया जाना था।

(ख) मार्च, 1971 के सम्बन्ध में 13 एककों की ओर देय अंशदानों की कुल राशि 3,11,210 रुपये थी।

(ग) यह मामला राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम के साथ उठाया गया है। निधि छोड़ने वाले श्रमिकों और उनके वारिसों/आश्रितों को भविष्य निधि की देय राशि विशेष आरक्षित निधि से दी जाती है, भले ही राष्ट्रीय कोयला विकास निगम से अंशदान बसूल न हुआ हो।

कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना. 1071 के

अंतर्गत उत्तराधिकारियों के

दावों के भुगतान के लिए

व्यवस्था

2440. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या भ्रम तथा पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कर्मचारी पेंशन योजना 1971 में मृतक के उत्तराधिकारी न होने की स्थिति में दावों का भुगतान करने की कोई व्यवस्था है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रकार के दावों का भुगतान करने के बारे में सरकार की क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : परिवार पेंशन व जीवन बीमा योजना की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है। भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है।

(क) और (ख). परिवार पेंशन योजना शुरू करने का मुख्य उद्देश्य सदस्य की सेवा-काल में मृत्यु होने पर उसके परिवार के लिए व्यवस्था करना है। यदि किसी सदस्य का परिवार न हो तो परिवार पेंशन या जीवन बीमा की कोई अदायगी करने का प्रश्न ही नहीं उठेगा।

Extension of Provident Fund Act to privately run Colleges and Institutions

2441. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Employees Provident Fund Act has not been extended to the privately run colleges and institutions ;

(b) whether Provident Fund affairs are mismanaged and the Fund contribution misused in those institutions ; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not extending the Provident Fund Act to such colleges and institutions ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) The Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 has not been extended to colleges and teaching institutions.

(b) The Government have no knowledge about this.

(c) The question of extending the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 to the teaching and non-teaching educational institutions employing 20 or more persons is under consideration.

Implementation of Bonus Act in collieries

2442. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bonus Act is not implemented in a number of collieries ;

(b) if so, the names of such collieries ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to implement the Bonus Act ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) (a) Complaints regarding non payment of bonus under the Payment o

Bonus Act 1965 were received against some of the collieries.

(b) and (c). A statement showing the names of the collieries against whom prosecutions were launched for non-payment of bonus in the accounting years 1968 and 1969 is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-438/17*]

Views of States on Land Reforms Bill

2443. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government have invited the views of the States regarding the Land Reforms Bill ; and

(b) if so, the result thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Production of Steel

2445. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the demand for each category of steel in India during 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the anticipated demand for the current year ; and

(b) the quantity and value of production of each category of steel during 1969-70 and 1970-71 and the target for production for the current year ;

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARA-MANGALAM) : (a) The Steering Group on Iron and Steel set up by the Ministry of Steel and Heavy Engineering, had estimated the domestic demand of finished steel at 5.0 million tonnes in 1969-70, 5.5 million tonnes in 1970-71 and at 6.05 million tonnes in 1971-72.

The category-wise break up of demand has been estimated by the National Council of Applied Economic Research for 1970-71, and by the Steel Group on Iron and Steel, for 1973-74. Two statements giving the two estimates are laid on the

Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-439/17*]

Since these estimates become somewhat out of date, fresh estimates for demand of steel are being prepared.

(b) Information regarding the quantity and value of production of each category of steel during 1969-70 and 1970-71 by the main producers is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

The estimated production of finished steel by the main producers in 1971-72 is expected to be about 5 million tonnes.

Cotton Cultivation in West Bengal

2446. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether cultivation of cotton has been given top priority in West Bengal during the Fourth Five Year Plan period :

(b) if so, the total allocation under this head ;

(c) the results of the experimental cotton cultivation in the Sunderbans in 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(d) the programme for cotton cultivation in the Sunderbans South 24 Parganas for the current year ; and

(e) the total allocation on the account for the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) After initial trials conducted during 1969-70, a demonstration programme on cultivation of cotton was taken up in Rice fallows of Sunderbans area in West Bengal in 1970-71 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme. It is proposed to expand the area under cotton during subsequent years of the Fourth Five Year Plan.

(b) A sum of Rs. 14.10 lakhs was sanctioned during 1970-71. Further allocations will be made in the light of the experiences gained from the present demonstrations.

(c) In the demonstration Plots laid out during 1969-70, an average yield of 5 to 10 quintals of *Kapas* per hectare was obtained. During 1970-71, the yield is estimated to be of the order of 4 to 5 quintals of *Kapas* per hectare.

(d) The detailed programme for the current year which will largely depend on the results of the demonstrations carried out during 1970-71 has yet to be formulated.

(e) A sum of Rs. 18.90 lakhs has been provisionally allocated for the current year.

Central Assistance for cooperative Societies in states and Union Territories

2447. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of Central assistance sanctioned and actually disbursed to each State and Union Territory for the development of various types of cooperative societies from 1968-69 to 1970-71, year-wise ;

(b) the amount of Central assistance actually utilised by each State and Union Territory during the same period ;

(c) whether the amount of Central assistance for the current year has been reduced ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Central assistance to State Governments for schemes falling within the purview of the National Cooperative Development Corporation is released through the Corporation to the State Governments.

Central assistance for other cooperative development schemes in States was released directly by the Department of Cooperation in 1968-69.

During 1969-70 and 1970-71 the Central assistance for centrally sponsored/central sector schemes continued to be disbursed directly by the Department of Cooperation.

However in respect of State Plan scheme other than National Cooperative Development Corporation schemes the Ministry of Finance sanctioned lump-sum grants and loans to the State Governments. Information regarding central assistance allocated and disbursed and utilised is given in the statements laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-440/71]

In the case of Union Territories without legislature the entire expenditure on Plan schemes is provided for and met directly from the Central Budget. Hence, the question of central assistance does not arise in their case. As regards Union Territories with legislature the central assistance is given in the form of lump-sum loans and grants to cover the gap in the Plan and Non-plan resources of the Union Territory and is not linked to expenditure on any particular sector of the Plan. Hence no separate central assistance is released for Cooperation schemes in Union Territories with legislature.

(c) and (d). The figures of central assistance for Cooperation schemes for the current year have not been worked out by the Planning Commission so far. The Commission is awaiting information from the State Governments on the outlays being finally retained for different schemes included in the Plan.

Purchase of Stores

2448. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SUPPLY be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of stores purchased indigenously for the Central Government, year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71 ;

(b) the shares of small-scale, medium-scale and large-scale industries in the total value of such purchases during the same period ;

(c) the total value of stores purchased from abroad during this period and the value of stores purchased through India Supply Mission, London and India Supply Mission, Washington ; and

(d) the policy of Government with regard to store purchases and whether some articles have been specifically earmarked for

purchase from small-scale and medium-scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF SUPPLY (SHRI D. R. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-441/71].

(d) Purchases are made on the basis of the lowest technically acceptable offers after calling for quotations. In cases of items where offers are received both from large scale and small scale units, the small scale units are accorded reasonable price preference upto a maximum of 15% on tender to tender basis, the actual quantum being decided on the merits of each case. No item has been exclusively reserved for purchase from the medium scale industries.

167 items have been reserved for exclusive purchase from the small scale sector.

Investment of Employees Provident Fund

2449. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Employees Provident Fund money is permissible to be invested in fast mortgage debentures of companies : and

(b) if so, the categories in which it is permissible to invest the Employees Provident Fund money ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) No.

(b) The question does not arise. However, in accordance with the present pattern, the investment of Provident Fund money in respect of unexempted and exempted establishments is to be made as follows :—

(i) in Central Govt. securities.	Not less than 45%
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(ii) in State Govt. securities, the securities guaranteed by the Central Govt. or the State Govt., in the tax-free Small Savings securities and in the 1 year, 3 year and 5 year Time Deposits in Post Offices.	Balance
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मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूँ की बसूली

2450. श्री फूल चंद वर्मा : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने मध्य प्रदेश से 50 हजार टन गेहूँ की मांग की है ; और

(ख) यदि हां तो गेहूँ किस मूल्य पर मांगा गया है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-साहिब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) जी नहीं। किसानों को सहाय्य मूल्य दिलाने के उद्देश्य से अन्य राज्यों की भांति मध्य प्रदेश में भी गेहूँ खरीदा जा रहा है। कृषि मूल्य आयोग ने मध्य प्रदेश के लिए 1971-72 के विपणन मौसम में 50,000 मी. टन गेहूँ की अधिप्राप्ति करने के लक्ष्य की सिफारिश की है।

(ख) देशी लाल गेहूँ 74 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल तथा ग्रीसत उचित किस्म के अनाजों की अन्य किस्में 76 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के अधिप्राप्ति मूल्य पर खरीदी जा रही है।

कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि तथा न्यास योजना

2451. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पंडे : क्या भ्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा

करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विभिन्न राज्यों में स्थित कारखानों में कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना चालू की गई है; और यदि हां, तो लेखा परीक्षा और निरीक्षण की क्या व्यवस्था की गई है तथा उन पर किस प्रकार नियंत्रण रखा जा रहा है;

(ख) क्या कुछ कारखानों में मालिकों तथा कर्मचारियों द्वारा मिलकर न्यास बनाए गए हैं ;

(ग) क्या उक्त पद्धति दोषपूर्ण है ; यदि हां, तो इसमें सुधार करने के क्या उपाय किए जा रहे हैं ;

(घ) मध्य भारत में मंदसौर और रतलाम में ऐसे कारखानों की संख्या तथा नाम क्या हैं जहां कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना को न्यास योजना के अनुरूप चलाया जा रहा है ; और

(ङ) उक्त प्रत्येक कारखाने में जमा भविष्य निधि की कुल राशि क्या है तथा किस एजेंसी के पास यह धन जमा है ?

भ्रम और पुनर्वास मंत्री (श्री आर. के. खाडिलकर) : कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि की व्यवस्था का सम्बन्ध केन्द्रीय न्यासी बोर्ड से है, जो कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि और परिवार पेंशन निधि अधिनियम, 1952 के अधीन स्थापित किया गया है और केन्द्रीय सरकार से इसका सीधा सम्बन्ध नहीं है । भविष्य निधि प्राधिकारियों ने इस प्रकार सूचित किया है :—

(क) कर्मचारी भविष्य निधि योजना ऐसे कारखानों/प्रतिष्ठानों पर लागू होती जिनमें 20 या अधिक व्यक्ति नियोजित हैं और जो

कुछ विशिष्ट उद्योगों में रत हैं । प्रशासन लेखे सहित निधि के लेखे, भारत के नियंत्रक और महालेखा-परीक्षक के परामर्श से केन्द्रीय केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा जारी किए गए और संगठन में स्थापित आंतरिक लेखा-परीक्षाओं द्वारा भी जारी किए गए अनुदेशों के अनुसार परीक्षित किए जाते हैं । छूट प्राप्त और छूट न प्राप्त प्रतिष्ठानों का भी भविष्य निधि निरीक्षकों द्वारा निरीक्षण किया जाता है ताकि यह सुनिश्चित हो जाए कि इस योजना के अन्तर्गत आने वाले प्रतिष्ठानों के नियोजक सांविधिक उपबन्धों को लागू कर रहे हैं और यदि नहीं, तो उन्हें लागू करने के लिए कार्यवाही की जा सके ।

(ख) ऐसे प्रतिष्ठानों को, जिसमें भविष्य निधि, उपदान और पेंशन के रूप में ऐसे सेवा-निवृत्ति लाभ हैं जो अधिनियम और योजना के अधीन दिए जाने वाले लाभों से कम लाभप्रद नहीं हैं, इस योजना के उपबन्धों से अधिनियम की धारा 17 के अधीन छूट दी जाती है । छूट देने की एक शर्त ऐसा न्यासी बोर्ड स्थापित करना है जिसमें नियोजकों और श्रमिकों के प्रतिनिधि समान संख्या में नामित किए जाते हैं और जिसमें निधि निहित है ।

(ग) जी नहीं । तथापि, जहां अधिनियम के उपबन्धों से छूट की शर्तों का उल्लंघन होता है, वहां छूटें रद्द की जा सकती हैं या प्रतिष्ठानों के विरुद्ध अधिनियम के अधीन अभियोजन चलाए जा सकते हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ). रतलाम और मंदसौर में स्थित प्रतिष्ठानों के सम्बन्ध में एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है । [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया । देखिये संख्या LT—442/71]

मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा होने वाले
गन्ने की किस्म

2452. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा होने वाला
गन्ना इतनी अच्छी किस्म का नहीं है कि उससे
चीनी की अधिकतम मात्रा प्राप्त हो
सके ;

(ख) क्या मध्य प्रदेश की सभी चीनी
मिलों द्वारा गन्ने से वसूल होने वाली चीनी की
वर्तमान औसत 9 या 10 प्रतिशत है ;

(ग) क्या महाराष्ट्र में यह वसूली 13 या
14 प्रतिशत है ; और

(घ) क्या उक्त प्रतिशतता के अन्तर के
कारण चीनी की दरों में काफी अन्तर है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शेर
सिंह) : (क) जी हां। मध्य प्रदेश में पैदा
होने वाले गन्ने से चीनी की उपलब्धि उतनी
जितनी कि महाराष्ट्र, मसूर, गुजरात आदि
जैसे अन्य राज्यों में पैदा होने वाले गन्ने में
होती है।

(ख) जी हां।

(ग) जी नहीं। कुल मिलाकर, यह
10 या 12 प्रतिशत के बीच है।

(घ) मध्य प्रदेश में चीनी की उत्पादन
लागत अधिक है और राज्य में गन्ने से चीनी
की उपलब्धि की कम प्रतिशतता चीनी की
अधिक उत्पादन लागत होने का एक प्रमुख
अंशदायी तथ्य है।

अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जन-
जातियों को भूमि का वितरण करने
के सम्बन्ध में समान नियम

2453. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनु-
सूचित जनजातियों को भूमि का वितरण करने
के संबंध में विभिन्न राज्यों में समान नियम
और प्रक्रिया हैं; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो गत तीन वर्षों में दी
गई भूमि तथा अन्य सुविधाओं के बारे में
तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ?

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अण्णा-
साहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) और (ख). चूंकि
कृषि भूमि की सुपुर्दगी राज्य का विषय है अतः
अनुसूचित जातियों तथा अनुसूचित जनजातियों
सहित जनता के विभिन्न वर्गों को भूमि का
वितरण करने के सम्बन्ध में कोई समान नियम
और प्रक्रिया नहीं है। परन्तु, प्रधान मंत्री के
हाल ही एक पत्र में राज्य सरकारों से भूमिहीन
श्रमिकों, विशेषकर अनुसूचित जातियों और
अनुसूचित जन जातियों को खेती योग्य सहकारी
परती भूमि प्रदान करने के लिए कहा गया है।

मध्य प्रदेश में गेहूं का समाहार

2454. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या
कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने मध्य प्रदेश
में किन-किन स्थानों पर गेहूं का समाहार
आरम्भ कर दिया है;

(ख) इनमें से प्रत्येक स्थान से कितने
कितने गेहूं का समाहार किया गया है;

(ग) क्या गेहूँ की खरीद कमीशन एजेंटों के माध्यम से की जा रही है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका आधार क्या है; और

(ङ) कमीशन एजेंटों को प्रति क्विंटल कितना कमीशन दिया जा रहा है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी. शिन्दे) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है। [प्रन्थालय में रख दिया गया। देखिये संख्या LT-443/71]

(ग) मध्यप्रदेश के 248 केन्द्रों में से 33 में कर्मचारियों की व्यवस्था विभाग की ओर से की जा रही है, 199 की देख-रेख सहकारी समितियों द्वारा की जा रही है और 16 में प्राइवेट पार्टियों द्वारा व्यवस्था की जा रही है।

(घ) एजेंटों की नियुक्ति करते समय भारतीय खाद्य निगम सहकारी समितियों को तरजीह देता है और जहां सहकारी समितियां नहीं हैं अथवा वे अधिप्राप्तिकार्य करने के योग्य नहीं हैं वहां प्राइवेट पार्टियां नियुक्त की जाती हैं।

(ङ) क्रय-एजेंटों को खाद्यान्न की लागत का 1 प्रतिशत कमीशन के रूप में दी जाती है। तथापि, जहां कहीं निगम द्वारा क्रय-एजेंटों को पेशगी दी जाती है वहां केवल 0.75 प्रतिशत कमीशन दी जाती है।

चीनी मिलों द्वारा खरीदा गया गन्ना

2455. डा. लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 1970-71 के सीजन में जाओरा (जिला रतलाम मध्य प्रदेश) दालोदा (जिला

मंदसौर मध्य प्रदेश) तथा मलींदपुर (जिला उज्जैन मध्य प्रदेश) की चीनी मिलों ने कितनी मात्रा में गन्ने की खरीद की;

(ख) क्या उपरोक्त मिलों के प्रबन्धकों ने गन्ना उत्पादकों को गन्ने की कीमत अदा नहीं की है जैसा कि गन्ना खरीद व सप्लाई विनियमन अधिनियम के उपबन्धों में विहित है; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो इन मिलों पर गन्ने के मूल्य की कितनी राशि बकाया और इस बात को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कि गन्ना उत्पादकों को समय पर यह राशि अदा की जाए, केन्द्रीय सरकार क्या कानूनी कार्रवाही कर रही है ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री शेर सिंह) : (क) 1970-71 के मौसम में चीनी मिलों ने जावरा, डालोदा तथा मेहिंदपुर (न कि मालिंदपुर) में निम्न प्रकार गन्ना खरीदा था।

कारखाने का नाम	खरीदे गए गन्ने की कुल मात्रा (लाख क्विंटल में)
जाओरा	10.29
दालोदा	6.86
मेहिंदपुर	3.80

(ख) अभी तक पूरा भुगतान नहीं किया गया।

(ग) गन्ने के मूल्य के 152.35 लाख रुपयों में से उक्त मिलों ने 40.067 लाख रुपये

प्रदा करने हैं जोकि इस प्रकार है :—

(लाख रुपयों में)

जामोरा 7.43

दालोदा 26.26

मेहिदपुर 6.38

राज्य सरकार से कहा गया है कि वे कारखानों द्वारा गन्ने के मूल्य के बकायों का शीघ्र भुगतान सुनिश्चित करने के लिए कड़े पग उठाने सहित सख्त से सख्त उपाय करें।

Time-Limit for Implementation of Land Reforms

2456. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government regarding the time-limit for implementing the land reforms ; and

(b) if so, what is the limit ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). with regard to abolition of intermediaries it was suggested in the Fourth Five Year Plan that all the remnants of intermediary tenures should be abolished by the end of 1970, and practically all the intermediary tenures have been abolished and converted into ryotwari tenures. The Fourth Plan has further suggested that measures relating to conferment of ownership rights on tenants should be completed by the end of Fourth Five Year Plan.

As regards implementation of land reforms in general including ceiling on land holdings, the Plan has recommended that the programme should be implemented as expeditiously as possible. In this connection the Prime Minister has addressed letters to all State Governments asking them

to work out a phased programme of land reforms with a view to completing implementation by a well defined date.

Intensive Manuring Scheme

2457. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to introduce Intensive Manuring Scheme in every State ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) There is no proposal to introduce 'Intensive Manuring Scheme' on an All-India basis.

(b) Does not arise.

Distribution of Iron and Steel in Mysore

2458. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether special quota of iron and steel allotted to societies in Tumkur Distt. of Mysore State out of Central quota has been diverted to some other agencies by the out-going Ministry of that State ;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to hold an inquiry into the circumstances under which this quota has been diverted ; and

(c) if so, the nature of action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Gratuity for Retrenched Colliery Workers state :

2459. **SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the colliery workers are paid gratuity after retrenchment ; and

(b) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILRAR) : (a) and (b). According to available information, some employers in coal mines pay gratuity to their workers. A proposal to introduce an industry-wise gratuity Scheme for coal miners is under consideration.

Consumption of Chemical Fertiliser

2460. **SHRI S. R. DAMANI :** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to

(a) progress made in the consumption of chemical fertilisers in the last three years ;

(b) how much of it is from indigenous production and how much imported and at what cost ;

(c) the areas in which their use has not yet become popular and the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to increase their consumption in such areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) and (b). The consumption of chemical fertilisers in the country in the last three years along with details of domestic production, imports and their cost are shown in the statement below :

(In lakh tonnes)

Year	Consumption			Domestic Production		Imports		Value of Imports	
	N	P	K	N	P	N	P	K	Rs. crores
1968-69	12.08	3.82	1.70	5.45	2.10	8.41	1.37	2.13	162.92
1969-70	13.98	4.35	1.76	7.16	2.22	6.67	0.94	1.20	116.77
1970-71	14.26	4.61	2.26	8.30	2.30	4.77	0.32	1.20	76.77

(c) The use of fertilisers has not yet become popular in certain areas and due to various reasons as explained below :—

(i) The use of fertilisers is not as popular and rate of growth not as high in the predominantly rising States as it is in the

predominantly wheat-growing States. Thus, in the States of Punjab and Haryana, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh, there has been an increase in consumption of 356%, 530%, 345%, and 238% respectively in 1970-71 over the consumption levels

in 1965-66 while in Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Mysore and Tamil Nadu, the corresponding percentages of increase are 156, 41, 211 and 228 only. This is due to the break-through achieved in the evolution of high-yielding varieties of wheat which consume a larger doze of fertilisers, while in the case of rice such a development is yet to take place.

(ii) The use of fertilizers is not yet sufficiently popular in areas which are not irrigated and where there is no assured rainfall.

(iii) Similarly, fertilizer use is low in hilly and inaccessible areas like parts of Jammu & Kashmir, Assam and Madhya Pradesh, due to lack of transport facilities.

(iv) The use of fertilizers in the States of the Eastern region of the country, generally, is found to be low and the rate of increase tardy.

The reasons for this slow pace of consumption in this region are : (a) lack of an efficient and systematic distribution system in these States ; (b) weak cooperative structure ; (c) lack of sufficient credit ; and (d) gaps in extension efforts.

(d) Various steps are being taken by the Government to increase the consumption of fertilizers in the areas where fertilizers use is at present not popular as mentioned below :

(i) Research to evolve now high-yielding fertiliser-responsive paddy seeds suitable to the different regions of the country is continuing ; recently as many as nine such new varieties have been released indicating that we are poised for break through in rice technology. It is hoped that with this break-through, there will be a substantial increase in rice production and in consumption of fertilizers in the predominantly rice-growing areas.

(ii) In unirrigated areas, aerial spraying of fertilizers has been taken up. It has been found from recent experience in Madhya Pradesh that farmers have taken to aerial spraying of fertilizers since the cost-benefit ratio is favourable to farmers. Farmers are also trained to use sprayers to spray fertilizer solutions. The State Governments have been urged to make full use of the irrigation potential already created so that consumption of fertilizers will become popular.

(iii) Government are considering subsidizing transport of fertilizers to hilly and inaccessible areas in the States of Nagaland, Meghalaya, Assam and the Union Territory of Tripura.

(iv) It is proposed to maintain buffer stocks of fertilizers in some of the States where the distribution arrangements are weak.

(v) Special attention is being paid to the States in Eastern region to step up fertilizer consumption in that region. Steps such as subsidizing transport costs, making adequate credit available to the farmers and dealers, and increasing the distribution outlets are being taken.

(vi) The Government have taken steps to increase the availability of production and distribution credit in all parts of the country. The State Governments are given short-term loans to the extent of 1/6th of the value of Pool fertilizers. A Credit Guarantee Corporation was recently set up to cover risks involved in lending by commercial banks to farmers upto a limit of Rs. 1000/- in each case and loans given to fertilizer dealers upto limit of Rs 2 lakhs.

(vii) The licencing system for distribution of fertilizers was liberalised

so that the number of retail outlets will increase and cater to farmers in interior areas where fertilizers use is not yet popular. The State Governments have been requested to study the location of depots and take steps to create retail depots in areas at present not served by retail outlets.

- (viii) National demonstrations are being conducted in a larger number of districts and farmers training programme is being intensified to educate farmers in all areas to increase fertilizer use. The Government are also considering the setting up of a Fertilizer Promotion Council to prompt the optimum and balanced use of fertilizers in all parts of the country.

Dry-Farming Techniques in Arid Regions

2461. SHRI S.R. DAMANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made in evolving dry farming techniques to serve the arid regions of the country;

(b) the crops on which experiments have proved successful; and

(c) the steps taken to popularise them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE)

(a) Dry Farming Research was taken up as early as 1933-35, under the scheme of Indian Council of Agricultural Research. Based on the results from this scheme, various dry farming practices like Bombay dry farming practices which consisted of contour bunding and other soil and moisture conservation practices were popularised. At the Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur, suitable bajra and pulse varieties were screened for cultivation and recommended alongwith strip cropping or growing of strips of tall plants, like Bajra alternating with strips of spreading crops like pulses,

groundnut etc. and suitable mulching or harrowing in the residues of the harvested crop for arid and semi arid areas. More recent researches on crop improvement, soil and moisture conservation, agronomic practices etc. have opened up new vistas for dry farming and a special bulletin entitled "A new technology for Dry Land farming" was published in 1970 by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi. In October, 1970, an all India Coordinated Research Project on dryland Agriculture was sanctioned and has been implemented at 24 centres in the country with a plan outlay of Rs. 147.50 lakhs for undertaking multi-disciplined intensive research, to improve agricultural production under dryland condition.

(b) As per the experiments carried out in the arid regions at Jodhpur, bajra has remained, by far, the most successful crop. Suitable varieties of other minor millets, pulse crops like *moth*, *guar*, *moong*, wheat, barley, oil seeds like Castor, Taramira and cotton are also considered for arid semi arid areas.

(c) Apart from the intensified extension efforts of the State Departments of Agriculture, a Centrally sponsored, integrated dryland development pilot project has been taken up in the country to popularise dryland techniques for improving agricultural production under dryland conditions. National Demonstration programme on cultivator's fields has also been taken up in some of the arid districts.

Schemes to Improve Breeds and Cattle Wealth to remove Milk Scarcity

2462. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the results achieved so far by the schemes to improve the breeds and cattle wealth of the country;

(b) whether Government are aware of the milk scarcity being experienced in cities and towns throughout the country; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the milk yields, especially of cattle in the southern region ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : A systematic survey has not yet been carried out for ascertaining the impact of various cattle development schemes to improve the breeds and cattle wealth of the country. However, the introduction of Intensive Cattle Development programmes, which include improved methods of breeding provision of feed and fodder and disease control, are showing promising results. The research schemes undertaken by Indian Council of Agricultural Research have established the scope for increasing milk yield through cross-breeding which has been taken up on an extensive scale. The response of farmers to cross-breeding is also very encouraging.

(b) Yes.

(c) The following important steps have been taken to increase the milk yields of cattle in the southern region :—

- (1) 8 Intensive Cattle Development projects have been established in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Mysore, Kerala and Tamil Nadu.
- (2) 147 Key Village Blocks are in existence.
- (3) An Indo-Swiss Cattle Development Project at Madupatty in Kerala is being implemented for production of cross-bred cattle from Brown Swiss breed in the high ranges of Kerala.
- (4) An Indo-Danish project is being implemented at Hessarghatta (Bangalore) for demonstrating and training of farmers in dairy cattle raising and extension work. This Project has already supplied about 100 purebred Red Dane Bulls in Mysore for cross-breeding and improvement of cattle.
- (5) 297 exotic cattle of Jersey, Friesian, Guernsey and Brown Swiss breeds have been distributed to Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Mysore, Kerala and Pondicherry to assist them in

accelerating their cross-breeding programme.

- (6) A Central Cattle Breeding Farm for Murrah buffaloes at Alamadi (Tamil Nadu) is being established for supply of progeny tested bulls to the Cattle Breeding Farms in Tamil Nadu and adjoining States.
- (7) Under the new Project for milk marketing and dairy development (operation flood), an investment of Rs. 12.69 crores is contemplated during the five years (July 1970 to June 1975) in Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh for increasing milk production and procurement and for expanding milk processing facilities in Madras city.

E. P. F. Arrears with Collieries in Bihar and West Bengal

2463. **SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :** Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the names of collieries who have not deposited the Employees Provident Fund with Governments in West Bengal and Bihar separately; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to force the colliery owners to deposit the Employees Provident Fund with the Government ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Coal Mines Provident Fund is the concern of the Board of Trustees, Coal Mines Provident Fund and is not the direct concern of the Central Government. The Coal Mines Provident Fund Authorities have reported as under:—

(a) The names of the defaulting collieries in West Bengal and Bihar are given in statements I and II respectively, laid on the table of the House. [*Placed in Library.* See No. LT—444/71]

(b) Legal action has been taken against the defaulting employers in West Bengal and Bihar as stated below for reali-

sation of the outstanding dues of the Coal Mines Provident Fund :—

	<i>West Bengal</i>	<i>Bihar</i>
No. of certificate cases filed upto 31.12.70	855	1, 960
No. of prosecutions under the C. M. P. F. and Family Pension and Bonus Schemes Act filed till 31.12.1970.	788	2,380
Prosecutions under sec. 406 I. P. C. filed upto 7.6.1971.	6	9
	1,649	4,349

Ceiling on Land Holdings in Haryana

2464. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Haryana Government recently decided to impose a uniform ceiling of 30 standard acres on all individual land holdings;

(b) whether this decision was taken in consultation with the Central Government; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (c). The proposal is under consideration.

मेरठ और सहारनपुर जिलों में भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा खरीदा गया गेहूं

2465. श्री मुल्की राज सैनी : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) 20 मई, 1971 तक उत्तर प्रदेश के मेरठ डिवीजन और सहारनपुर जिले की मण्डियों

से अलग-अलग, भारतीय खाद्य निगम ने कितने टन गेहूं खरीदा था;

(ख) कितने टन गेहूं बोखरियों में भरा गया; और

(ग) कितने टन गेहूं खुले में रखा गया ?

कृषि मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री अण्णा-साहेब पी. शिन्डे) : (क) मेरठ डिवीजन और सहारनपुर जिले में 20 मई, 1971 तक भारतीय खाद्य निगम द्वारा गेहूं की खरीदी गई मात्रा इस प्रकार है :—

(ग्रांफड़े मी. टन में)

1-मेरठ डिवीजन 1,24,081

2-सहारनपुर जिला 26,780

(ख) समूची मात्रा बोखरों में भर दी गई है।

(ग) क्रय-एजेंटों के पास केवल 5,300 बोरे गेहूं बाहर पड़े हुये थे।

Setting up of Iron Pig Plant of Hissar in Haryana

2466. SHRI MANI RAM GODARA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state whether Government propose to set up a pig Iron plant at Hissar in Haryana ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMAR MANGALAM) : Government have no proposal to set up a big iron Plant in the Central Sector at Hissar.

M/s Haryana State Industrial Development Corporation, a wholly State owned undertaking of the Haryana Government, have, however, applied for the grant of an industrial licence under the industries (Dev.

and Reg.) Act, 1951, for setting up a new industrial unit at Hissar for the manufacture of 100,000 tonnes of pig iron per annum. The application is being processed.

Working of Central Poultry Farms

2567. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names and number of Central poultry farms in each State in the country with their total assets ;

(b) the assesment of losses / profits during the last three years ; and

(c) the modernisation schemes to be implemented during the 4th Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) There are only 3 Central Poultry Farms viz. Regional Poultry Farm, Bombay, Regional Poultry Farm Bhubneshwar, Regional Poultry Farm, Bangalore. The farms are located in the States of Maharashtra, Orissa and Mysore. Information in respect of assets of these farms is being collected and a statement giving the requisite information will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(b) The farms were set up for the purposes of developing poultry charming in the Western, Eastern and Southern regions. They serve the cause of poultry development by supplying quality stock to the poultry keepers throughout the country at nominal prices. As regards profits and losses requisite information will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(c) Scheme of co-ordinated poultry breeding has been taken up on all these farms.

Bangla Desh Refugees' desire to live in India

2468. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the refugees who came to India during the Bangla Desh Movement have express their desire to live in India and

(b) if so, the reactions of Indian Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R.K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Government of India are not aware of any such refugees from East Bengal who have expressed a desire to stay on in India.

(b) Does not arise. The policy of the Government, however, is that these refugees should return to their homes as soon as favourable conditions are created in East Bengal.

Under-Payment to Workers' by Collieries in West Bengal and Bihar

2469. SHRI JAGDISH BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether most of the collieries in West Bengal and Bihar are doing underpayment of wages to workers ;

(b) if so, the number of such collieries; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to stop the underpayment by the collieries ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Mode of Granting Earned leave to underground Workers in Collieries

2470. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the mode of granting earned leave to surface and underground workers in collieries ;

(b) whether it is the same as recommended by the Coal Wage Board ;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to grant leave to colliery workers as per the recommendations of Coal Wage Board ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Under Section 52 of the Mines Act, 1952, every person employed in a mine, who has completed a calendar year's service, is allowed, during the subsequent calendar year, leave with wages, calculated :-

(i) in the case of a person employed below ground, at the rate of one day for every sixteen days of work performed by him ; and

(ii) in any other case, at the rate of one day for every twenty days of work performed by him.

(b) to (d). The Coal Wage Board's recommendation in regard to annual leave with wages was not unanimous. It was not accepted by Government.

Swimming Pool in Rourkela Steel Plant

***2471. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Rourkela Steel Plant is going to build a swimming pool at the cost of Rs. 10 lakhs ; and

(b) if so, whether it is in response to the demand of the workers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Death of Refugees in Deoli Camp

2472. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND

REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether some evacuees had died in the Deoli refugee Camp during the last six months ;

(b) if so, the number of such persons ; and

(c) the causes for their death and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a). Yes, Sir.

(b) 49 refugees expired in Deoli Refugee Camp during the last six months from 1st December, 1970 to 9th June, 1971.

(c) The cause of death was mostly of Blood Dysentery Diarrhea and Measles. Adequate nutritioin programme and medical facilities have been provided to the refugees in Deoli Refugee Camp.

Decontrol of Sugar

2473. SHRI D. K. PANDA :
SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government policy of decontrol will lead to blackmarketing, hoarding and rise of price of sugar ;

(b) whether this would ultimately affect the consumers adversely and profit the sugar magnates ;

(c) the effect of this decontrol on Co-operative Sugar Industries in India ; and

(d) in view of fall in production of sugar last year, the effect of decontrol on consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. Government will continue to regulate releases of sugar for sale by factories in

order to maintain a reasonable and stable price in the market.

(c) It is too early to express any definite opinion in the matter.

(d) The production of sugar during 1970-71 is expected to be about 38 lakh tonnes as against 42.6 lakh tonnes in 1969-70. However, there was also a carry-over of about 21 lakh tonnes from the previous season 1969-70. With large availability and judicious regulation of releases of sugar for sale by factories, it is proposed to maintain a reasonable and stable price in the market in the interest of the consumers.

Worker's Response to Employees Pension Scheme, 1971

2474. SHRI S. A. MURUGANATHAM:
SHRI CHANDER SHEKHAR
SINGH :

Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether response from workers to the Employees' Pension Scheme, 1971 ; has not been very encouraging.

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ; and

(c) the steps taken to make the scheme popular ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : The administration of the Employees Family Pension Scheme, 1971 is the concern of the Central Board of Trustees Employees Provident Fund set up under the Employees' Provident Funds and Family Pension Fund Act, 1952 and not direct concern of the Central Government. The Provident Fund authorities have reported as under :—

(a) to (c). It is too early to say anything about the popularity or otherwise of the Family Pension Scheme. Salient features of the Scheme have been prepared by the Regional Commissioners and circulated among all establishments etc. The

date for exercising option by the workers concerned has been extended upto 31.8.1971 to enable them to apprise themselves fully of the benefits of the Scheme and to exercise the option.

Procurement of Paddy in Assam By F.C.I.

2475. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Food Corporation of India has failed to reach the target of procurement of paddy in Assam ;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ;

(c) whether during the last harvesting season, the F. C. I. created a condition in which the middlemen purchased paddy at half the procurement price of the F.C.I. in North Lakhimpur and Dhemaji area in Assam and that the same was sold to the F. C. I. at prescribed rate after a couple of months ; and

(d) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The procurement operations for paddy in Assam this year started late on account of initial difficulties with the millers. There is no levy on millers in Assam. In some procurement Districts, the market arrivals almost dried up after a month of Corporation's commencing the procurement work and the price ruled much above the procurement price thereafter.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Check on Large Scale Burning of Cow Dung

2476. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Coal Utilisation Council of India had recommended for checking of large scale burning of Cow Dung ;

(b) whether this affects the agriculture adversely ; and

(c) if so, how and to what extent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government is not aware of any specific recommendation regarding checking of large scale burning of cow-dung, having been made by the Coal Utilisation Council. A publication entitled 'Agriculture and Coal Industry (1970) ; has, however, been brought out by the Council which carries some articles on agricultural and fuel management advocating checking the use of cow-dung as fuel.

(b) and (c). According to the Energy Survey of India Committee estimates (1962-63), about 25% of the total out-turn of the cow-dung is consumed as fuel. To this extent, Indian agriculture is deprived of the plant nutrients and organic matter which if conserved in the form of cow-dung manure and applied to the soil, would have resulted in increased agricultural production.

The farmers are quite conscious of the use of cow-dung as manure instead of burning it as fuel. But the absence of the availability of cheap alternative fuel makes the use of cow-dung as fuel inevitable. It is hoped that by and by as cheap alternative fuel becomes available in the country side and the economic conditions of the rural population improve, the practice of using cow-dung as fuel will, by and large, cease.

Utilisation of Surplus and Sub-standard Milk

2477. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had decided to set up certain project to evolve economic methods for utilisation of surplus and sub-standard milk ;

(b) if so, its effect on the price of milk in the cities ; and

(c) its effect on other aspects of the economy of milk production ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) Yes. The ICAR has sanctioned an All India Co-ordinated Research Project to evolve economic methods for the utilisation of surplus/sub-standard milk as a Fourth Five Year Plan Project with effect from the 1st April, 1970.

(b) The research project taken up by the Council is a research study. It is not likely to influence the price of milk in cities where the project is in operation.

(c) Successful culmination of this project will enable not only elimination of the losses occurring in the dairy plants, but also increase considerably the returns to the producer even for milk which is deteriorated in quality on account of reasons beyond his control.

Scheme for Production Oriented Employment Opportunities for Farmers

2478. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special scheme has been formulated to create production oriented employment opportunities for the farmers etc. in the rural areas ;

(b) if so, the main features thereof ; and

(c) the steps being taken to implement it and the assistance given to the State Governments to ensure its implementation in the rural areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (c). The Crash Scheme for Rural Employment with an outlay of Rs. 50 crores during the year 1971-72 has been started with effect from April 1, 1971. The scheme will be implemented by the State Governments/Union Territories with 100% financial assistance by the Central Government. Additional employment is designed to be generated

through a net work of rural projects of various kinds which are labour-intensive and which will create durable assets. Employment is to be provided in every district for at least 1,000 persons for a period of 10 months in a year at a wage not exceeding Rs. 100/- per month. An amount, equivalent to one-fourth of the wage cost, will be available for materials and equipment. The order of outlay will be Rs. 12.50 lakhs per district per annum.

Proposals were invited from the State Government and Union Territories to implement the scheme. Proposals received from 10 State Governments and 7 Union Territories have already been sanctioned by the Government of India and necessary funds have been placed with the State Governments and Union Territories concerned.

Besides the Crash Scheme for Rural Employment, the other schemes for the benefit of farmers etc. in the rural areas are (i) small farmers development agencies and marginal farmers and agricultural labourers agencies; (ii) dry farming; and (iii) drought prone areas programme. Progress made in the implementation of these schemes is indicated below :—

(i) *Small Farmers' Development Agencies and Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Agencies :*

45 out of the 46 SFDA projects and 34 out of the 41 MFAL projects have so far been approved. A sum of Rs. 3.00 crores was released for SFDAs and Rs. 1.00 crore for MFAL agencies during the year. Under each MFAL project, an amount not exceeding Rs. 20 lakhs is provided for wage employment to agricultural labourers and small farmers during the off season.

(ii) *Dry Farming Programme :*

9 pilot projects, one each in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh were sanctioned under the dry farming programme during the year 1970-71. Not much progress could, however, be achieved

due to late issue of sanctions by the State Governments and delayed recruitment of staff and their training. The employment potential of permanent works like soil conservation, land development and water harvesting, envisaged under the Dry Farming Programme, is estimated to be about 15,000 man years for every one crore expenditure on these works which can be carried out in open season of six months in a year. In addition, employment would be created for technical and supervisory personnel.

(iii) *Rural Works Programme :*

Under the Rural Works Programme, initiated during 1970-71 the programme for the first year has been sanctioned in 45 out of the 54 selected districts. The details of the physical and financial progress made have not been received from the States. The amount approved and the anticipated expenditure reported by the States is indicated below :

Rs. in lakhs

State	Total outlays sanctioned	Anticipated expenditure
Andhra Pradesh	284.64	194.82
Bihar	5.00	5.00
Gujarat	329.93	250.98
Madhya Pradesh	20.67	5.17
Maharashtra	132.26	94.06
Mysore	180.80	137.19
Orissa	34.00	19.00
Rajasthan	221.66	55.00
Tamil Nadu	107.00	107.00
Uttar Pradesh	35.00	27.77
West Bengal	34.22	8.55

Scarcity conditions in U.P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh

2479. **SHRI R. S. PANDEY** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether scarcity conditions are still existing in certain regions of U. P., Bihar and Madhya Pradesh ;

(b) whether Government have made any survey in this regard; and

(c) the steps which have been taken to provide adequate financial assistance and other help to the farmers there to remove their hard-ships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) The Government of Bihar has declared 20 blocks as "famine affected" and 201 blocks as "scarcity affected" areas in the State. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has intimated that parts of Jhabhua and Durg districts have been affected by scarcity conditions. In Uttar Pradesh some damage to foodgrains lying on the threshing grounds and orchards due to untimely rains, hailstorm, and cyclones in April and May, 1971 is reported but whether the losses will create scarcity conditions is yet to be assessed.

(b) and (c). Central assistance towards natural calamities is provided to the States on the basis of the ceilings adopted in the light of the assessment of the requirements of funds for relief measures by a central team of officers. The report of the team which visited Bihar in May, 1971 is expected shortly, and another team is visiting Uttar Pradesh shortly. Meanwhile, the Government of Bihar has sanctioned about Rupees 1.5 crores for relief measures.

Loss incurred by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation, Durgapur

2480. **SHRI C. CHITTIBABU** : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Durgapur is running

in loss and has been sustaining on Government loans;

(b) if so, the reasons for such uneconomic performance; and

(c) whether in view of the recurring losses incurred by this Corporation, Government propose to close down the organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAH NAWAZ KHAN) : (a) The cumulative loss incurred by Mining and Allied Machinery Corporation Ltd., Durgapur, as on 31-3-70 was Rs. 26.47 crores. The loss during 1970-71 is estimated at Rs. 5.30 crores. As the company has not been able to generate adequate internal resources, loans are being given to the company not only to meet its capital expenditure but also to enable it to meet the cash losses, pay interest on loans, and repay the loans sanctioned earlier.

(b) The main reason is the lack of adequate orders for the type of coal mining equipment for which the plant was set up. Other contributory factors are (i) technological problems of diversification; (ii) lack of orders of repetitive nature for batch production; (iii) low productivity in the plant; (iv) industrial unrest; (v) imbalance in loading of various shops and sections; (vi) heavy overheads, including depreciation and interest charges and (vii) organisational deficiencies.

(c) The Committee on Public Undertakings has recommended in its Report on this Corporation that it should be wound up in view of its recurring losses and bleak prospects in future. This Report is at present under consideration. In taking a decision of this far-reaching nature, a number of factors have to be carefully weighed. These factors would include a detailed assessment of the future prospects of profitability, the repercussions of the closing of this Corporation on the employment situation in the area, the wide-spread hardships which such a decision would entail and the set-back which this decision would involve to important projects, such as the Bokaro Steel Plant and Major Port Development Programmes

for which orders are under execution by this Corporation.

Deficiencies in Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur

2481. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the deficiencies faced by the Alloy Steels Plant, Durgapur; and

(b) the remedial steps taken to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI MOHAN KUMARAMAN-GALAM): (a) and (b). There are deficiencies in certain items of plant and equipment, layout of furnaces etc. Hindustan Steel Limited are taking necessary remedial measures in consultation with the equipment suppliers and their own experts.

Issue of Permits of Steel to big Industries

2482. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of permits had been granted to big industrialists for steel after the dissolution of Parliament in December, 1970;

(b) if so, the names of such persons who had been granted Steel allotment of more than one lakh of rupees;

(c) whether such allotments have since been cancelled by the new incumbent in charge of the Ministry; and

(d) if so, the names of such persons whose Steel allotment has been cancelled ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) to (d). No, Sir. No permits are at present required for obtaining steel. Since permits are not needed, the question of their being issued after the dissolution of Parliament, or cancelled thereafter, does not arise.

Supply of steel in substantial quantities (over a wagon load) could be had only from the steel plants through priority allocations given by the Steel Priority Committee. There was not any significant cancellation of such priority allocations subsequent to the dissolution of Parliament.

Rehabilitation of Displaced Persons from East Bengal before 1970

2483. SHRI S. N. MISRA: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the displaced persons from East Bengal who had come to India before 1970 have been rehabilitated ;

(b) if not, the number of the persons who remain to be rehabilitated ; and

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate them ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). A statement is attached.

Statement

OLD MIGRANTS

The work of rehabilitation of old migrants from East Pakistan, *i. e.* those who migrated to India upto 31-3-1958, had by and large, been completed by 1960-61, except for some residuary work in West Bengal. An assessment of the residuary work in West Bengal was made in 1960-61, and a sum of Rs. 21.88 crores was agreed upon for liquidating the residuary problem.

2. The working and the results of rehabilitation measures undertaken in West Bengal for the benefit of old migrants after the 'Residuary Assessment', and the further financial assistance required, are at present being evaluated by the Committee of Review. As a result of certain interim recommendations of the Committee, a sum of Rs. 237 lakhs has since been sanctioned.

NEW MIGRANTS

3. All the new migrants who had come to India between the period from 1.1.1964 to

31.12.1969 and had sought rehabilitation assistance, had been resettled in different States by 31.12.1969, except for 5,121 families who were in relief camps awaiting rehabilitation, apart from 3,997 families of the Permanent Liability Category.

4. A fresh influx started in 1970 and the problem relating to the small number of families awaiting rehabilitation, as mentioned in paragraph 3, got merged with the problem of the fresh influx. The process of movement of families from the camps and their rehabilitation in different States has been continued in respect of the families who were awaiting rehabilitation as on 1.1.1970 as well as for the fresh influx of families.

5. A number of schemes already undertaken for rehabilitation in agriculture in various States were continued, viz. Betul, Sarguja and Panna Projects in Madhya Pradesh, Chanda Project in Maharashtra, Isagaon Project in Andhra Pradesh and Sindhanur Project in Mysore, as well as the Dandakaranya Project and the schemes in Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

6. An appeal has been made to the State Governments to make available additional land to meet the vastly increased requirements of the fresh influx in 1970. Certain schemes suggested by the State Governments are under consideration.

7. Pattern schemes authorising the State Governments to give loans to displaced persons for small trades and business and for housing have been continued. Priorities and concessions for employment in Central Government offices and facilities for technical training, with stipends, have been continued. Other schemes for rehabilitation such as resettlement in industrial units under the auspices of the State Government are also being continued.

Distribution of Imported Tractors to State and their Price

2484. SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural tractors imported from various countries during the period 1968-71 March ;

(b) the allotment made to various States and the agency through whom the imported tractors were sold during the said period ; and

(c) the imported price and the net amount collected from the purchasers for each variety of tractors ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) During the period 1968-71, the following agricultural tractors were imported/shipped :-

Name of country					No. of tractors imported/shipped
U. S. S. R.	...	...	...	...	9,000
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	...	10,452
Romania	...	...	...	...	3,290
G. D. R.	...	...	...	...	1,998
Poland	...	...	...	...	3,200
Yugoslavia	...	...	...	...	650
U. K.	...	...	...	...	1,050
Total					29,640

(b) A statement showing the allotments of tractors imported/being imported made to various States from 1968-1969, so far, is laid on the Table of the House [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-445/71*]. These tractors were distributed mostly through the agency of the State Agro-Industries Corporations set up in the various States. However, in certain cases tractors were sold through the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation and certain indigenous manufacturers who have imported and assembled them.

(c) A statement showing the import price of various types of tractors imported/being imported is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-455/71*].

As regards the sale prices of imported tractors charged by the various State Agro-Industries Corporations and the National Agricultural Co-operative Marketing Federation, it may be stated that there is no fixed all-India sale price of imported tractors and it differs from State to State. However, the sale price charged is fixed by the State Trading Corporation on the following basis :-

The tractors along with standard accessories and spares are not to be sold by the business associated to actual users at a price exceeding the ceiling selling price to be calculated by them as under :-

(i) c. i. f. value.

plus (ii) Handling, clearing, port and other miscellaneous charges at actuals subject to a ceiling of 3% on the c. i. f. value, cartage, packing lashing and wagon incidentals, etc. outside the port into the rail-head are allowed at actuals additionally.

(iii) Customs duty and Port Trust Charges at actuals.

(iv) A margin of 20% on c. i. f. value in the case of DT-14-B tractors and 16½% in case of all other types of tractors is allowed on c. i. f. value. This margin includes STC's margin at 1½% on c. i. f. value.

These margins cover financial and overhead expenses and are kept at minimum possible level.

The price as calculated above is ex-godown port price and the business associates are allowed to charge additionally from customers Rs. 150/- to cover cost of check up fixing up tyres and tubes, making alignment, charging of battery, changing oils, fuel lubrications, removing dents, fitting the canopy, if any, fixing up the hydraulic lift assembly, minor painting and running testing and other jobs for making the tractors road-worthy for tractors upto 50 h.p. and at actuals for tractors where h.p. Sales tax and other local taxes are allowed at actuals. In case of Zetor s.k.d. tractors, an amount of around Rs. 500/- is allowed to be added for assembling, painting and testing, etc.

In the case of imported tractors sold by the indigenous manufacturers, the prices are fixed on the basis of the reports submitted by the Cost Accountants which are considered by an Inter-Ministerial Committee and on their recommendations accepted by Government.

Five-Year Strike-free Period to check losses in Public Sector

2485. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government are taking to put an end to losses incurred in the Public Sector by persistent strikes and labour troubles ;

(b) whether Government contemplate 5 years strike-free period for production ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) Measures for improving industrial relations through appropriate changes in the existing laws and practices are under Government's consideration in consultation with the various interests concerned.

(b) and (c). Preliminary consultations in regard to the idea of a period of strike-free growth has been held with representatives of trade unions and employers' organisations at separate conferences in May, 1971. No specific conclusions have, however, been reached yet.

Setting up of Co-ordination Advisory Units on Utilisation Rate of Fertiliser

2486. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether rise in the rate of utilisation of fertilisers has been mainly due to the lack of adequate and readily available advice to farmers as the soil and irrigation conditions differed from State to State ;

(b) if so, whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up co-ordination advisory units to the farmers ;

(c) whether areas have been identified where despite favourable soil and irrigation conditions, the utilisation of fertiliser has been rather low ; and

(d) if so, which are those regions and the steps proposed to be taken to augment the utilisation of fertiliser there ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) It is a fact that increase in the rate of utilisation of fertilisers has co-existed with the availability of adequate advice to farmers. However, apart from the efficiency of the extension measures undertaken, increase in the rate of utilisation of fertilisers depends also on many other factors such as availability of irrigation facilities, credit for purchase of fertilisers, adequate distribution arrangements and the ratio between the produce prices and cost of inputs.

(b) The Government are considering the setting up of a Fertiliser Promotion Council as a joint venture between the Government of India, State Governments,

fertiliser industry and Agricultural Universities for intensifying promotional measures to increase the use of fertilisers. The Council, when it is formed, will have advisory committees at the district, regional and national levels.

(c) Yes, Sir. Under the scheme of the Fertiliser Promotion Council, areas with soil and irrigation facilities and high potential for fertiliser use have been identified. The scheme will cover about 80 such districts throughout the country. The districts selected are mostly co-terminous with districts where the national demonstrations programme is in operation.

(d) These districts have tentatively been selected at the rate of four districts 'as an average' for each State where the Fertiliser Promotion Council will mount an intensive fertiliser promotion programme with the objective of increasing the level of fertiliser use in general and balanced use of N, P and K in particular.

Publication of National Mineral Development Corporation

2487. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Mineral Development Corporation has published its Pads wherein it has shown that Kiriburu is in the District of Singhbhum in Bihar ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to look into this ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). There are two post offices in Kiriburu ; one at the Hill Top which falls in Keonjhar District of Orissa, whereas the other which is located in the township, is in Singhbhum district of Bihar. Earlier, when the general offices of the project were located at the Hill Top, the address given in the letter heads of the Project was "district Keonjhar, Orissa." Since the General Office of the Projects is now located in District Singhbhum, for facility of communication, the postal address given on the

letter heads of the Project reads as under :—

“P. O. Kiriburu, District Singhbhum, Bihar.”

Sales of Controlled Sugar in open Market

2488. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that recently some sugar dealers of Cuttack malgodown in Orissa before de-control sold away 700 bags of controlled sugar in the open market ;

(b) whether this was done with the knowledge of the Supply Department ; and

(c) if so, whether Central Government will enquire into this matter independently and immediately.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) and (b). The Government of Orissa have reported that they had authorised the sugar wholesalers under the levy scheme to dispose of 50 per cent of sugar to retailers and bulk consumers in the free market if the said stock was not lifted by them within 20 days.

(c) As the sugar was disposed of with the permission of the State authorities, no inquiry is necessary.

Setting up of Aluminium Factories at Koyna and Korba

2489. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the date of setting up of two aluminium factories at Koyna and Korba ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred uptill now on their account and the total quantity of aluminium articles produced by them so far ; and

(c) whether the capacity of aluminium factory functioning at Mirzapur (U.P.) was limited because of the setting up of these two factories at Koyna and Korba with the result that the prices of the aluminium products shot up ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The two Aluminium Projects viz. Korba (Madhya Pradesh) Aluminium Project and Koyna (Maharashtra) Aluminium Project (now known as Ratnagiri Aluminium Project) are being implemented in the public sector by Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd., a Government Company which was incorporated on 27th November, 1955. The above mentioned two projects of the Company are still in the Detailed Project Report/Construction stage and have not yet started production. The Alumina Plant of the Korba Project is likely to be commissioned in July, 1972 while the Smelter and Fabrication Plants of the Project are expected to be completed and go into production in stages in 1973-74 and reach full capacity by 1975-76. The Smelter Plant of the Koyna Project is likely to go into production in 1973-74 and the project completed by 1974-75. The Government have released funds to the extent of Rs. 15 54 crores upto March, 1971 in respect of these two projects.

(c) The Hindustan Aluminium Corporation Limited were issued a licence on 6.12.66 for expansion of the Renukoot Smelter in Uttar Pradesh from 60,000 tonnes to 120,000 tonnes per annum. They have presently increased the smelter capacity upto 80,000 tonnes per annum. The expansion of the Smelter upto the licenced capacity is likely to be completed in two stages viz. 1,00,000 tonnes by 30.4.1972 and 1,20,000 tonnes by 31st December, 1973. The capacity of aluminium factor functioning at Mirzapur (U.P.) was not limited as a result of setting up of two projects in the public sector.

Setting up of Aluminium Factory in U. P.

2490. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of STEEL and MINES be pleased

to state :

(a) whether Government contemplate to set up another factory of aluminium in the State of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN): (a) and (b). There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government.

Shortage of Raw Materials for Industries in West Bengal

2491. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the Industries in West Bengal are collapsing for want of raw materials, particularly Iron and Steel ;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal requisitioned 1.23 lakh tons of Steel and Iron from the Central Government for immediate supply apprehending that industries will be closed down;

(c) whether this request has been accepted; and

(d) whether any supply has been made by this time and, if so, the quantity supplied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) As the availability of steel is below the projected demand, it has not been possible to supply the entire quantity asked for by consumers in various States, including West Bengal. Government have no information about industries collapsing for want of Iron and Steel.

(b) to (d). The quantity for which West Bengal Government sponsored priority requisitions for the period April-June, 1971 and July-September, the quantity given priority by the Steel Priority Committee and the

quantity actually despatched against the same are being ascertained and will be laid on the table of the House.

Allotment of Land and construction of Houses for Burma Repatriates

2492. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the repatriates from Burma have deposited the final instalment of price of land with the Delhi Development Authority and yet the Delhi Development Authority has not made registry of land and given over possession to the repatriates ;

(b) if so, the reasons for delay in handing over the possession of the land ; and

(c) the manner in which Government propose to finance the construction of the houses on the land being allotted to the repatriates ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Scheme for Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers in Tripura

2493. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tripura have adopted any scheme under Marginal Farmers and Agricultural Labourers Central Sector Scheme ;

(b) if so, who are the recipients of the aid ;

(c) whether backward and tribal areas have been taken into consideration ; and

(d) if so, the areas selected so far ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The beneficiaries will be about 19,000 marginal farmers' families having holdings upto 5 crores each and 1,000 landless agricultural labourers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The programme will cover 4 blocks namely Mohanpur, Jirania, Teliamura, Bishalghar and Ampa Tehsil.

Central Assistance for High Yielding Variety of Paddy in Tripura

2494. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the high yielding variety of paddy crops is encouraged in Tripura ;

(b) if so, the result in the growth of per kani yield, sub-division-wise, in 1969-70;

(c) whether the best producing peasants are given any aid ; and

(d) if so, the nature of the aid given during 1969-70.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the Tripura Administration and would be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as it is received.

Crash Programme for Rural Employment in Tripura

2495. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government scheme to utilise Rs. 50 crores for removing unemployment has started operating in Tripura ;

(b) if so, how many people have been given employment in each Block specially in Development Blocks in Tripura ;

(c) the nature of work done by the employed ; and

(d) the remuneration given to each category of employees ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) to (d). A sum of Rs. 34.98 lakhs has been allotted so far to the Government of Tripura for implementation of the Crash Programme for Rural Employment in three districts during the year 1971-72. The balance of Rs. 2.52 lakhs will be allotted as soon as suitable proposals are received. The scheme envisages the employment of at least 1,000 persons in every district for a period of about 10 months at a wage not exceeding Rs. 100 per month per person. The schemes to be implemented under the Programme as suggested by the Tripura Administration include tanks, embankments, flood protection bunds, irrigation channels and roads. The number of persons actually provided employment would be available when the scheme is implemented in the territory during the year.

Liquidation of Cooperative Societies

2496. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Agricultural Credit and Marketing Cooperative Societies which have been liquidated during the last three years, State-wise ; and

(b) the main reasons for their liquidations ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) Statement showing the number of primary agricultural credit societies and primary non-credit societies liquidated during the years 1966-67 1967-68 and 1968-69, State-wise, is appended. The non-credit societies include marketing

societies also for which separate statistics are not available.

(b) The specific reasons for the liquidation of the credit as well as non-credit societies are not available. However, it is generally known that the societies have to

be brought under liquidation once they cease to function owing to lack of interest on the part of members, mismanagement etc., and have become dormant beyond the stage of revival. Reorganisation of primary credit societies also resulted in liquidation of several non-viable societies.

Statement

State/Union Territories	No. of Primary Agricultural Credit Societies Liquidated during			No. of Primary Non-Credit Societies liquidated during		
	1966-67	1967-68	1968-1969	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
Andhra Pradesh	57	60	219	50	135	162
Assam	716	210	309	97	187	58
Bihar	607	508	705	56	26	59
Gujarat	75	44	121	253	154	304
Haryana	—	—	88	60	42	218
Himachal Pradesh	9	24	14	43	61	178
Jammu & Kashmir	23	7	4	3	6	3
Kerala	106	83	60	57	73	88
Madhya Pradesh	112	46	29	587	710	465
Maharashtra	49	36	38	471	372	647
Mysore	9	34	89	13	59	94
Orissa	301	263	288	94	133	104
Punjab	39	55	42	86	273	243
Rajasthan	65	79	115	168	266	240
Tamil Nadu	274	237	342	121	158	214
Uttar Pradesh	37	14	37	22	57	29
West Bengal	239	231	192	150	123	99
Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	2
Delhi	15	21	19	62	67	57
Goa, Daman & Diu	—	1	—	3	6	2
Manipur	—	—	—	3	2	6
Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tripura	4	—	—	1	1	3
Total (All-India)	2737	1943	2711	2404	2911	3277

Central Aid for Irrigation of cultivable land in Kerala

2497. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the area of cultivable land at present in Kerala state in which the yield is not proportionate to its target in the absence of irrigation facilities; and

(b) the assistance given to the State Government during the last two years 1969-70, 1970-71 and proposed to be given during the financial year 1971-72 for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHER SINGH) : (a) According to the latest statistics available for the year 1957-68 about 17.4 lakh hectare of cultivated land in Kerala were not provided with irrigation facilities.

(b) According to the procedure in vogue, Central assistance is given to the States in the form of block loans and grants and is not related to any individual programmes. However, from the funds available under the State Plan the State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 6.03 crores on irrigation schemes, including major, medium and minor during the year 1969-70 and Rs. 8.26 crores during 1970-71 (anticipated). The provision recommended for 1971-72 for irrigation schemes is Rs. 8.00 crores.

Distribution of Sheep import from U.S.A.

2498. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved a scheme to import sheep of special breed from America; and

(b) if so, the details regarding their distribution State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) (a) Government have accepted the Animal Husbandry Scientist Panel's recommendations to improve quality of wool by crossing indigenous sheep with Rambouillet.

(b) Government imported 2581 "Rambouillet Breed" of sheep from U.S.A. during 1970-71 and distributed them as under :

Jammu & Kashmir	300
Himachal Pradesh	1349
Maharashtra	110
Mysore	300
Uttar Pradesh	341
Rajasthan	181

Study Team to suggest for removal of imbalance in Agricultural growth

2499. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has constituted a Study Team consisting of Kisan MPs. to tour the backward areas in the country and suggest ways to remove the imbalances in the agricultural growth; and

(b) if so, the constitution of the team and its purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) No such Study Team has been constituted by the Ministry of Agriculture.

(b) Does not arise.

Bangla Desh Assistance Committee

2500. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Bangla Desh Assistance Committee; and

(b) the amount collected by it so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Lists of donations received by the Bangla Desh Assistance Committee are published by it in the newspapers from time to time. So far as it is known to Government, the amount collected by it upto now is over Rs. 35.00 lakhs.

Statement

Composition of Bangla Desh Assistance Committee

Chairman	...	Shri M. C. Setalved
Vice Chairman	...	Miss Padmaja Naidu
Joint Secretaries	...	Shri S. K. Nag Shri S. A. Sabavala
Hon. Treasurer	...	Shri Maheshwar Dayal
Members	...	Shri Triguna Sen Shri Bharat Ram Smt. Raksha Saran Shri Sarup Singh Shri G. Parthasarathi Shri K. Shankar Pillai Smt. Raj Thapar.

Damage to Mango Crop of Andhra Pradesh due to Rains

2501. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the quantum of damage caused to Mango Crop in Andhra Pradesh due to Monsoons in the months of March and April, 1971 ; and

(b) whether Government have paid any compensation to the affected persons on account of such monsoon gale ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHAB P. SHINDE) : (a) According to a report received from the State Government there has been some damage to mango crop in coastal areas of Andhra Pradesh due to heavy gale and rain in the months of April and May, 1971. However due to the strike of the non-gazetted employees of the Andhra Pradesh Government the exact damage could not be assessed.

(b) The State Government has reported that no compensation has been paid to the mango cultivators and that some revenue remission may be given as per rules in force if such concession is considered necessary by the State Revenue Department.

Unauthorised Occupation of Evacuee Rural Property in Delhi

2502. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of LABOUR AND REHABILITATION be pleased to state,

(a) the total area of rural evacuee property village-wise in the Union Territory of Delhi which is still in the possession of unauthorised hands ;

(b) the steps taken so far to recover such property from unauthorised occupation; and

(c) the reasons for which such evacuee property could not be recovered so far ?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : (a) A list of the villages and area of agricultural land in unauthorised occupation is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library See No. LT-446/71*]

(b) and (c). In the year 1963 the undisposed of rural agricultural land in Delhi was offered to Delhi Administration for implementation of their Master Plan. However, in December, 1969 they finally informed that they would not need these lands and accordingly it was decided that

these should be offered to the unauthorised occupants for purchase on market price, failing which they should be evicted and the lands sold by auction. Steps were taken to implement this decision as a result of which some persons got their possession regularised on payment of market price, in some cases evictions were secured while in other cases auction proceedings were taken.

Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies in Delhi

2503. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Multi-Purpose Cooperative Societies in Delhi are registered under the Bombay, Cooperative Societies Registration Act, 1925 ;

(b) if so, the concept and definition of Multipurpose Cooperative Societies ;

(c) whether scope of Multipurpose Cooperative Society is unlimited ; and

(d) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JAGANNATH PAHADIA) : (a) and (b). Multi-purpose cooperative societies are registered under the Bombay Cooperative Societies Act 1925, as extended to Delhi. A multi-purpose cooperative society is formed with the object of provision of credit and other inputs, storage and marketing of agricultural produce, establishment of agro-industries and undertaking other activities for the welfare of its members.

(c) and (d) : The scope of multi-purpose cooperative societies is limited by the by-laws of the particular society.

Grievances of the Employees of National Seeds Corporation

2504. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN :
SHRI T. SOHAN LAL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE

be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Employees Union of the National Seeds Corporation had submitted various memoranda to him and the Prime Minister detailing the various cases of irregularities, mal-practices, nepotism, favouritism, corruption and mismanagement ;

(b) whether the union had decided to go on fast for an indefinite period in front of Prime Minister's residence ;

(c) the various charges levelled by the employees union of the National Seeds Corporation in their memorandum ; and

(d) the steps Government have taken in this respect and whether an enquiry has been instituted in the matter and if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI ANNASAHEB P. SHINDE) (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir,

(c) and (d). The Employees Union of the National Seeds Corporation submitted various memoranda to the Minister of Agriculture and the Prime Minister containing their demands and various charges levelled against the management of the Corporation. A copy their memorandum submitted to the Prime Minister on 30.1.1971 is Laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-447/71] The points raised therein have been examined and it was found that there was no substance in most of them. In some cases, however, appropriate action has been taken. The Government have now decided to set up a Committee headed by a Member of Parliament (who is also on the Board of Directors of the Corporation) to examine all the points *denovo*.

Geological Survey in Rajasthan

2505. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a proper Geological Survey of the Districts of Kotah, Bundi and Jhala-

war in Rajasthan has been undertaken ; दी है ?
and

(b) if so, the broad features of the Survey ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : (a) and (b). The areas of Kotah, Bundi and Jhalawar districts have been geologically mapped. As a result of survey conducted by Geological Survey of India reserves of 850 million tonnes of cement grade limestone in Bundi districts and 0.32 million tonnes of silica sand in Kotah and Bundi districts have been estimated. Ornamental stone (Kota stone) near Ramganj and Kota district have also been located. Minor occurrences of copper and iron ore have been reported in Jhalawar district.

Ground water survey has also been conducted in Chambal Command area covering parts of Bundi and Kota districts and water bearing formations have been demarcated and their potential assessed.

मध्य प्रदेश को उर्वरक के सुरक्षित भंडार के लिए धन

2506. श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : क्या कृषि मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 में मध्य प्रदेश में लगभग सात लाख टन उर्वरक की खपत का अनुमान है जबकि 1970-71 में यह खपत 4.11 लाख टन हुई;

(ख) क्या राज्य में उर्वरक का सुरक्षित भंडार बनाने की आवश्यकता है;

(ग) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इस प्रयोजन के लिए राज्य सरकार को पर्याप्त राशि दे

कृषि मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री अश्वपा-साहिब पी. शिन्दे) (क) जी नहीं। मध्य प्रदेश की राज्य सरकार ने वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 की अवधि में लगभग 4.10 लाख मीटरी टन उर्वरकों की खपत का अनुमान लगाया है, जबकि 1970-71 की अवधि में उर्वरकों की कुल खपत 2.24 लाख मीटरी टन बताई गई है।

(ख) राज्य में उर्वरकों का एक आरक्षित भंडार स्थापित करने की आवश्यकता है। किन्तु यह सुनिश्चित करना मुख्यतः राज्य सरकार का उत्तरदायित्व है कि विभिन्न एजेन्सियों के मध्यम से प्रत्येक फसल मौसम से पूर्व ही उर्वरकों का पर्याप्त भंडार उपलब्ध हो। फिर भी, राज्य एजेन्सियों द्वारा समीकरण भंडारण की स्थापना में सहायता देने के उद्देश्य से, केन्द्रीय उर्वरक पूल द्वारा राज्य में, विशेष रूप से, 40,000 मीटर उर्वरकों को रखने की व्यवस्था की जायेगी।

(ग) भारत सरकार उर्वरकों के भंडारण तथा वितरण के लिये राज्य सरकार को अल्पावधि ऋण प्रदान करती है। वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को उर्वरक विपणन के लिए 146.16 लाख रुपये तथा तकाबी ऋण के लिये 213.91 लाख रुपये के ऋण की स्वीकृति दी गयी थी। चालू वर्ष में इस कार्य के लिये राज्य सरकार से अल्पावधि ऋण का कोई अनुरोध प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है। राज्य सरकार को चालू वर्ष से भी उपरोक्त आभार पर सहायता दी जायेगी।

12.00 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO
MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC
IMPORTANCE**

**REPORTED CRIMINAL CONSPIRACY
BY SOME OFFICIALS OF ONGC
INVOLVING FIFTY LAKHS
OF RUPEES**

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं अविलम्बनीय लोक-महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर आपका ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस सम्बन्ध में एक बयान दें :

“तेल और प्राकृतिक गैस आयोग के कुछ अधिकारियों द्वारा पचास लाख रुपये की राशि का गोलमाल किये जाने से सम्बन्धित आपराधिक षड्यन्त्र के समाचार और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया”

THE MINISTER OF PETROLEUM AND CHEMICALS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : *Purchase of Nazira Estate.* In August 1965 the O N G C received a proposal for sale of property located at Nazira from the Assam Company Limited, Calcutta for the market value of Rs. 28.56 lakhs. The property consisted of land, buildings, godowns quarters etc. The Commission made a counter offer in February 1966 of Rs. 12.50 lakhs which the Assam Company Limited rejected stating that their offer was fair and reasonable and based on assessment made by an entirely independent and reputed firm of values. In June 1966, the commission considered Nazira as a suitable place to locate the regional headquarters of the Eastern Region and authorised the Chairman and Member (Finance) to negotiate with the owners. Accordingly this negotiation took place between the parties in June-July 1966 and the Assam Company Limited offered to

sell property at Rs. 25 lakhs. The Commission approved this purchase for Rs. 24 lakhs in August 1966 and took possession of the property in November 1967. As per the agreement entered into with the company on 9th May 1967, the purchase price comprised the following elements—

(i) Land measuring 183.23 acres- Rs.16 lakhs

(ii) Buildings Rs. 8 lakhs

(SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: Two lakhs—Rs.8 lakhs.)

Compensation for tea bushes paid to the Lakwa Tea Estate by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.

The drill sites for 4 wells in Lokwa area were required on a priority basis during the year 1967-68 for drilling wells. These sites belonged to the Lakwa Tea Estate. In August 1966 the O N G Commission initiated a proposal to acquire land through SDO under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulations. In September 1966 the SDO recommended private negotiations. The Project authorities therefore, advised the General Manager of the tea estate in October 1966 to sell the land on these sites. As the estates refused to entertain the above proposal, the Commission again applied to the SDO (Civil), Sibsagar in December 1966 requesting him to invoke Rule 189 of the Assam Land and Revenue Regulations and grant the Commission the right of entry to the land. This was not granted due to the objection by the tea estate and further negotiations were advised in January 1967. After protracted correspondence and negotiations, permission to carry on work at site No.54 was obtained from the tea estates in August 1967. But the question of payment of compensation for these bushes in the land in question remained undecided. In the meantime the Commission contacted various agencies to advise as to how the amount of compensation payable to the Company for these tea bushes may be calculated. In March 1967 the Executive Engineer, Project Cell, N F Railway, New Jalpaiguri intimated the rates that the railway had paid in accordance with the table of the Tea Association,

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

These rates were referred by the Commission to S D O, Sibsagar, who in May 1967 approved the rates indicated in the table prepared by the Tea Association. These rates were acceptable to the General Manager of the Lakwa Tea Estate. He, however, did not finally confirm the understanding when the Commission asked him to do so. The negotiations with the tea estates continued and it was agreed in January 1968 between the General Manager, Eastern Region and the General Manager, Lakwa Tea Estate that pending final award by the SDO, Sibsagar, the Commission would pay a provisional rate to be adjusted later on. In February 1968, the Commission approached the SDO, Sibsagar for a fair assessment of the compensation. In March 1968 the SDO, Sibsagar advised payment at the rate of Rs. 2/-, Rs. 3.96, Rs. 5/-, Rs. 6/- and Rs. 6.90 per bush according to size. In a subsequent communication dated May 1968, the SDO, however, revised the rates as below—

Rs. 0.25, Rs. 3.00, Rs. 10.00 and Rs. 20.00 depending on the ages of the bushes. The matter was finally discussed on 23rd July 1968 by the General Manager, Eastern Region with the Managing Director of the Tea Estate and compensation was finally paid at the rate of Rs. 0.25, Rs. 2/-, Rs. 5/- and Rs. 11/-. The final price paid was Rs. 22.67 lakhs on the basis of these negotiations, for the bushes and Rs. 4.83 lakhs for the land.

Both these cases were examined in the Ministry who considered it necessary to request the Central Bureau of Investigations to make a detailed enquiry into these two transactions. This was on 8th April 1970.

Both the cases are under investigations by the CBI.

श्री शशि भूषण : मंत्री महोदय ने लिखित बयान पढ़ा और बड़ा खूबसूरत बयान पढ़ा। इसके लिये मैं उनको मुबारकवाद देता हूँ। इस ढंग के बयान इस सदन में आम तौर से पढ़े जाते हैं। लेकिन मैं, अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपका प्रोटेक्शन चाहता हूँ और जितना लम्बा बयान

मंत्री महोदय ने दिया है उतना ही लम्बा प्रश्न करना चाहता हूँ।

मंत्री महोदय के विभाग के ही एक बड़े अफसर श्री पी. आर. नायक की बंगलिंग के सिलसिले में पी. यू. सी. की रिपोर्ट हुई, लेकिन उस रिपोर्ट को दबाने की कोशिश की गई। बयान से मालूम हुआ कि यह दोनों मामले सी.बी.आई. को भेजे गये हैं। बड़ी खुशी की बात है कि यह सी.बी.आई. को भेजे गये हैं, लेकिन सी. बी. आई. का एक भी आफिसर अभी तक इस विभाग के इस मामले में श्री जानसन के पास नहीं पहुंचा है। यह प्रो. एन. जी. सो. रिटायर्ड लोगों का पिजरापोल बना हुआ है। एक नहीं बहुत से केस ऐसे हैं। जिससे उन्होंने जमीन खरीदी है वह श्री टांटिया जी हैं। उनसे मुझे शिकायत नहीं है। कुछ परिवार इस देश में ऐसे पैदा हुए हैं जो मुनाफा कमाने के लिए पैदा हुए हैं और हम जैसे कुछ लोग ऐसे पैदा हुए हैं जो उस मुनाफे को सरकार को वापिस दिलाना चाहते हैं। इसी विभाग के सम्बन्ध में डाइरेक्टर आफ कमिशियल आडिट ने 1964 में रिपोर्ट दी थी कि इसने ड्रिलिंग मंगाई और उनका इसको 167 लाख रुपया किराये का देना पड़ा जबकि उन ड्रिलिंग की कुल कीमत 75 लाख रुपया थी उसके बाद जब रिस की युटिलिटी खत्म हो गई तो उनको इसी विभाग द्वारा खरीद लिया गया। दो करोड़ रुपये का यह नुसाक है। आडिट रिपोर्ट का एक पन्ना ओरिजिनल रिपोर्ट में से लाया है और इसको मैं मंत्री महोदय की सेवा में पेश कर दूंगा।

इस ढंग से लगातार बंगलिंग होता रहा है और बड़ी खूबसूरती से उसको दबाने की कोशिश की जाती रही है। उस वक्त वर्तमान मंत्री इस विभाग में नहीं थे। अगर कोई बंगलिंग हुआ है तो भटके के साथ इनको समाप्त करना चाहिये। डिपार्टमेंट जल्दी

कार्रवाही करे आडिट रिपोर्ट बगैरह जो है उस पर कार्रवाई करे ।

जानसन साहब के पास सी. बी. आई. पहुंचा भी नहीं है । एक विभाग से दूसरे और दूसरे विभाग से तीसरे में वह पहुंचता फिरता है बड़े-बड़े अफसरों के खिलाफ बहुत सी शिकायतें हैं । पी. आर. नायक साहब को बरसों से बचाया जा रहा है । वह रिटायर होकर जा रहे थे तब उनको एक्सटेंशन दिया गया । एक्सटेंशन देने के बाद, सस्पेंड किया, फिर टकोर कमिशन बैठा । टकोर कमीशन को विभाग पूरी जानकारी भी नहीं दे रहा है । ऐसा लगता है कि वह पूरा जीवन बिता देंगे और इनक्वायरी होती रहेगी । मैं चाहता हूँ कि सी. बी. आई. से भी यह कहा जाए कि जल्दी से जल्दी वह कार्रवाही करे । अभी तो श्री जानसन जी तक नहीं पहुंचे हैं, बाकी दूसरे अफसरों का तो नाम निशान ही नहीं है । जब तक उनके पास पहुंचेंगे तब तक पचास केसिस और आ जायेंगे । सी. बी. आई. के पास अगर स्टाफ कम है तो उसकी पूर्ति की जाए और अगर उनको किसी और मदद की जरूरत हो तो वह भी दी जाए । कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है । मैं चाहता हूँ कि इसमें कार्रवाई हो । श्री टांटया को अधिक रुपया दिया गया है उनसे कोई बाद में इस विभाग द्वारा डीलिंग न हो । रुपये को वापिस लिया जाए । मैं आश्वासन चाहता हूँ कि जल्दी इनक्वायरी समाप्त होगी ।

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I appreciate and share the anxiety of hon. Member and, as far as the transaction of the ONGC is concerned, before Audit drew the attention of the Ministry, we ourselves went into this.

But, I would like to say that before the Audit Report was received by us, this matter was raised by one of the Hon. Members— Mr. Ganesh Ghosh of this House.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Of my party.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : After the complaint was received by the Ministry from the Hon. Member, the matter was examined in the Ministry. The concerned files were called for. After going through the files and the various rates that came into being in this transaction at different levels, it was decided that the secretariat-type of examination will not be enough in this case.

It is therefore, that the Minister decided to hand over this case to the CBI. They are investigating into the matter. I don't know whether they have reached Mr. Johnson as yet, but according to my information, they have made field investigations and as far as other evidence is concerned, they are proceeding in those lines.

We have requested them to expedite the enquiry as far as this transaction is concerned.

Regarding the point whether we could take departmental action against the officer or officers, I would like to say this, that after going through the files, we came to the conclusion that the different prices which are being mentioned in this particular transaction would require a thorough investigation in order to locate which person or persons or group of persons, if any, are responsible for this. Therefore, the Minister decided to hand over the case to the C.B.I.

I would like to say that after we receive the report from the CBI and we come to know about the officer or officers who are found guilty, we would certainly take all suitable steps.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What about politicians ?

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : It is a sordid story of our public sector undertakings that the ONGC has been defrauded to the tune of Rs. 50 lakhs by a conspiracy in which some officers of the ONGC and some vested interests were involved. From the statement we find that the Nazira estate

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

was purchased for the location of the headquarters of the eastern region, and the Lakwa tea estate was paid compensation for the bushes. I do not know why the land acquisition proceedings were not resorted to and the price was settled by private negotiation. If it was for Government purposes, then there should have been land acquisition proceedings, and objections should have been called for and due compensation should have been paid. But the whole thing has been decided by a petty SDO. We find from the report that in August, 1966, the ONGC initiated a proposal to acquire land under the Assam Land and Revenue Regulation. The same SDO recommended in 1966 that it should be settled by private negotiation. It was the same SDO who in March, 1968 recommended a different rate for the bushes, and after sometime, he submitted a much higher rate. It is most astonishing that those parties who were interested in accepting a higher rate agreed to accept a rate which was much less than the rate recommended by the SDO. All these things are very fishy. It is the compulsion of our duty which forces me to bring in the names, though I am not interested in the names.

The first is regarding Mr. Johnson, who has been directly involved in this matter and against whom there are so many CBI reports pending. I would like to know if he is going to retire soon. If he is going to retire soon, why should he not also be suspended like Shri Nayak, and the CBI asked to expedite their inquiry and to report ?

The second is regarding Brig. Dhillon. What action is being taken against him ? We learn that he has been granted extension for one year. I need hardly say any thing in regard to the SDO, because...

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : How does Brig. Dhillon come in ?

SHRI P. K. DEO : Brig. Dhillon was party to it. It was through him that

the headquarters of the eastern region was decided, and he was in charge of the eastern region. Taking into consideration all these factors, since it is a matter of great concern to the country, I would request that some time-limit should be placed for the CBI report. This House is already seized of this matter, and till the CBI report is complete, these officers should be kept under suspension and the inquiry should be expedited. I would like to have categorical answers to these questions.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to clear first of all, as has been reported or as has been the impression of the hon. Member, the point that there is a fraud of Rs. 50 lakhs. The whole matter is under inquiry. The total amount paid is Rs. 50 lakhs, that is Rs. 28 lakhs and Rs. 22 lakhs, but 183 acres of Nazira estate have been acquired and about 300 bighas of another tea estate have been acquired...

SHRI P. K. DEO : It was settled by private negotiation and not acquired.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : It has not been acquired, but the price has been settled by private negotiation.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It was not acquired through revenue proceedings, but it was negotiated and purchased and acquired.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : 300 bighas equivalent to how many acres ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : About 100 acres.

Besides, there were some buildings also. If the entire amount of Rs. 50 lakhs is a fraud, that means that the cost of the land of 183 acres and the 300 bighas of the Lakwa tea estate is nil. On that presumption, one can certainly proceed, and then it is a fraud of Rs. 50 lakhs. But the question arises that both with regard to the Nazira estate and the Lakwa tea estate, the prices which were recommended by the SDO or which were arrived at by the civil engineer were different at different times.

At one time, the Chief Engineer arrived at a price of Rs. 12.50 lakhs ; at another time, when he calculated depreciation, at the rate of 2½ per cent. he came to the price of the land at about Rs. 15.07 lakhs. An independent company which carried on the investigation, namely Messrs. Talbots arrived at a figure of Rs. 28.55 lakhs in the case of Nazira with regard to the land, they said Rs. 9.69 lakhs with regard to buildings Rs. 15.86 lakhs and services Rs. 3 lakhs. So there were different rates. Ultimately, the Commission settled it at Rs. 24 lakhs. But then the fact remains that various rates were quoted. Therefore, after the Ministry made enquiries, it was felt that the entire matter needed a thorough scrutiny and investigation. That was why the matter has been handed over to the CBI to go into.

Similarly with regard to the bushes, there is the price of land which is about Rs. 4 odd lakhs and then the price of the bushes. With regard to the price of bushes also, there are various prices. Some said that according to the life of the bushes, it should vary from 25p. to Rs. 11 ; some said it should be at a flat rate of Rs. 5 per bush. So different rates have been quoted. According to these rates, for the bushes, Rs. 8 lakhs was arrived at by some agencies and Rs. 10.5 lakhs by some other agencies, but the actual price paid for these bushes is about Rs. 22.67 lakhs. Therefore, there is a difference in the prices arrived at by different agencies at different times. That was why we felt the matter needed investigation ; it was also to be decided as to who were the persons particularly responsible for this.

As far as Brig. Dhillon is concerned, he was a retired military officer. He retired from the army in 1962 and joined the ONGC in 1963. He was Project Manager, Ahmedabad, from 11-6-63 to 1967 ; then he was Project Manager, Sibsagar—the area under reference here—from 6-6-67 to 5-9-67. Then he was General Manager of the Eastern Region from 5-9-67 to April 1970. He retired in April 1970.

As far as these complaints are concerned, we received these complaints from Shri Ganesh Ghosh in Sept-Oct. 1969. The

matter was handed over to the CBI in April 1970.

As far as Shri Johnson is concerned, his date of retirement is sometime in 1974. So he has still three years to go. We are really anxious that the CBI should conduct this inquiry expeditiously. We are requesting them to complete it as early as possible so we can proceed in the matter.

SHRI P. K. DEO : He has not answered my question about the time-limit for the inquiry and suspension of Shri Johnson.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This matter was brought to the notice of Government by Shri Ganesh Ghosh, a former Member of this House belonging to my party. Government had not had information on their own. Now two things have been revealed : how wasteful and extravagant the public sector has been and what amount of corruption goes on there. This is not the only case. There was the question of payment of compensation to the coal mine-owners in Bengal from the same department, namely, the Oil Corporation, running into several crores of rupees.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : For his information, this is the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, not Corporation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The Government of India in the Ministry of Petroleum is one and the same ; whether it is taken out from one pocket or the other pocket, it makes no difference ; money is taken out from the same body, and I am robbed. Some officials have been named ; if they are involved, they should be punished. But I would like to put a few questions and give a little information. Which are the agencies which were asked to undertake the valuation of this estate ? Was the Tea Board consulted, because it had advanced money to the tea gardens and it has some valuation of its own ? I do not know the age of these bushes. I am under the impression that this is considered to be one of the oldest plantations in Assam. Naturally therefore, the price of the bushes has gone down because the bushes suffer attack from all sorts of fungus and the yielding capacity also goes down. A lot of

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

transactions has taken place of sale and purchase. What is the deed value of the sales that have taken place in neighbouring areas ?

Have you carefully examined Lakwa's prospectus and balance-sheet ? What is their total paid-up capital, what is their depreciated value, and what would be the fair market value, what is the difference? Have they shown any tendency to pay the capital gains tax ? I suggest you are trying to avoid these things.

You could have asked the CBI to quietly find out from various tea interests, posing as a buyer or seller, as to what is the capital value per acre in that area at the moment. I do not think today it could be more than Rs. 5,000 per acre inclusive of value of buildings, bushes, factory, hospital, guest house and everything.

We have been talking about officials. This Lakwa Tea Estate is controlled and owned by the Tantia family. This Tantia family has been very close to the Government. One Tantia who was the Chairman of the B. I. Corporation was driven out on the basis of the Sarjoo Commission's findings. This Mr. Tantia has been Treasurer of the Congress Parliamentary Party. Let us try to find out the real ghost. Why unnecessarily try to blame the officials ? If the officials have done something wrong, punish them. But you are not capable of punishing them. We have seen this in the case of Mr. Nayak, Mr. Rajwade and many others. Here, the real sinner was somebody else. You kindly try to find out what really Mr. Rameshwar Tantia has got to do with this Lakwa Tea Estate. It is not a family concern of his ? Did he not do wire-pulling to get the price enhanced ? This can be found out in 15 days. You give me the job, and I will find out in 15 days what should be the real price of that tea estate. You are trying to make a mountain of a mole hill, because you want to shield somebody to whom you have given lakhs of rupees of the people's money.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I would like to point out for the benefit of the hon. Minister

that the ONGC is a Commission which came into being under a statute of Parliament.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who pays for their finance ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : According to article 15 of the statute, the ONGC is authorised to spend up to Rs. 50 lakhs on their own without coming to the Government for permission.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : That explains why the price was fixed as Rs. 50 lakhs.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : It is not Rs. 50 lakhs. These are two transactions, one for Rs. 28 lakhs and another for Rs. 22.7 lakhs.

I would also like to point out that it is being considered at various levels that the powers of expenditure of public sectors undertakings and such Commissions which come into being by statutes of Parliament should be enhanced. In the case of certain autonomous bodies, it has already been enhanced up to Rs. 1 crore, and it is also being envisaged that for the ONGC also it should be increased to Rs. 1 crore.

Therefore, the Commission never come to the Government for permission for this purchase because it was well within their over-all limited authority. Therefore, to say that the Government influenced the purchase to oblige Mr. Rameshwar Tantia, who at one time happened to be an office-bearer of the Congress Parliamentary Party, is wrong.

As far as the General Manager of the Lakwa Tea Estate is concerned, according to my information he is certainly related to Mr. Rameshwar Tantia, what exactly is the relationship I do not know.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who are the bulk shareholders of the Lakwa Co. ? Why are you backing the wrong horse ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Therefore to bring in the Government and the Congress Party is not correct. This purchase was made entirely by the Oil and Natural Gas Commission.....(Interruptions) When this matter came to the notice of the Government they came to the conclusion that this should be enquired into by the CBI. That shows that as far as the Government were concerned, they were keen to have a thorough enquiry into this matter

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Which were the agencies which were entrusted with the evaluation.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : In the case of Nadira Messrs. Talbot, an independent valuation agency evaluated the property at 28.55 lakhs. As for the bushes, Anand Prakash an independent valuer, recommended a price of Rs. 5 per bush and according to this recommendation the price for the bushes should have been Rs. 10.88 lakhs. Negotiations were completed and the payment made was Rs. 22.67 lakhs. That is why I say that when these variations came to notice it was realised that there was something wrong here and a thorough enquiry was required and hence the CBI has been asked to go into it.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : who valued Lakwa ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : I said : Mr. Anand Prakash, an authorised valuer.

MR. SPEAKER : Shri Sat Pal Kapur.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is the CBI equipped to go into economic matters, valuation matters ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anybody else.

श्री सतपाल कपूर (पटियाला) : यह केस भी जिस तरह प्राइवेट सेक्टर पब्लिक सेक्टर को अपने गन्दे हथियारों से नाकामयाब कर रही है उसकी एक साफ तस्वीर है। सी. बी. आई. को इन्कॉर्पोरेशन देने से पहले मिस्टर घोष जो

हमारे लोक सभा के मेम्बर थे उन्होंने यह इन्कॉर्पोरेशन आज से सात आठ महीना पहले सरकार को दी, सितम्बर या अक्टूबर में उन्होंने यह इत्तिला दी थी कि यह स्कैंडल हुआ है और इसकी इन्क्वायरी की जाय और हमारी मिनिस्ट्री को आठ महीने लग गए, इसके बाद इसके ऊपर इन्क्वायरी का आर्डर किया और जो इन्क्वायरी भी हुई वह भी नामुक्मिल है : हम किसी नतीजे पर पहुंच नहीं पाये। मैं यह समझ नहीं सका कि सरकार ने मिस्टर तांतिया को खुश करने के लिए यह सारी कार्यवाही क्यों की ? हमने उनकी जायदाद खरीदी या एक्वायर की तो वह निगोशिएशंस के द्वारा एक्वायर की। भुग्गी भोंपड़ी को एक्वायर कर लेते हैं और बड़े-बड़े आदमियों की जमीन निगोशिएशन से एक्वायर करते हैं ताकि कीमत ज्यादा देनी पड़े। हमारी पार्टी में पहले वह लोग थे जो इस किस्म के काम किया करते थे। लेकिन आज हमें क्या दिक्कत है यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आ रहा है कि आप मिस्टर जानसन को सस्पेंड न करें, तांतिया को ब्लैक लिस्ट न करें, सी. बी. आई. की क्या अभी तक एक्वायरी हुई है, उस एक्वायरी की कोई छोटी मोटी रिपोर्ट इस हाउस को न दें और आगे आप क्या करने वाले हैं इसके बारे में आप हमें बिल्कुल अंधेरे में रखें, इसकी कोई जस्टिफिकेशन नजर नहीं आती। जहां तक मुझे मालूम हुआ है यह जो ड्रिलिंग का सामान आपने खरीदा है या और भी इस सिलसिले के जहाज और दूसरी ड्रिलिंग मशीन वगैरह वर्ल्ड मार्केट से आपने खरीदा है, वर्ल्ड की बीमा कंपनियों ने उनका बीमा करने से इन्कार कर दिया, जापानी कंपनी ने उनका बीमा नहीं किया क्योंकि आप इतनी गन्दी चीज लाए हैं वर्ल्ड मार्केट से कि कोई बीमा कंपनी बीमा करने को तैयार नहीं है। यह भी हो सकता है

[श्री सतपाल कपूर]

कि हमारा जनरल इन्श्योरेंस उनको इन्श्योर कर ले और कल को हमें करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान हो। आप किस तरह इस मुल्क को ग्रीर पब्लिक सेक्टर को तबाह करते जा रहे हैं यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आता। मैं इस बात से बहुत दुखी हूँ कि आखिर यह सिलसिला कब तक चलेगा? हम करते क्या हैं कि जिसके खिलाफ एन्क्वायरी है वही जवाब भेजता है और मिनिस्टर साहब उसी जवाब को पढ़ कर इस हाउस गुमराह करने की कोशिश करते हैं।... (व्यवधान)... पार्लियामेन्ट्री सिस्टम का काम क्या है...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पार्लियामेन्ट्री सिस्टम के लिए आप परेशान हैं और मैं सवाल के लिए परेशान हूँ।

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) : हम लोग पैसे के लिए परेशान हैं जो लूटा जा रहा है।

श्री सतपाल कपूर : सवाल यह है कि आपने इस सिलसिले में इन्क्वायरी क्या स्टेप लिए? क्या सी बी आई की एन्क्वायरी कमेटी की कोई रिपोर्ट आप पार्लियामेंट के सामने पेश करने वाले हैं या नहीं? तीसरे, मिस्टर जानसन को आप कब तक सस्पेंड करेंगे? क्या गिटायरमेंट के बाद उनकी तलाशी की जायगी? तांतिया साहब को ब्लैंक लिस्ट करेंगे या नहीं करेंगे और एक चीज और मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या इस सिलसिले में कोई पार्लियामेन्ट्री सब-कमेटी बैठे, यह आप कबूल करने को तैयार हैं या नहीं?

MR. SPEAKER : Order, please. There are certain names being mentioned. Those gentlemen are not present in the House and

so they are not in a position to defend themselves. The enquiry is still on. Why should you bring in such names here?

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD (Bhagalpur) : They are in the fraud. They are involved. Let the Minister find out. It is for the Minister to reply. (Interruption)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members must at least show due care for the procedure : that those who are not in a position to defend themselves should not be named here. (Interruption) Do not be unfair.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस हाउस में कोई ऐसा आदमी नहीं है जो उनका सस्पेंशन न चाहता हो। इस मामले में हाउस बिल्कुल यूनानिमस है। हाउस की ओपिनियन ले ली जाय इस सिलसिले में कि सस्पेंशन होना चाहिए या नहीं?... (व्यवधान)...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो आप मिनिस्टर को जवाब देने दीजिए।

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, जहां तक आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन का ताल्लुक है माननीय सदस्य ने एक ऐसा चित्र प्रस्तुत किया है कि जिससे ऐसा मालूम पड़ता है कि आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन ने इस देश की कोई सेवा ही नहीं की और इसमें सब काले ही घब्वे हैं। मैं यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि आयल एंड नेचुरल गैस कमीशन जब से स्थापित हुआ है जहां तक सर्विस का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक ड्रिलिंग का ताल्लुक है, जहां तक देश को इस मामले में आत्मनिर्भर बनाने की दिशा में प्रयत्न करने का ताल्लुक है, काफी अच्छी सेवाएं इसने की हैं। जहां तक माननीय सदस्य का यह कहना है और उनकी यह चिन्ता है कि जहां इसने अच्छा काम किया है उसके साथ जहां उसमें कोई कमी या खराबी है तो उसको जरूर सामने लाना चाहिए। इस सम्बन्ध में...

श्री सतपाल कपूर : सिर्फ उनकी पनिश करने की बात है, सब को तो नहीं कहते हैं।

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : मैं उसका जवाब दे रहा हूँ। ऐसी बात नहीं है कि जैसे ही कोई शिकायत आये उस को तुरन्त सी. बी. आई को दे दिया जाय। यह शिकायत सितम्बर-अक्तूबर, 1969 में माननीय सदस्य श्री गणेश घोष की तरफ से आई। उस के बाद ओ. एन. जी. सी. से पूछा गया कि आप को इन चीजों के बारे में क्या कहना है। अब जहां तक एन्कवायरी बैठाने का ताल्लुक है, जब इस चीज को रिकार्ड में देख लेने के बाद मिनिस्टर महोदय कन्विन्स हो गये कि एन्कवायरी होनी चाहिये, उन्होंने तुरन्त इस मामले को सी. बी. आई को एन्कवायरी के लिये भेज दिया।

अब जहां तक किसी के सस्पेंशन का ताल्लुक है, किसी आफिसर का सस्पेंशन रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी लोकेट होने पर हो सकता है। अब यह रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी किस हद तक श्री जानसन पर है, किस हद तक श्री डिल्लों पर है, या फाइनन्स डाइरेक्टर पर है या सिबसागर के एस. डी. ओ. पर है--वह रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी अभी लोकेट होनी है, रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी लोकेट हुए बिना.....

श्री अमृत नाहाटा : रेस्पोंसिबिल्टी लोकेट होने के बाद तो पनिशमेंट होती है।

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : मैं केवल यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि सी. बी. आई एन्कवायरी जल्दी पूरी हो, इस की कोशिश की जा रही है। मैं माननीय सदस्य को यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने कोई ऐसी बात नहीं कही है जिससे सदन गुमराह हो, मैंने जो वस्तुस्थिति है उस पर प्रकाश डाला है। जहां तक माननीय

सदस्य का यह कहना है कि हम ने पोलिटीकली कुछ लोगों को फायदा पहुंचाने की बात की है, शायद श्री ज्योतिमय बसु ने ऐसा कहा था--मैंने इस का पूरी तरह से खण्डन किया है, इस में गर्वमेंट का कोई हाथ नहीं है। ओ. एन. जी. सी. के आफिसरों द्वारा यह डील किया गया है और इस में यह कहना कि इस में सरकार का या पोलिटीकल आदमियों का हाथ था, श्री टांटिया या उन के परिवार को फायदा पहुंचाने के लिये यह किया गया है--आप ऐसा आरोप लगायेंगे, आप से ऐसी अपेक्षा मुझे नहीं थी... (व्यवधान)...इस सिलसिले में पूरी जांच-पड़ताल हो रही है और मैं यह आश्वासन देना चाहता हूँ कि हम फिर से इस बात की कोशिश करेंगे कि यह जांच-पड़ताल जल्द पूरी हो जाय और जो भी नतीजा होगा, उस के अनुसार त्वरित कदम उठाने का पूरा प्रयत्न होगा।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव (कटिहार) : जहां तक आयोग के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष श्री जानसन का सम्बन्ध है, यह बात इस में सिद्ध हो गई है कि वे इस में दोषी हैं। जिस समय वह इस कमीशन के अध्यक्ष थे, उस समय जेको-स्लोवकिया से पेट्रोलियम पाइप की खरीद में भी इन्होंने बहुत बड़ा घोटाला किया था और इन के ऊपर बहुत बड़े चार्जज लगे थे। उस समय भी सरकार ने या विभागीय मंत्री ने उन के इस भ्रष्ट आचरण के कारण उन के ऊपर जांच कमीशन बैठाया था.....

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जो मीशन है उस के बारे में पूछिये।

श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव : उसी के बारे में पूछ रहा हूँ--इस गैस आयोग के भूतपूर्व अध्यक्ष--श्री जानसन के खिलाफ पहले से भी जांच चल रही है और सी. बी. आई के पास ऐसे

[श्री ज्ञानेश्वर प्रसाद यादव]

केसेज हैं, लेकिन आज तक उन की जांच-पड़ताल नहीं की गई, अब इस बात से यह शक और भी ज्यादा बढ़ गया है और ऐसा लगता है कि कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों का भी इस में हाथ है, जिस के कारण इस मामले को दबाया जा रहा है। बहुत दिनों से ये मामले सी. बी. आई के पास है, लेकिन सी. बी. आई ने आज तक इन घुटालों के बारे में कोई प्रतिवेदन पेश नहीं किया और न कोई ऐसी चार्जशीट फ्रेम की है, जिससे उन के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सकती। न पहले मामले में श्री जानसन को सस्पेंड किया गया, न उन के खिलाफ किसी प्रकार की कोई विभागीय कार्यवाही की गई और न इस मामले में कुछ किया गया। इस लिये मंत्री महोदय इस बात पर अपना विशेष बयान दें कि इस प्रकार के कौन से तत्व हैं जिन के द्वारा श्री जानसन को प्रोटक्शन मिल रहा है?

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने जिस पाइप की एन्क्वायरी का जिक्र किया—वह हल्दिया-बरोनी पाइप-लाइन का मामला है, जिस के बारे में एक अलग एन्क्वायरी चल रही है। लेकिन यह बात सही है कि जेकोस्लोवकिया से पाइप का इम्पोर्ट करने के सिलसिले में और दूसरे सीमलस पाइप के इम्पोर्ट करने के सिलसिले में एक केस 21 जनवरी, 1971 को सी. बी. आई ने रजिस्टर किया है—...

श्री इन्द्रजीत गुप्त (अलीपुर) : किस के खिलाफ ?

श्री पी. सी. सेठी : वह ओ. एन. जी. सी. के आफिसर्स के खिलाफ है।

This is a matter which would be cleared only after the inquiry is completed. As for as the registration of the case is concerned, it is a fact that on the 21st January 1971 a case has been registered not only with regard to the import of one type of pipeline from Czechoslovakia but seamless pipes also. CBI is making an inquiry.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Registered against whom ?

SHRI P. C. SETHI : Against the officers who were responsible for the import of pipes.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Earlier you said that responsibility cannot be fixed until the CBI has conducted the inquiry. Now you say that a case has been registered against those who are responsible.

SHRI P. C. SETHI : When a decision is taken by a group of officers at different levels then it will have to be decided as to who was actually responsible for it. In the case of one type of pipes to be imported from Czechoslovakia, I would like to point out that ultimately those pipes were not imported and only a letter of intent was issued. In the second case some pipes were imported. These cases have been registered and CBI is looking into as to which group of officers are responsible for this and whether there is any *prima facie*, as far as these imports are concerned.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इस में क्या है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप सुन लीजिये। क्या आप मंत्री महोदय को इस बात की इजाजत देंगे कि वह सदन के सामने आये तथ्य रखे ? उन्होंने माना है कि एक केस रजिस्टर किया गया है, स्पष्ट है कि वह कमीशन के खिलाफ नहीं हो सकता, कुछ अफसरों के खिलाफ होगा...

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : वे कौन से आफिसर्स हैं ? उन नामों में जानसन हैं या नहीं ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : ये सदन के सामने पूरी जानकारी नहीं रख रहे हैं। आप इन को मजबूर कीजिये कि पूरी जानकारी रखें।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं उन को कैसे मजबूर कर सकता हूँ।

12.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

GOVT. REVIEW ON WORKING AND ANNUAL REPORT OF NEYVELI LIGNITE CORPORATION LTD.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI SHAHNAWAZ KHAN) : I beg to lay on the table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Neyveli lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 1969-70.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited, for the year 1969-70, along with the Audited Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [Placed in Library. See No LT-427/71]

NOTIFICATIONS UNDER ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES ACT, 1955

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI

SHER SINGH) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 :—

- (1) G. S. R. 777 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 rescinding Notification Nos. G. S. R. 918 and G. S. R. 919 dated the 10th June, 1966.
- (2) G. S. R. 778 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 rescinding Notification No. G. S. R. 921 dated the 10th June, 1966.
- (3) G. S. R. 779 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 rescinding Notification No. G. S. R. 1736 dated the 13th November, 1967.
- (4) G. S. R. 780 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 rescinding Notification Nos. G. S. R. 999 dated the 18th April, 1969, G. S. R. 1000 dated the 19th April, 1969, G. S. R. 1835 dated the 29th July, 1969, G. S. R. 265 dated the 20th February, 1970 and G. S. R. 66 dated the 8th January, 1971.
- (5) G. S. R. 781 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 rescinding the Sugar (Restriction on Movement) Order, 1970 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 1098 dated the 22nd July, 1970. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—428/71]

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आप की इजाजत से एक महत्वपूर्ण प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूँ। इन दिनों यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के रिक्यूजीज कमिशनर-प्रिंस सद्गुटीन आगाखां नई दिल्ली आये हुये हैं। कल उन्होंने श्री मंत्री श्री खाडिलकर से भेंट की। उस भेंट के बारे में तरह तरह की खबरें

[श्री मटल बिहारी बाजपेयी]

अखबारों में छप रही हैं। अच्छा हो यदि ख़ादिलकर महोदय इस के बारे में सदन को विश्वास में ले और वक्तव्य दें।

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, if you will direct me I will certainly give it.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, later on.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Sir, I want to point out.....

MR. SPEAKER : This cannot be taken up in this House. It should be done in my chamber.

SHRI BIRENDER SINGH RAO : I do not know how Shri Bhushan is always lucky.

MR. SPEAKER : He cannot raise it here.

12.49½ hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE.
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY ORDINANCE AND
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY BILL—*Contd*

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now take up further consideration of the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill. Shri Murasoli Maran will continue his Speech... I find he is not present here.

SHRI. S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, yesterday when you were not present here we made a request that the time for this Bill should be increased. We wanted seven hours for general discussion and two hours for the rest of the stages.

MR. SPEAKER : This was decided by the Business Advisory Committee and later on approved by the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I can move a motion that time should be extended to ten hours.

MR. SPEAKER : No. This was decided by your own selves. Balance is already two hours more.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Business Advisory Committee decided that it should be given seven hours and you said that you could extend it by one hour more, if necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : Half an hour or so; we will make that marginal adjustment.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : Half an hour is not enough.

MR. SPEAKER : Do not get me committed on this.

श्री दीनेन भट्टाचार्य : हम लोगों को बन्द करने का प्रबन्ध किया जा रहा है और आप टाइम भी नहीं देंगे ? ... (व्यवधान) ... हम लोग बन्द तो होंगे ही लेकिन कम से कम बोलने का मौका तो देना ही चाहिए।

श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी (निजामाबाद) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, कल मैंने बाजपेयी जी और श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु के भाषणों को सुना। बड़े आश्चर्य की बात तो यह है कि दोनों नेता एक होकर कांग्रेस गवर्नमेन्ट के ऊपर झंडा उठा रहे हैं। मैं समझता हूँ यह पहला ही मौका है जब इन दोनों नेताओं ने एक साथ मिलकर गवर्नमेन्ट के ऊपर झंडा उठाया है। मैं आपके द्वारा इस सदन का ध्यान इन्टर्नल सिक्योरिटी बिल की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूँ। देश में इन्टर्नल सिक्योरिटी बहुत ही जरूरी है। दूसरे मुल्कों में भी ऐसे कानून होते हैं लेकिन बाज मुमालिक में तो ऐसा होता है कि यदि कोई व्यक्ति देश ब्रोह की बात करता है तो उसको लिक्वीडेट

क्रिया जाता है, उसको जिन्दा नहीं रखा जाता है। यह बात चाइना में होती है। लेकिन इसके बावजूद हमारे ज्योतिर्मय बसु यहां पर हमारे मुल्क में जबकि हम सिर्फ जेल में रखने की बात करते हैं ताकि वह व्यक्ति मुल्क के साथ गद्दारी न कर सके, उसपर भी एतराज कर रहे हैं। अगर इस बात को भी वे पसन्द नहीं करते तो फिर क्या इस रास्ते को छोड़कर वही लिक्विडेशन का रास्ता ही अस्तित्वार करना पड़ेगा? पिछले एलेक्शन में इस मुल्क की बहुत बड़ी अक्सरियत ने कांग्रेस का साथ दिया है इसलिए कांग्रेस गवर्नमेंट का फर्ज हो जाता है कि वह इस मुल्क के लोगों की भलाई करे। लोगों की भलाई करने के लिए इस बिल की बहुत जरूरत है। अगर कोई किसान खेती करता है तो उसके लिए अपने खेत में बाड़ लगाना जरूरी हो जाता है ताकि जंगली जानवर अन्दर न घुस सकें। इस वक्त इस हिन्दुस्तान के बाग में बहुत से जंगली जानवर घुसने की ताक में हैं इसलिए बहुत दूरन्देशी के साथ एन्ट जी ऐन वक्त पर यह बिल लाये हैं क्योंकि अब इससे ज्यादा और देर नहीं की जा सकती थी।

यहां पर यह कहा गया कि इस बिल को लाकर बहुत अन्याय हो रहा है। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि अगर तमाम पोलिटिकल पार्टीज के वर्क्स का हिसाब लगाया जाये तो वह दो तीन लाख से ज्यादा नहीं होंगे और अगर तमाम गवर्नमेंट सर्वेन्ट्स का हिसाब लगाया जाये तो वह भी दो परसेन्ट से ज्यादा नहीं होंगे। इनके अलावा जो खेती करने वाले हैं या जो लोग खेती में मजदूरी करते हैं उनका कुछ बिगड़ने वाला नहीं है। मैं स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के श्री पीलू मोदी और जनसंघ के श्री वाजपेयी जी से कहना चाहता हूँ कि उनको भी इससे कोई खतरा नहीं है। खतरा सिर्फ उन लोगों को हो सकता है जो कि इस देश के साथ देशद्रोह

का काम करते हैं। इसलिए मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि इस बिल को फौरन पास होना चाहिए। अगर इसको पास करने में और कुछ देर की गई तो इस मुल्क के सामने खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। खतरे की घंटी बज चुकी है। और मैं समझता हूँ इसीलिए गवर्नमेंट फौरन ऐक्शन लेने के लिए तैयार हो गई है। इस बिल के पास होने से डिमोक्रेसी पर कोई आंच नहीं आने वाली है बल्कि अगर डिमोक्रेसी को इस मुल्क में जिन्दा रहना है तो उसके लिए इस बिल का पास होना बहुत जरूरी है। जिन लोगों को डिमोक्रेसी पर फेथ नहीं है, जिनको डिमोक्रेसी पर भरोसा नहीं है और जो कि इस देश में डिमोक्रेसी को बर्बाद और डेस्ट्रॉय करना चाहते हैं वही लोग इस बिल के खिलाफ आज आवाज उठा रहे हैं। लेकिन मेरी समझ में यह नहीं आता कि वाजपेयी जी को क्या हो गया है, वे क्यों यहां पर इस किस्म की आवाज उठा रहे हैं? मैं चाहता हूँ कि वाजपेयी जी अपने पूरे के पूरे अमेंडमेंट्स वापिस ले लें।... (व्यवधान)... जनसंघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के लोग तो बार बार गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया की नुक्ताचीनी डिफेन्स आफ इंडिया रूल्स को लागू न करने के लिए कर रहे थे लेकिन आज वही लोग अपने पोलिटिकल एडवान्टेज के लिए, क्योंकि देश में उनकी साख बहुत गिर गई है, लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों की सहायता कर रहे हैं। यह बड़ी बदकिस्मती की बात है कि जो सुबह से शाम तक देशभक्ति का नाम लेते हैं और यह कहते हैं कि भारतीय जनसंघ देशभक्ति की निशानी है वही लोग आज जो कानून देश की भलाई के लिए पास किया जा रहा है उसकी मुखालिफत कर रहे हैं।

यहां पर यह भी कहा गया कि आंध्र प्रदेश में साढ़े चार लाख एन. जी. ओष ने जो

[श्री एम. रामगोपाल रेड्डी]

हड़ताल की थी उनके खिलाफ यह कानून लागू किया गया। मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि आंध्र प्रदेश में सिर्फ साढ़े चार लाख लोग ही नहीं हैं बल्कि वहां पर साढ़े चार करोड़ लोग हैं और वह साढ़े चार करोड़ लोग उन साढ़े चार लाख लोगों के खिलाफ थे। अगर कल को गवर्नमेंट आफ इंडिया के एम्पलाइज इस देश के सामान्य लोगों के हित को नुकसान पहुंचाना चाहते हैं या कोई और इस प्रकार का संघर्ष करना चाहते हैं तो उनके ऊपर भी यह कानून लागू किया जाएगा और उनको जेल में कर दिया जाएगा। हमारे सामान्य लोग जो गांवों में बसते हैं उनकी 36 पैसे रोज की आमदनी नहीं है—यह बात लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्टों की तरफ से रोज कही जाती है।... (व्यवधान)... कल बाजपेयी जी ने यहां पर घमकी भी दी कि एजिटेशन करेंगे। हमारे लेफ्ट कम्युनिस्ट शायद उकसाने की कोशिश करें लेकिन हमारे एन. जी. ओज और हमारे आफिसर्स देशभक्त हैं और वे इस देश की भलाई के लिए काम करने को तैयार हैं। वे आप लोगों के उकसाने में नहीं आयेंगे। आपके उकसाने के बावजूद दो तिहाई से ज्यादा मेजारिटी कांग्रेस को मिली हैं और आगे कोई एलेक्शन आयेगा तो तीन चौथाई मेजारिटी आयेगी। मेरी आपके जरिए दरखास्त है कि इस बिल को फौरन पास करना चाहिए।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was listening to the speech of Shri Jyotirmoy Basu very attentively and he betrayed his utter lack of understanding of the situation and made a profoundly un-Marxist analysis when he said that this Bill is an attempt.....

MR. SPEAKER You continue after lunch.

We adjourn for lunch to meet again at 2 O'Clock.

13 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha reassembled after Lunch at three minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY ORDINANCE AND MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY BILL—*contd.*

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, Comrade Jyotirmoy Bosu, in his speech, said that this Bill is an instrument to prop up the tottering regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Now, Sir, this is a very fantastic and almost ridiculous statement. Anybody who has even remnants of commonsense left in him would agree with me that the present regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi is not at all tottering. He said that this Bill is an ample proof to show that it is a semi-fascist regime.

Sir, in the last Lok Sabha, Shri Bal Raj Madhok once called our Prime Minister a dictator. The mantle has now fallen on the very willing shoulders of Comrade Jyotirmoy Bosu.

Shri Atal Bihariji quoted Shakespeare and said that what is there in a name. This is just the same old wine in a new bottle. But he let the cat out of the bag when he said that he would support the Bill if it was called the Treason Bill.

So, it seems, the opposition is only to the name, not to the contents.

Our Minister, Shri K. C. Pant laboured hard to indulge in an airy sabre-rattling with

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. I am too pedestrian indulge in these exercises in abstractions concerning individual liberty and State security.

Just as it was a painful duty on the part of Shri Pant to defend the Bill, I feel duty bound not to extend whole-hearted support or a total support to this Bill.

It would be a breach of trust that the people have reposed in me. In my constituency, there is 350 mile long border with Pakistan. The aims and objects of the Bill mention events across the border. I think there is a border on the east and there is a border on the west. Along the western border in my Constituency Muslims, Scheduled Caste people and Caste Hindus are almost in equal proportions. About 35 per cent of the population is Muslim. You will not find a single constable in the Police, a single peon, or a single clerk anywhere in the Administration, who belongs to the minority community.

There is already a Preventive Detention Law in force in Rajasthan. The people in my constituency fell very much harassed by that lawless law.

I want to tell you some of the concrete examples and I want to express my own genuine apprehensions that once this Bill becomes an Act, it would further add to the hardships and the fears that beguile my people. Magistrates would be entrusted with the task of enforcing this law.

There is one young boy-his name is Murad Ali Abra, a muslim boy from my constituency,---the first to do his M. A. from Aligarh Muslim University. He wanted a job. A magistrate called him. He asked : "Have you done your M. A. from Aligarh Muslim University ?" The boy said, 'Yes, Sir'. The Magistrate said : "Then, you are a Pakistani spy; don't enter the district."

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The Magistrate should be sacked.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : There is a law in my State. This law says that religious buildings cannot be constructed without permission. Now, the Police makes a report that such and such a mosque is built without permission. The case goes before a Magistrate. The Magistrate says in his judgment, from the police records. I find that the mosque has been constructed without permission. It was constructed more then 150 years ago.

I have personally visited that mosque. That mosque was ordered to be demolished. Dozens and dozens of mosques have been ordered to be demolished by the Magistrate without taking any evidence of any sort of people. Police constables and Intelligence people, the Border Security Force, the Central Intelligence people, even the patwaris and other officials in the area are supposed to be the guardians of State security. During days of recurrent droughts if a man goes to some other place with his cattle and goats in search of pastures, when he comes back, the patwari tells him, 'Either give me such and such a bribe, or, I will report that you had been to Pakistan. This Damocles' sword hangs over the entire population of the border region. It is used as an excuse for extracting money, goats, ghee, and even girls from the people. They are loyal if the policemen are bribed ; they are disloyal if they refuse to bribe the policemen.'

And, Sir, the person who is in charge of the intelligence there is notorious for his bouts and for his wanton evenings with wine and women. It is common knowledge that a large number of police authorities are in collusion with smugglers. They are corrupt. They are rabidly communal. They are in league with anti-national elements, and Government want to arm these very people to safeguard the security of the nation and to keep a watch on spies. I am afraid that this Bill will create more hardships for my people. Distrust begets distrust. You assume that every man who belongs to the minority community is disloyal. You harass him, and you take away his lands. You would be surprised to know this during these elections, if a patwari went to the returning officer and said, 'Yes, this person's name appears on

[Shri Amrit Nahata]

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : Yes.

the electoral rolls, but he has been to Pakistan, then that person was prevented from voting. Hundreds of such persons whose names did appear on the electoral rolls were prevented from voting by a report from a patwari. A patwari who is in league with the feudal reactionary elements, a patwari who is the neo-tyrant of the village, a patwari who harasses and extorts money from the people is the guardian of the security of the State, and so also the police constables.

Cattle does not know where the border is. It often strays into Pakistan and Pak cattle often strays into India. Then, these people who guard the security of the borders, enter into some sort of agreement with the people on this side or on that side, and they take money from the people on this side or on that side and then arrive at a settlement and the cattle is returned or not returned.

So, my objection to the Bill is very empirical, very practical. I do not know what security of State or what individual liberty is at stake. But I do know that this Bill, an apology for which is already in existence in Rajasthan, when enacted will create far more difficulties, because the people who would administer this Bill when it becomes law, and who would be entrusted with these vast powers would harass the people far more than what they are already doing. It is true that some safeguards have been provided in this Bill, but those safeguards are meaningless.

Anybody can be detained for 12 days or 22 days. But it is not the actual detention, but it is the threat of detention which matters. The elected Pradhan of one panchayat samiti was detained. What was the ground? It was that he wanted to bring back those Muslims who had gone to Pakistan during the 1965 war. No proof was ever advanced, and no evidence was ever recorded, and he was detained for months together on the imaginary plea that he wanted to bring back those Muslims who had left the country for Pakistan during the 1965 war.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Was the Pradhan a Muslim?

There is another aspect which I would like to mention. I want to impress upon the Government to understand the objective conditions in our country as they prevail today. What is the main threat today to the internal security, internal peace and order? I am afraid the Government are very complacently sleeping over the dangers that loom large on our horizons. Let us not ignore those dangers. I am at least very much perturbed that if the things are allowed to continue as they are continuing, soon we shall have a spate of communal riots in our country. I want to warn this Government that if right from now onwards, the Government do not take precautionary measures and do not arm themselves with powers, they will be taken unawares, and all along the country we shall have a horrible scene where blood will again shed in the streets.

We know that refugees are coming to our country. And millions of them have come in. The entire nation, and I am sure the entire progressive mankind, is in full sympathy with these refugees. But howsoever secular, and howsoever patriotic and howsoever beleaguered and howsoever harassed these refugees may be, history shows that all over the world they are the carriers of poison. But for the Palestinian refugees, the West Asia problem would have been solved long ago. Let us not forget that it will create complications in our country too. There is not only a burden on our economy, but I am afraid it will create political complexities also in our country. Government must guard itself against the dangers of these political complexities. If there is any need for drastic action, I think right now the RSS must be banned if Government wants to safeguard our internal security and order. Let the RSS and other communal organisations be banned. If they do not do it, but bring such abstract Bills before us, for which I do not think conditions warrant, as I do not think there is such a threat to the security of the country from outside or from spies there is no spate of spies coming from Pakistan; I am sure about it we are not going to solve our problems.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : That was why your Prime Minister awarded Padma Bhushan to Shri Hansraj Gupta, RSS Chief. The man was arrested after Gandhiji's murder. We know about this underground collaboration.

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA : The situation warrants drastic and bold action against communal organisations which Government tried once in the last Lok Sabha but retreated because of the very misplaced opposition of the so-called leftist parties. I would urge upon Government to realise the real dangers, not imaginary ones, and take action against these dangers.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM (Srinagar) : There has been a deliberate attempt on the part of the Congress party to make this a debate between the Communist Marxists and Government. That impression is incorrect ; this is a battle between the forces of democracy and those forces which want to stifle it. This should be understood at the very outset.

It was in 1950 when the Preventive Detention Bill was first introduced by Sardar Patel and he preambled it with the statement that it was a very unpleasant duty and he had not had three nights sleep when he thought of introducing it. This time the Bill was being introduced by Shri K. C. Pant, but I did not see any anxiety or agony on his face ; he was wearing one of the most charming and disarming smiles and others of his party were applauding him for having done something extraordinarily beneficial to the mankind and this country. That makes the difference ; the sense of guilt when the Bill was first introduced has completely vanished now ; it has now turned into a sense of glory, as if they were doing something extraordinarily good.

May I invite the attention of my learned friends as to what the conflict is ? Who does not want the integrity of the country to be preserved ? Who says that democracy and democratic institutions should not flourish ? Who would not like to hang all those who are out to destroy democracy and its institutions ? So what is the conflict between you and us ? Both of us are agreed on that. The conflict is when you say that you want

to sit in judgment, when you want to decide for yourself as to who is a traitor and who is a risk to the security of the country and who is not ? Our entire judicial system is based on certain principles of natural justice. Even if you see a murder being committed, you cannot simply hang the murderer. You have got to go to a court and prove it. You cannot even convict a person for his confession, with the exception of Nagarwala, of course—that is a unique case. If you want to hang Jyotirmoy Basu on a charge of murder, please hang him, but let him prove his innocence in a regular court of law. Let charges be framed as they would be framed ordinarily against any ordinary criminal for murder. But here the offence has not been committed. It is only likely to be committed. This basic difference should be understood. You want to prevent a thing ; therefore, you take a more drastic measure. The basic conflict is this. We agree that criminals, people who are a security risk should be punished, but who will sit in judgment ? Your justification is the integrity of the country. That is the danger. This is what Yahya Khan has been saying for the last 2½ months, that is how he has been massacring thousand of people.

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI (Chirayinkil) : He is equating the Government of India with Yahya Khan. This is objectionable.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : These are the dangers inherent in the situation where you give arbitrary powers to the ruling party. (*Interruptions*) Like Hitler before him in this century, Yahya Khan is inventing, creating justifications in the name of the integrity of the country, in the name of the solidarity of the country. And who does not condemn him, that butcher of Pakistan ?

SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : He is the man who supported Yahya Khan.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I want him to withdraw these words. This is an insinuation. It is only because he thinks that I am a Muslim that I can be maligned. Mr. Nahata from the other side gave a very brilliant exposition against the Bill, but he never interrupted him. I have supported Mujibur Rehman. I condemn in no uncertain terms Yahya Khan. Do not put a

[Shri S. A. Shamim]

premium on irrationality. Do not dictate what I should say, in what language I should say.

Much before you started ruling this country, greater tyrants have ruled the world, and they had their own justifications for killing people. Here you are not killing us, you are seeking justification for depriving us of our freedom. That is the analogy. (*Interruption*)

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : I do not expect that the members of the ruling party will ever understand what freedom is.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : The shoe is pinching them.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have very little time. Do not provoke controversy. Come to the point.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : I am just saying what I feel about it, and the hon. Members on the other side are quite free to counter my arguments. We have listened to the beautiful garments of justification which they have woven from the fabric of their own prejudices. We are entitled to see through the game.

So, no such situation existed in the country and it does not exist. This country has been ruled without the Preventive Detention Act for at least one year, from the time when the Congress Party could not get it renewed last year. What has happened during this one year ? You had one of the most peaceful elections and peace on the borders too, according to the Prime Minister and her supporters. If the country could be run without the Preventive Detention Act for one year and with peace on all the frontiers, why cannot it be run even today ? What is going to happen ?

The provision for an advisory Board is being presented to us on a platter as a concession. You are so generous, so kind to humanity, to your citizens. We say that these Advisory Boards will be of no effect

because you have deprived them of the very process of law, the legal process, the legal procedure, which is the basis of our administration of justice. Let us see the other countries. We are trying to ape the British pattern of democracy. Let us see how Britain faced the danger, placed in a similar situation, may, in a much worse situation. Did they resort to the Preventive Detention Act or the Maintenance of Internal (IN) Security Act as you have ?

It is said that these are men of integrity who will not misuse it. I agree. But then you are not likely to be there for all times to come. This Act can be handed over according to your own assertion to Jyotirmoy Bosu, Atal Bihari Vajpayee or some others who are not, according to your definition, as pious and considerate as you claim to be. So it is not a question of who wields the instrument ; it is a question of what is the nature of the instrument.

My time has been taken up by interruptions and I shall conclude in a minute. I am a witness to the practical application of this Act in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. In September, 1963 Bakshi Ghulam Ahmed happened to be the greatest patriot living ; he was the Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir State. But in September, 1964 this greatest of all patriots was arrested under the PD Act. The charge : he was going to move a no confidence motion. This Act gives power to the Deputy Commissioners and District Magistrates and all of them are not as pious, apparently, as Mr. Pant and my hon. friends on the other side. One day will come when you will not be in power, my friends, and you will be hauled up by the Deputy Commissioners. At that time also you will find defenders in us to defend your rights just as we are defending the rights of millions today.

श्री ए. पी. शर्मा (बक्सर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, कल बहुत ही धोरज के साथ और बहुत ही शान्ति के साथ मैंने श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी, श्री पीलू मोदी, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और श्री रानेन सेन, इन चार महानुभावों के भाषण सुने। उनके भाषणों के दौरान मुझे ऐसा

लगा कि जितनी कड़वी और तीखी बातें श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु को करनी चाहिये थीं उससे भी अधिक कड़वी और तीखी बातें श्री वाजपेयी ने कीं। और श्री पीलू मोदी का तो कुछ कहना ही नहीं है। इन चारों दलों के माननीय सदस्यों के विचारों में कोई एका नहीं है, एक दूसरे के विरोधी हैं, इस हाउस में भी एक दूसरे के विरोधी हैं और बाहर भी हैं। लेकिन सिर्फ राजनीतिक बातों को पूरा करने के लिए एक राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोण से इन सभी लोगों ने इस बिल का विरोध किया है।

वाजपेयी जी ने तो इस बिल का विरोध करते हुए बहुत सी बातें कह डालीं। उन्होंने स्वतन्त्रता के समय में जो लड़ाई चल रही थी और उस समय जो विदेशी सरकार और तब उस सरकार ने इस देश में जो इस तरह के कानून बनाये थे, उनका भी जिक्र किया और कहा कि इससे बुरा कानून उन्होंने नहीं बनाया था।

मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि यह कानून कोई आज पहली मर्तबा इस हाउस के सामने नहीं आया है। जब 1950 में हमारे देश में संविधान पास और लागू हुआ, तो उसके एक महीने बाद ही उस समय के हमारे देश के बड़े बड़े नेताओं को इस तरह का कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता पड़ी (व्यवधान) इसलिए कि जो हमारे देश के बाहर के दुश्मन हैं, उनका तो हम मुकाबला कर सकते हैं, लेकिन देश के अन्दर भी जो ऐसे लोग हैं, जैसे मेरे भाई श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु हैं, जो विदेशों के इशारे पर चलने वाले हैं, (व्यवधान) जो अहिंसा की नीति में विश्वास नहीं करते हैं, जिनके सारे कार्यक्रम हिंसात्मक होते हैं, आवश्यकता पड़ने पर उनके खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सके।

श्री वाजपेयी जी ने कल व्यक्तिगत आजादी की बात कही। मैं यह जानना चाहता

हूं कि वह किस बात के लिए आजादी चाहते हैं। डा० रानेन सेन ने कहा कि वह कलकत्ता को हम लोगों से ज्यादा जानते हैं। मैं इन माननीय सदस्यों से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में जो खून, हत्या और लूट-मार करने वाले हैं, जो लोग विदेशों के इशारे पर चलते हैं, जैसे सी. पी. एम., सी. पी. (एम. एल.) और नक्सलाइट पार्टी हैं, क्या ऐसे लोगों और पार्टियों के लिए वे व्यक्तिगत आजादी चाहते हैं। श्री पीलू मोदी ने इस बिल का विरोध किया, लेकिन साथ ही यह भी कहा कि वह इसको बंगाल में लागू करने के लिए राजी हैं। (व्यवधान) मैं श्री शमीम को कहना चाहता हूं कि कल श्री के. सी. पन्त ने कहा था कि आपको घबराने की जरूरत नहीं है, आप इस कानून से क्यों डरते हैं। (व्यवधान)

जैसा कि मैंने पहले कहा है, यह कानून पहली बार इस सदन में नहीं आया है। आजादी के बाद सात बार इस कानून की अवधि बढ़ाने के लिए बिल इस सदन में लाया गया है और यह आठवीं बार है। (व्यवधान)

यह कहा गया है कि देश में जो साधारण कानून हैं, उनके जरिये भी लोगों के खिलाफ कार्यवाही की जा सकती है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि साधारण कानून के जरिये कब कार्यवाही की जायेगी—जब किसी की हत्या हो जायेगी, जब शान्ति या देश की सुरक्षा के विरुद्ध अपराध हो जायेगा? आज हालत यह है कि देश में जन-जीवन के लिए खतरा पैदा कर दिया गया है, किसी का भी जीवन सुरक्षित नहीं है, चाहे वह राजनीति में काम करता हो या न करता हो।

[श्री ए. पी. शर्मा]

कल मजदूरों की ट्रेड यूनियन की दुहाई दी गई। मैं श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि उन्होंने आल-इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस से बाहर निकल कर सी. आई. टी. यू. क्यों बनाया। (व्यवधान) इसका कारण यह है कि आल-इंडिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस संविधान और कानून के अन्तर्गत, एक डेमोक्रेटिक तरीके से, मजदूर संगठन चलाना चाहती है और उसमें उनका विश्वास नहीं रहा। वह अशान्ति के रास्ते से अपना सारा काम करना चाहते थे, इसलिए वह ए. आई. टी. यू. सी. से बाहर निकल गये। श्री वाजपेयी चाहते हैं कि इस तरह के विश्वास रखने वाले लोगों को छूट दी जाये कि वे देश में जो कुछ भी करना चाहें, करें (व्यवधान) और जब इस तरह की घटनायें हों, तो उनके बाद साधारण कानून के अन्तर्गत उनका ट्रायल किया जाये। मैं वाजपेयी जी से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि सी. पी. (एम.), सी. पी. (एम.-एल.) और नवसलाइट्स के साथ उनकी दोस्ती कब हुई। इसी लिए जब वह कल बोल रहे थे, तो मैंने कहा था कि मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि जनसंघ के नेता श्री वाजपेयी बोल रहे हैं या सी. पी. (एम.) के नेता, श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु, या सी पी (एम-एल.) के कोई नेता बोल रहे हैं। (व्यवधान)

कहा जाता है कि इस कानून के द्वारा लोगों की व्यक्तिगत आजादी का अपहरण होगा, जो निर्दोष लोग हैं, उन पर जिला मजिस्ट्रेट कार्यवाही करेंगे, उन को डीटेन करेंगे। कितने दिन तक? बारह दिन तक? बारह दिन के अन्दर स्टेट गवर्नमेंट का एपारुवल लेना पड़ेगा और उसके साथ ही तीस दिन में एडवाइजरी कमेटी के सामने मामले को ले

जाया जा सकता है। (व्यवधान) अगर एडवाइजरी कमेटी फैसला करेगी कि डिटेन्शन गलत है, तो उस व्यक्ति को तुरन्त रिहा कर दिया जायेगा।

श्री समीम ने हम लोगों को डराया है कि एक दिन वह भी आने वाला है, जब डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट कांग्रेस के सदस्यों के खिलाफ भी कार्यवाही करेंगे। मैं उनसे कहना चाहता हूँ कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने डिस्ट्रिक्ट नहीं, बल्कि एक विदेशी शासन के खिलाफ संघर्ष किया। उन्होंने आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ते हुए हर तरह की कुर्बानी दी। इसलिए वे माननीय सदस्य की धमकी से डरने वाले नहीं हैं। (व्यवधान) उनको पता नहीं है कि कांग्रेस के लोगों ने देश की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़ी (व्यवधान) और अब देश की आजादी हासिल करने के बाद उसकी आजादी और सुरक्षा कायम रखने का काम भी कांग्रेस के लोगों का है, उनका नहीं। (व्यवधान)

यह जो बिल इस सदन में लाया गया है, मैं इसका समर्थन करता हूँ। मैं श्री वाजपेयी से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि मैंने अभी जो बातें कहीं हैं, उन पर वह गौर करें। आज बंगाल में हालत यह है कि कोई भी राजनैतिक पार्टी का आदमी, कोई भी मजदूर संगठन में काम करने वाला आदमी निर्भीक होकर नहीं चल सकता है। वहां पर खुले-आम लोगों की हत्या की जाती है।

जो माक्सिस्ट नीति से भिन्न पार्टियाँ हैं, जैसे जनसंघ और स्वतन्त्र पार्टी, वे शान्ति के रास्ते में विश्वास करती हैं, या सी. पी. आई., जो सांविधानिक तरीकों में विश्वास करती हैं, उनको इस कानून का समर्थन करना चाहिए। इसलिए मैं श्री अटल

विहारी बाजपेयी, श्री पीलू मोदी, डा० रानेन सेन और श्री एस. एम. बनर्जी से निवेदन करूंगा कि चूंकि यह कानून देश की सुरक्षा के लिए, और जो लोग हिंसात्मक नीति में विश्वास करते हैं, उनको हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां करने से रोकने के लिए बनाया जा रहा है, किसी को दंडित करने के लिए नहीं, इसलिए वे इसका समर्थन करें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूँ।

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE (Bombay Central): Sir, having heard the speeches of some members of the opposition, I am not surprised that they are opposing this measure. Mr. Bosu professes democracy by lips, but in fact he is an agitator by profession. Whenever I look at him, I always find him agitated. But I am surprised that Mr. Vajpayee has joined in raising the voice of protest along with the CPM member.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior): He joined me.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I do not know whether he joined you or you joined him. Anyway, your voice was one with him against the Bill. I think Mr. Vajpayee also is demagogue by profession, but whenever he speaks, he is a demagogue by practice. I am using very mild term. He is bordering on the line of fascism and demagogy. Mr. Piloo Mody is a democrat by business, but a humourist by habit. He would always like to humour the House into laughter. From that point of view, he opposed the Bill.

I agree with some of the philosophers that liberty as an all-precious thing is to be safeguarded and respected. But at the same time, democratic civil society must be preserved at all costs, if necessary at the cost of liberty and life of some individual. This measure should be looked at from that point of view. There has always been a conflict between liberty and authority,

between individual rights and civil society. This conflict has been tried to be solved at different stages of history by every nation. Therefore, we must look into the Constitution itself to find out whether the Constitution in fact tries to bring about a reconciliation between liberty and authority, between a political society and individual interests. What is the scheme of article 22? It tries to bring about a reconciliation in such conflict.

I may inform Shri Shamim that ours is not the first country which has tried to bring about such a measure. Shri Shamim said that UK had gone through many agonies but she did not find it necessary to pass such a measure. I do not know whether he is aware of the fact that during the two world wars England also had what is known as the Defence of the Realm Acts and the Indemnity Act which were repealed after the war. I do not know whether he has read today's newspapers where it is stated that action has been taken against *New York Times*. I am not justifying that action. I am only giving it as an illustration. Even USA had the Internal Security Act of 1950. Even today they have also the Federal Anti-Espionage Act. Australia also has similar measures.

I would ask Shri Vajpayee whether he really and sincerely believes that conditions do not exist which call for the enactment of such a measure. Is he not aware of the fact that Naxalites are found all over the country? Some six months back a map of India was published giving the spots where the Naxalites are carrying on their activities. It is seen from that there is not even a single big town where Naxalites are carrying on their activities. Therefore, those who believe in democracy should not forget the present political conditions in our country. I ask Shri Vajpayee why he wants to commit political *harakiri* by joining the Communist Marxists in raising this question.

The scheme of this Bill is in conformity with article 22 of the Constitution. That article envisages three conditions for any enactment relating to the detention of people. Firstly, there must be permissive

[Shri R. D. Bhandare]

limits. Whenever a Preventive Detention Act or Internal Security Act is passed, the permissive limit is the first condition. The Constitution envisages that democratic institutions must be preserved at all costs. But for want of time I would have quoted John Stuart Mill, who said that institutions are the creation of men and, therefore, they ought to be preserved at all costs, if necessary, at the cost of the life and blood of the tyrants who would like to destroy such institutions. This principle has been accepted in article 22 because it expressly lays down that no person should be detained without a particular limit. That has been sought to be done under the Bill.

Secondly, it prescribes the minimum procedure which ought to be followed. The third limit, which has been laid down by article 22, is that the person detained must be given information as to the grounds on which he should be detained. The permissive limits are laid down in the Bill.

Can Shri Vajpayee, or for that matter any person who has opposed this measure, say that it has not given certain safeguards? Let me point out to clause 3, sub-clause (3), which lays down safeguard number one. If the subordinate detains any person, that subordinate authority must inform the State of this fact within twelve days, unless it is approved by the State Government in the mean time.

Then, clause 8, sub-clause (1) says, that the grounds of detention must be enumerated by the detaining authority within five days. Under clause 10 every case of detention is to be referred to the advisory board within thirty days from the date of detention. The fourth safeguard is that the constitution of the advisory board under clause 9 is also envisaged.

Who are to be the members of the advisory board? They should either be Judges or persons having the status of Judges of the High Court. They have to go through the papers or record placed before them.

Then, the fifth safeguard is that the principle of natural justice is also incorpora-

ted in this Bill; that the detenu must be heard. I would have certainly suggested to the Government that the right to cross-examine should also have been incorporated in this Bill.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Do it.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE: I am suggesting it.

SHRI S.A. SHAMIM : It will will not be accepted.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If they do not accept it, you oppose the Bill.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Because the proposal has not been accepted everybody must resign, what a fantastic proposition my hon. friend is laying down.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Let him not resign, but let him oppose the Bill.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : As a jurist I am suggesting a point which may not be accepted. Even you would not have accepted it had you been in his place, because you are more demagogue than democrat.

Apart from the safeguards, articles 32 and 226 are not taken away by this Bill. The detenu can go to the High Court or move the Supreme Court.

SHRI S. A. SHAMIM : But he does not have the facts ; he has only the grounds.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : Under what grounds or under what conditions can a detenu move the Supreme Court or the High Court? They are, firstly, if the grounds are not stated; secondly, if the grounds are vague or irrelevant; and, thirdly, if there is failure to report the matter to Government. The detenu must be allowed to make representation. There is also the Supreme Court which has laid down so many precedents that even the

elements of objectivity could be taken into consideration.

If these safeguards are not sufficient and if the present conditions require a Bill to be passed, could it be opposed because certain instances have been given by Shri Amrit Nahata or by Shri Shamim or by Members of the Opposition? You must take the totality of the objective conditions prevailing in the country. We have also to take into consideration the Naxalite danger which prevailing in the country. we have also to take into consideration the refugees who have come to our country.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore): Are you going to detain the refugees!

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : No detention. What efforts we may make, they will all go back, in whatever number they have come. Why do not you study the history of the world and come to a conclusion whether all refugees will go back or not? It is in the power of any individual or any Government for that matter to see that all refugees could be pushed out of the country?

Because the security of the State is threatened, because the maintenance of public order is required and because the maintenance of essential services essential to the community ought to be retained or ought to be kept in tact, under these conditions, I think, one must, however reluctant one may be or however worshipper of individual liberty one may be, one has to take into consideration the danger to which our country is faced with and support the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Yesterday, I did not even finish a sentence...

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Let us not be too rigid in following the technicalities and the so-called niceties.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are certain rules. If the House decides unanimously to suspend the rules, I have no objection. His name was called yesterday and he started speaking. On my paper, it is mentioned that he has taken 1 minute. The speech was to continue today. He was the first person called to continue his speech before we adjourned for lunch. He was not there. So, it is presumed that he has finished his speech.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : That is only an assumption.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is the rule. Now, a Member cannot make two speeches during the same debate.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN If the House has no objection.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am prepared to accommodate. Only I do not want unilaterally to violate the rule without the consent of the House.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is really a strange phenomenon that I am called upon to participate in the debate on the subject.

I may point out that two years back, I was the victim of the Preventive Detention Act. Twice I was put behind the bars under the P. D. Act. I was in jail for four months. Before coming to this Bill, I would like to give my experience of what happened then. Shri Bhandare was saying, "Why do you worry about it? All the safeguards are provided." What are the safeguards? These so-called safeguards are provided in this P. D. Act also.

When a person is detained under the P. D. Act, of course, within 5 days, detaining authority will communicate orders to him and also ask him to make a representation to the concerned authority. Of course, that is there. But what is the use of making this representation?

I will give you my experience. After we made a representation to the authorities concerned, the Advisory Board met after

[Shri M. Satyanarayan Rao]

two months. To say that the Advisory Board consists of all Judges is not true. It is mentioned that sitting Judges, or ex-Judges or the persons qualified to be appointed as Judges will be there. That means, they are amenable to the influence of Government. They are not proper Judges.

Now, I will tell you, when we went to the Advisory Board, they put some questions. Of course, I am a lawyer and I could have prepared myself and could have argued. But I was not allowed at all. He put only one question, 'Why were you arrested?' Then I wanted to explain the whole thing. But they did not allow me. They said, 'Everything is all right. Don't worry.' Afterwards, they said that the grounds are reasonable and the Government confirmed it. This is the unfortunate thing and you say that there are sufficient provisions and sufficient safeguards are there. Sir, these safeguards are not all useful. Sir, before my detention, the Collector was bent upon putting me behind the bars on instructions from the Chief Minister. But the S. P. objected. Sir, you may be knowing that at that time the Telangana agitation was going on there and in my district I was the person who was controlling the agitation. It was very peaceful. The SP told the Collector not to arrest me. He told him, 'In his absence many violent acts will take place. He is the person who is controlling the agitation. He is a perfect gentleman'. In spite of that, the Collector said, 'I cannot help. On instruction, from the Chief Minister you have to do this. Don't say anything.' Then he passed orders and I was put behind the bars. Sir, this is my experience. Where is Pantji? He is not here. I want to narrate all these things.

So far as the objects are concerned, I don't dispute. I certainly say that there must be some Act if such things occur in the country. But what is the actual situation? In practice it is very difficult. You cannot put all those things. Now I will come to the clauses. Mr. Bhandare said so many things on the clauses—defence of India and the relations of India with other countries, etc. Defence of India—nobody can dispute. But what about the relations of India with

foreign countries? It is very ambiguous. There must be some clarification about it. If we criticise the Yahya Khan Government, we will be detained. What is meant by that? Are we not entitled to criticise anybody? Are we not entitled to criticise the Yahya Khan Government for the massive genocide they are committing in Bangla Desh? Of course, 'Since you are criticising our neighbour, so you should be detained.' Sir, I want some clarification because otherwise it will lead to so many serious consequences. That is one thing.

Secondly, about the maintenance of supplies and service essential to the community, sub-clause (iii) of Cl. 3 mentions it. What has happened recently? Hon. Mr. Ram Gopal Reddy was mentioning about the NGOs' strike in Andhra Pradesh. Four lakhs of people went on strike. That was not unreasonable. That was quite justified but the Government was not prepared to concede their just demands. But under this clause you can arrest them because they have gone on strike. So, this should not be there. This is too much.

Coming to clause 4 which says :

"When any order is made or approved by the State Government under this section, the State Government shall, as soon as may be,..."

'As soon as may be' should be removed. A time limit must be fixed. The provision is that the State Government shall inform or communicate the orders to the Central Government as soon as may be. What is this 'as soon as may be'? It may be any time. So, there must be some fixed time.

One most important thing is about cl. 8 which says :

"When a person is detained in pursuance of a detention order, the authority making the order shall, as soon as may be, but ordinarily not later than five days and in exceptional circumstances to be recorded in writing, not later than fifteen days . . ."

Why this 15 days ? Only 5 days must be there. In exceptional cases, you say it can be 15 days. Then everybody will give exceptional cases. Then sub-clause (2) says :

"Nothing in sub-section (1) shall require the authority to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose."

Without communicating the facts to the detenu, how can he make representation to the proper authority ? In one clause you say that the reasons will be communicated and the grounds will be communicated and in the second clause you nullify it and you frustrate the same thing. There is no meaning at all. Both are contradictory. (*Interruptions*) If facts are not communicated, then what is the use of making a representation ?

Regarding clause 9, I have already spoken about the Judges. In actual practice, Judges are not appointed. Ordinary persons are appointed. I request that sitting Judges must be appointed as members. Then it is said :

"The appropriate Government shall appoint one of the members of the Advisory Board who is, or has been a Judge of a High Court to be its Chairman . . ."

In sub-clause (3) of cl. 11 it is said that when there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Advisory Board, the opinion of the majority shall prevail. So, if majority opinion were to prevail, what is the significance of saying that the Chairman of the Board shall be one who has been a Judge of the High Court or is a Judge of the High Court. That is all frustrated. My request is that sitting Judge must be appointed on the Advisory Board.

Cl. 11 of the Bill says :

"The Advisory Board shall, after considering the materials placed before it and, after calling for such further information as it may deem necessary from the appropriate Government or

from the person concerned, submit its report to the appropriate Government within ten weeks from the date of detention."

So, the Advisory Board takes ten weeks to submit its report to the Government. Usually the Government take one month to refer the matter to the Advisory Board after detention and ten weeks means that it is more than two months. So, it means altogether three months. Then if the Advisory Board comes to the conclusion that there are no sufficient grounds for detention, then what is the use ? His liberty would have been curtailed.

15 hrs.

SHRI R. D. BHANDARE : He should be released at once.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Lastly clause 16 is very important.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can speak on the clauses.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO
Cl. 16 says :

"No suit or other legal proceeding shall lie against the Central Government or a State Government, and no suit, prosecution or other legal proceeding shall lie against any person . . ."

Sir, I want that there must be some provision like malicious prosecution against the authorities because you are giving powers to the District Magistrates who are subordinates and who are ordinary officers. They may misuse these powers. So, there must be some provision. If that provision is there, then, of course, he will think before he detains any person whether there are reasonable grounds or not.

Sir, in view of these things, I oppose this Bill.

श्री नाथूराम मिश्रा (नागौर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इन्टरनल सिक्योरिटी मेन्टीनेन्स के सिल-सिले में एक जो बिल इस सदन के सामने है उस पर कल से बहस हो रही है। करीब करीब सारे समय मैं इस सदन में उपस्थित रहा हूँ और सभी माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण मैंने शान्ति से सुने हैं। करीब करीब सभी पार्टियों के लोग इस कानून का विरोध कर रहे थे। उनके विरोध करने का दृष्टिकोण अलग अलग था और कानून के पीछे कुछ खतरा जो नजर आता था उसके बारे में उन्होंने अपनी शंकाये प्रकट की। विरोध में बैठने वाले केवल एक माननीय सदस्य जोकि तेलंगाना समिति से सम्बन्ध रखते हैं, उन्होंने इस बिल का सिद्धान्त रूप में विरोध नहीं किया बल्कि उसमें उन्हें कुछ कानूनी त्रुटियाँ जो नजर आती हैं उनके बारे में इस सदन के सदस्यों का ध्यान आकर्षित किया। हो सकता है जब हम क्लोज बाई क्लोज इस बिल को देखें तो उस समय, किसी क्लोज में कोई कमी हो, कहीं पर कुछ कम करना या जोड़ना हो, उसपर बिचार किया जा सकता है। गृह मन्त्री जी सारी बातों को सुनकर उनके बारे में बिचार करेंगे।

मार्क्सिस्ट कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के सदस्य श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु सिद्धान्त रूप में इसका विरोध कर रहे हैं। हम और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्य उनकी भावनाओं को समझ सकते हैं। कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी के अब कितने टुकड़े हो गए हैं और रोज होते चले जा रहे हैं। वे हमेशा जैसा मौका देखते हैं, जान बूझ कर अपने आपको इस तरह के हिस्सों में बाँटते रहते हैं।...व्यवधान... अलग अलग मौकों पर अलग अलग इलाकों में किस तरह से वे अपनी नीतियों को लागू कर सकें उसी हिसाब से वे अपना कुछ बटवारा भी कर देते हैं। लेकिन ले देकर उनका सारा का सारा तरीका और एक थीसिस जिसके बारे

में बसु साहब जिक्र कर रहे थे कि हमारी बड़ी अच्छी थीसिस है, उसको पढ़ो और समझो कि वह कितना बड़ा क्रान्ति लाने वाला ग्रंथ है, हो सकता है उनको वह क्रान्ति लाने वाला ग्रन्थ लगे, उनके रास्ते और उनके दृष्टिकोण से वह सही हो सकता है लेकिन बहुत बड़ी तादाद में इस देश के लोग उनके रास्ते को अस्तित्व करके उनके ग्रंथ के जरिए इस देश में क्रान्ति लाना ठीक नहीं समझते हैं।

हमारे पीलू मोदी साहब कल इस सदन में भाषण दे रहे थे। उन्होंने कहा कि हेबियस कार्पस का बहुत बड़ा बुनियादी अधिकार है। उसकी दुहाई देकर वे कह रहे थे कि अगर हेबियस कार्पस खत्म हो जाता है, किसी आदमी की सिक्योरिटी, स्वतंत्रता और सुरक्षा कायम नहीं रहती है तो इस देश में बहुत बड़ा जुल्म हो जायेगा। अपने दृष्टिकोण से वे अपनी बात को कह रहे थे। करीब करीब यह बात हमारे अटल बिहारी जी वाजपेयी भी फर्मा रहे थे कि इस देश में व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्य खतरे में पड़ रहा है। यह कानून आयेगा तो खतरा पैदा हो जायेगा और किस तरह से इस कानून का उपयोग किया जायेगा, उसका भरोसा भी नहीं किया जा सकता है। उनके दिमाग में मोटी बात यह थी। इस तरह से सभी पार्टियाँ ने, यह कानून न आये इसके लिए अपने अपने दृष्टिकोण से बातें कहीं। पीलू मोदी साहब और वाजपेयी जी मैं समझता हूँ इस बात को स्वीकार करेंगे कि बंगाल में और पूर्वी हिन्दुस्तान के कुछ हिस्सों में ऐसे हालात हैं जोकि और बिगड़ते जा रहे हैं और वहाँ के हालात से आप अच्छी तरह से वाकिफ हैं क्योंकि आपके पास रोज वहाँ से चिट्ठी पत्री आती है, वहाँ के जोगों से समाचार मिलते रहते हैं, उन हालात में वहाँ पर आज इस कानून की बहुत आवश्यकता है या नहीं? मैं समझता हूँ पूर्वी

हिन्दुस्तान के बहुत से इलाकों में जिस प्रकार के हालात हैं उसमें इस कानून की आज बहुत ही जरूरत है। कोई भी सरकार हो, अगर इस देश में विधान के अन्तर्गत डिमोक्रेटिक तरीके से आम लोगों के व्यक्तिगत स्वातंत्र्य को कायम रखना है तो इस तरह की पार्वस को अपने हाथ में रखना सरकार के लिए, मैं समझता हूँ आज बहुत जरूरी है। समय समय पर इन पार्वस के दुरुपयोग की कुछ शिकायतें लोगों को हो सकती हैं परन्तु उसके निराकरण का तरीका भी इस बिल में दिया हुआ है। श्री पीलू मोदी ने कहा कि उनके कुछ दोस्तों को इस कानून का शिकार होना पड़ा और जिस ग्राउन्ड पर उनको शिकार होना पड़ा उसकी वजह से उनका सारा काम धंधा ही बेकार हो गया क्योंकि जब वे छूट कर आये तो लोग उनका तिरस्कार करने लगे, लोग उनसे बातचीत नहीं करते थे और इसलिए उनको बड़ी मुश्किल हो गई। मैं यह नहीं कहता कि इस प्रकार के कानून में कहीं कोई गलती नहीं हो सकती है। माननीय सदस्य अमृत नाहाटा जी ने भी अपने इलाके बाड़मेर को कुछ शिकायतों का जिक्र किया। मैं भी यह महसूस करता हूँ कि कई दफा इस कानून में जिन लोगों को नहीं फसना चाहिए उनको फंसा दिया जाता है लेकिन इसका मतलब यह तो नहीं है कि हम इस प्रकार के कानून की आवश्यकता ही नहीं समझते। आज इस देश में इस कानून की आवश्यकता है। यदि आप सारे देश में हालात को देखें तो आप महसूस करेंगे कि नक्सलाइट्स का खतरा इस देश के पूर्वी हिस्से में ही नहीं है बल्कि साउथ में भी वह खतरा मौजूद है।

पश्चिमी हिन्दुस्तान के अन्दर पंजाब और दूसरे इलाकों में भी खतरा मौजूद है। हिन्दुस्तान का काफी लम्बा चौड़ा बौर्डर है, गुजरात से लेकर कश्मीर तक पूरा पूर्वी भारत का बौर्डर पाकिस्तान से लगा हुआ है। जो आज

का वातावरण है, खासतौर से पूर्वी बंगाल में जो हालात हैं, उनकी वजह से एक जबरदस्त इनफ्लक्स रेफ्यूजीज का है और उनके साथ जिस तरह के आदमी आ रहे हैं इनको देखते हुए, अगर विदेशी लोग यहाँ आते हैं, उनके लिये जो व्यवस्था इस कानून में की गयी है और जो अधिकार सरकार लेना चाहती है, अगर वह अधिकार सरकार को नहीं दिये गये तो उससे देश को खतरा हो सकता है। इस बात को हमको मानना पड़ेगा।

यह भी कहा गया कि यह कानून केवल विदेशियों तक ही सीमित नहीं हैं, बल्कि देशवासियों को, देश के आप लोगों को भी ठीक रखने के लिए इसमें व्यवस्था की गयी है। अगर वहीं किसी प्रकार का खलल पैदा होता है उसका इंतजाम भी किया जा सकता है। लेबर और सरकारी कर्मचारियों से सम्बन्ध रखने वाले हमारे सभी राजनीतिक दल हैं, और अपने अपने तरीके से उनके साथ सम्बन्ध रखते हैं। पर यह मानना पड़ेगा कि कभी कभी इस प्रकार के भगड़े बड़े कर दिये जाते हैं जिन को रोकने के लिये कुछ विशेष कानूनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने का अधिकार सरकार को अपने हाथ में रखने की जरूरत पड़ती है। लेकिन साथ ही आपको यह मानना पड़ेगा कि चाहे भारत सरकार हो या राज्य सरकारें हों, जिस लेविल पर जैसी व्यवस्थायें इस कानून के जरिये की गयी हैं उनका दुरुपयोग न हो इसका भी प्रबन्ध किया गया है तथा कुछ एकावटें सरकारों के लिये रखी गयी हैं। अगर और पाबन्दियां लगाने की माननीय सदस्य जरूरत समझें तो क्लोज़ वाइज़ डिस्कशन के समय आप विचार कर सकते हैं। पर मीटे तौर से आप मानेंगे कि देश के अन्दर आज जो हालात हैं उनको देखते हुए सरकार ने वाजिब तौर पर इस बिल को पेश किया है और सदन को इसे पास करना चाहिये।

[श्री नाथू राम मिर्धा]

यह कोई जरूरी नहीं है कि यह कानून हमेशा रहे ही। आप ऐसा क्यों मानते हैं कि यह कानून हमेशा रहेगा। पहले भी यह कानून समाप्त हुआ है, और आवश्यकता न रहने पर इसको फिर समाप्त किया जा सकता है। सरकारें बदल सकती हैं, आप लोग भी सरकार में बैठ सकते हैं। हम नहीं सोचते कि हम अमर हैं और सदा पावर में रहेंगे। जब इस प्रकार के सीरियस मामले हों, सीरियस हालात देश के अन्दर और बौर्डर पर हों, उस समय हमको मेरिट के ऊपर फैसला करना पड़ेगा। मैं समझता हूँ कि मंत्री जी ने बहुत ही उपयुक्त समय पर इस बिल को सदन में पेश किया है। इस पर मेरिट्स के ऊपर इसको विचार करना चाहिये जो कि हम क्लोज़वाइज डिस्कशन के समय कर सकते हैं, अभी नहीं।

मेरी राय में बिब्लिमाइजेशन की दृष्टि से यह बिल नहीं लाया जा रहा है। राजनीतिक विद्वेष के कारण इस कानून का उपयोग किया जाय, ऐसी हमारी कतई मंशा नहीं है। लेकिन साथ ही हम यह भी चाहते हैं कि आप की मंशा भी साफ रहे और देश का जो विधान है उसके अन्दर रह कर काम करें जिससे देशका विकास और निर्माण कर सकें। यही आप से अपेक्षा है।

अन्त में मैं चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को सदन द्वारा पास किया जाना चाहिए क्यों कि देश की जनता का हित इसमें निहित है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Before I call the next speaker, I want to say that Mr. Maran has written for special permission to

allow him to speak again under rule 358(2). It reads :

"Except in the exercise of a right of reply or as otherwise provided by these rules, no member shall speak more than once to any motion, except with the permission of the Speaker."

The discretion of the Speaker is there, but it has to be exercised sparingly and there should be good reasons. I do not know of any good reasons here. Mr. Maran has not given any reasons. We should also consider whether there is no other opportunity for the member to speak. In this case the third reading is still there. Even so, if the House does not object, I will make a departure and exception and allow Mr. Maran to speak, but this exception should not be treated as a precedent. Does the House agree ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : When there is another opportunity available, why should you allow him ?

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay-North East) : It will lay down a very bad precedent.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If there is objection, I am helpless.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I do not understand why these people are objecting. You can exercise your discretion.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He had just begun. He did not deliver his speech. There is no question of speaking for a second time. You can use your discretion and permit him.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Here it is written, "Mr. Maran to continue his speech. He has already taken one minute." You have made a request that he should be allowed and you say that I have the discretion to do that, but you will also realise that the discretion of the Speaker has to be exercised very sparingly and there must be good reasons for it. Otherwise the discretion has no importance and significance.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Considering the importance of the Bill and the party which is participating in the discussion, I think you have got every right to exercise your discretion and allow him to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have explained. Here the record shows that Mr. Maran started yesterday and he said :

“Sir, having listened to the discussion today, one cannot get away from the impression.....”

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : It is only one sentence.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Whatever it is, he had begun his speech and he had to continue, but he was not here in the morning when he was called. So it was deemed that he had concluded. Now to give him the right to speak again will amount to giving him a second chance to speak. I have put it to the House. If the House has no objection.....

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : The House is already in a different mood. I am sure the House will agree.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Mr. Maran began his speech yesterday just one minute before 5.30. He did not finish his speech. He was to continue. I request you to give him a chance this time. There is sufficient reason for it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : With the consent of the House, I allow Mr. Maran to speak but I say again that this is not a precedent.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I thank you and the hon. Members for having allowed me to continue my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : To make a second speech.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South) : Sir, you are rule conscious. Yesterday the hon. Minister was labouring hard

to explain the salient features of this Bill clause by clause. Except for a change in the title and some verbal modifications in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the inclusion of a new clause 17, this is not a new Bill ; it is a carbon copy of the Preventive Detention Act of 1950. Yesterday Mr. Vajpayee traced the origin of the Bill to the British colonial days and quoted what Pandit Motilal Nehru said. The hon. Minister gave a counter quotation of Pandit Motilal Nehru from Sardar Patel's speech, thereby establishing that he was not the first person but it was Sardar Patel who started this Bill. He was quite right that it was Sardar Patel who was the first Home Minister of India. When the father of Mrs. Gandhi was the Prime Minister of India and when the father of our present Minister of State in Home Affairs was the Chief Minister of U. P. the first PD act in its primitive form was brought before the House. Now the daughter is the Prime Minister and the son of the former Chief Minister of U. P. is the Minister here. One can very well say that this Bill is nothing but a second generation model of the Preventive Detention Act of 1950.

At the outset I want to say that those of who criticise the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill should not be misconstrued as being against the maintenance of internal security. We are second to none in condemning tooth and nail anything anti-national or subversive. We are one with those who think that the Government should be clothed with enough powers to pounce upon them wherever they raise their head. We are also one with those who think that a moment comes in a nation's history when all its citizens should have to cheerfully surrender their civil liberties to the State temporarily so that they may be safeguarded in the long run, that hour of need, that temporary moment, is the moment of war, the moment of emergency. For that emergency there are adequate provisions in our Constitution. Chapter 18 deals with those provisions. During the Chinese aggression and Pakistani aggression the entire nation rose like one man. The provisions of the Bill can be allowed to exist only during times of emergency. That is our contention. A famous British Judge said that 'war is a thing that cannot be carried on according

[Shri Murali Maran]

to the principles of Magna Carta'. We know that. But are we facing such a crisis? Are we facing such a threat to our national security such as the one that was faced by a small country like Ceylon?

Yesterday, the hon. Minister tried to explain the reasons behind the Ordinance and the Bill. I am sorry to say that we were not satisfied with his explanation. We know that because of Bangla Desh events countless refugees are pouring into our country and among them there might be disturbing characters with sinister intentions. But the remedy is rather to tighten our intelligence system and our screening system. If the Act is to be used mainly for preventing foreign spies, saboteurs and agent provocations there would not be much opposition. The trouble spot is the eastern region of India but the tentacles of this Act extend to all over India except Jammu and Kashmir. The geographical limits extend far beyond the regions where the conditions do not exist. That is why it makes it suspect in the eyes of the public. One is tempted to ask whether we are not having enough legislation to meet the situation. The ordinance was promulgated on May 7th. I would like to know from the hon. Minister how many foreigners, how many subversive elements, were so far arrested to justify this ordinance. I think the Minister will give the number so that the House may justify it.

Secondly, we should go into the genesis of the Preventive Detention Act also. It came to an end on the midnight of December, 31, 1969. For the past one year and a half, they have been able to rule the country without resorting to such an Act or ordinance. So, they should explain to us what happened in between, what is the compulsion, what is the reason. We are not satisfied with the reasons and the compulsions given by the Minister. So, when you are having enough weapons in your armoury, if you are bringing in a Bill like this, it means the people who know the antecedents of the Preventive Detention Act, the people who know how it was misused or rather abused, have to suspect the motive of the Government.

We have faith in Mr. Pant and in Mrs. Indira Gandhi, but they should convince the common man that the Bill will not be misused as it had been misused before. When the Bill was first brought in 1950, the main object that was put forward was the menace of Telengana. Later, in 1951, when Rajaji was the Home Minister here, he made it very clear that he was bringing this Bill just to suppress the movement of the communists. Then, what happened? Did they arrest those who resorted to violence alone? No. The communist party members, the RSS members, the socialists, trade union leaders, were detained under this Act. When I was going through the speeches when the House debated this kind of Act in 1951, I found Sardar Hukam Singh, who was then a Member and not the Speaker, had explained how this Bill was misused in Punjab. It will be interesting to the House to note that on the 26th August, 1949, Sardar Baldev Singh, when he was the Defence Minister here, went to the Anjuman and addressed a meeting. Then the Akali Dal workers staged a black-flag demonstration which was allowed in any democratic system. Those volunteers who staged the black-flag demonstration were arrested under the Preventive Detention Act.

We know how trade union leaders were arrested, how the trade union movement was suppressed because of this Act. In my State, when Mr. Kamaraj was the Chief Minister, Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar, the leader of the people and the Forward Bloc, was detained under this Act for months together. Later when he was released, he did not continue to live in the world. He died very soon thereafter.

During that time, of emergency, the twin-brother of this Act, the Defence of India Act, came into being. The very name itself suggests that this Bill should be used regarding the defence of India. During that time, the present Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. Karunanidhi, was arrested in 1965 under the Defence of India Rules, and he has taken to a place 200 miles away from Madras City and was kept in solitary confinement for more than 60 days. During those days, the Defence of India Rules were used against me, a humble journalist, because I wrote certain

editorials condemning, not the defence of India, but the language policy of the Government.

So, we have a very sad history of this Act. Because the human factor is involved, because politicians are involved, nobody can deny that it is likely to be misused. After all, we are going to give life to a Bill which came into being during colonial days. But even in England the power of detention is used only in serious crises of history as war. In 1941, during the peak of the war, the number of detenus was only 1400. In 1944, it was just, 200. But here at one time more than 10,000 people were detained.

Mr. Bhandare was quoting the American precedent. Until 1950, the USA did not need a Preventive Detention Act. Then they passed the Internal Security Act of 1950, but it can be implemented only during declaration of war by Congress or invasion of US territory or during times of insurrection within USA in aid of a foreign enemy. They cannot use it in peace time. In Britain it is not the District Magistrate or Commissioner of Police who can use it. It can be used only under the orders of the Home Secretary. Moreover, they are given legal advice. Advocates are allowed to appear. They can call any person as a witness. If these precautions are there, the opposition to this Bill will be lesser. Also, as my friend from Kashmir pointed out, there is no time-limit in this Bill. Formerly, it was passed for one year only at a time. Later, it was extended every two years. Now it is for eternity. Unless a time-limit is put, the critics of this Government may point a finger and say, "Here is a Bill which remains on the statute-book as a monument to the massive mandate;" So, I want a time-limit to be put.

In conclusion, I want to quote from one of the speeches of a very good friend of Mr. Pant made in this House in 1951 :

"I would appeal to the Home Minister, who has experience and wisdom, that he should be doubly careful in the application of this measure. I say frankly that the Act has been misapplied many a time in different places in the country. As one belonging to the

Congress Party, I suggest that the Minister should make it clear that this Act from this day shall not apply to any one of our political opponents."

The person who made this appeal is now a Cabinet Minister. He is none other than Mr. Hanumanthaiya. I hope our Home Minister will pay heed to that request. Yesterday Mr. Vajpayee referred to our party as dinner-mates of Ruling Congress. We cannot take part in this dish—it is not a dinner—because it is unpalatable and not good to the health of democracy. I want a solemn assurance from the Minister that this will not be used against political adversaries.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have no doubt that it would seem rather odd that I should be striking a different chord while sitting on these benches, when I find that even the loyal opposition to the government had strongly opposed this measure. I should think that the fact that I am slightly differing from the rest of my opposition colleagues should add to the dignity of the opposition rather than detract from it.

But I must say that, negatively speaking, I do not oppose this Bill. If you like, in a positive sense, the utmost that I can bring myself to is to give a most of reluctant and qualified support to this measure.

I owe it to this House to give reasons for my reluctance.

In the first place, a measure which seeks either to restrict or nullify the basic freedoms of an individual can be adopted only in the last resort when we find that the national interests or the paramount interests of the society are seriously threatened and the normal machinery of law cannot take care of them. It sounds almost like a truism to say that, because there is hardly any person who would not subscribe to that. But to follow it in spirit is a matter which must concern the government more than anybody else. In any case, such a measure can be adopted only as a lesser evil, to be

[Shri Shyamnandan Mishra]

thrown out the moment the bigger evil disappears. It was in this sense that the great Sardar had said in 1950 that this measure would be dispensed with after a year. I wish the same kind of perspective with regard to the operation of this Bill were before the Government.

12.37 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

It does appear to me that a measure of this kind could have been avoided at the Central level, at the national level, when many States had already adopted it and a few of them that remain could be expected to fall in line with the rest. We have been told that there are three States which have not adopted the measure so far. They are the States of Assam, Gujarat and Punjab. So far as Gujarat and Punjab are concerned, there could be promulgation of a Presidential Order. So far as Assam is concerned, the government there being of the same complexion as the ruling party at Centre, the Government of Assam could have been easily persuaded to fall in line with the rest of the country.

Secondly, we find that whatever powers are with the government at the moment are not being wisely or effectively used by it to deal with the situations of the kind this measure seeks. What is more important, to emphasise is that even the powers that are sought to be acquired under this measure were available to the Government when there was President's Rule in the State of West Bengal. But what was our experience there? Government was not able to deal with the situation effectively and the number of murders that were committed in Bengal was larger during the President's Rule.

The Government, to my mind, will also have to bear the responsibility for much of the respectability that was imparted to violence that has been raging in the country for quite some time. For this Government openly declared, so far as many

acts of violence were concerned, that they had a socio-economic justification. By the same token, there is hardly any act of rape or dacoity which could not be exonerated or justified.

Thirdly, I find that this Government is still working hand in glove with forces which can be characterised as the architects of disorder, and in some of the States they are, in fact, running the administration with such forces.

Then, there is another aspect with which we have to reckon. We do not find the record of this Government very outstanding so far as objectivity and impartiality in administering certain State organs is concerned. What we find, in the case of State organs, like the All India Radio or Television, is that they are being used for the most aggressively partisan purpose. It is just possible that this measure also might be used by the Government for partisan purposes.

SHRI PILOO MODY As during the past.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : When the Finance Minister of the Government of India said that he was withdrawing some levies only in response to demands from his partymen, you can imagine to what extent they can go for serving their own partisan interests. Could a Finance Minister in any other country get away with that kind of a crudely partisan utterance? But this is what happened only a few days back in this House.

I would also like to say that even important instruments, like the CBI, are being used for partisan purposes. Recently, there has been a great deal of furore in one of the State Legislatures on the issue that the CBI was being used to shield partymen or cronies of the ruling party and to victimise its opponents. This charge related to no less a person than the Prime Minister of India. It does not please us to hear that the Prime Minister of India is pressurising the CBI to shield her own partymen and to victimise her opponents.

These fears notwithstanding, if we have decided to support this measure, it is because we do not want to take any risks with our paramount national interests and also because of our faith in this Parliament and the State Legislatures to maintain the climate in which the basic freedoms of an individual could be protected. If Parliament fails, there is no hope for the country.

There are undoubtedly threats to our security from across the border. There are undoubtedly increased possibilities of espionage against our State. There are no doubt forces of violence, disorder and anarchy waiting in the wings which might subvert all that we stand for. So, we are, indeed, between the devil and the deep sea, and if we have decided to give qualified support to this measure, it is because we want to give the devil a chance.

The mere possession of a measure of this kind should not be very objectionable. Perhaps, it might act as a deterrent and there may not be any need to use this measure at all. But its application will have to be carefully watched and if it is found excessive, repressive, vindictive, partisan and improper, we will be the first to come forward to oppose its continuance most unequivocally. We have tried, in giving a qualified support to this measure, to strike a balance. It has been stated by a political scientist : "If the State is strong, it crushes up ; if it is weak, we perish."

We have to try to strike a balance between the two.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum)
 Mr. Chairman, Sir, I make no apology for taking the time of this House for intervening in this debate because in my respectful submission every person who is capable of articulation should express his views against the total negation of the principles of our Constitution, brought at a time anyway, that is neither parliamentary nor which stands to the canons of decency.

That apart, I want to recall to ourselves that half a century ago, those who went before us and who had a considerable responsibility for the position of the ruling party and the Government had called such a measure as a black Act. That should

not be forgotten. That was the criminal law of India. But that was justiciable. The people could go to a court of law. What is the position today ?

I want to say that this is a legislation which should not have been put through in this way. It should have been discussed clause by clause and circulated for public opinion. We have the Law Minister today with judicial experience. But he has not been long enough in this House to know how the politicians work. We have a situation here, for the purpose of this legislation to dispense with not only judicial machinery but the whole concept of the rule of law. What does the Government want ? Whatever they do should not be questioned and it should not be brought before the court. They think that they have suspended *habeas corpus*. But the lawyers can read it differently. Mr. Gokhale knows it very well.

The Bill is drafted in such a way that there is no application of *habeas corpus* before the Supreme Court and it will be for the Judges to decide that and, before the Judges decide one way or the other, there will be furore raised about it. What I want to impress upon is that one of the basic facts of our public life is, and our general belief is, that all people are equal before the rule of law and that there is equality guaranteed in the Constitution as between man and man. There is no particular privilege for Mr. K. C. Pant because he is a Cabinet Minister before the rule of law. He is a citizen like me and he should be amenable to the rule of law in the same way. The time must when the Government officials, including the police, will have proper punishment for acts committed by them.

We have a law here which is the negation of the rule of law. When we say, it is the negation of law—whatever we make is law and, therefore, it remains law — it is against the principle of natural justice, whereby a man can be told as to what for he is put in prison and whereby he can have a legal assistance or other assistance that is provided in the Constitution. Article 22 of the Constitution provides that he can have legal assistance and it also says, except when there is a preventive detention measure. It raises a point where the court

[Shri Krishna Menon]

says, whether it is a matter of preventive detention or not, because there is nothing in the title that it is a preventive detention measure. No doubt, the Attorney-General will read it the other way. You have to establish before the court that it is a preventive detention measure before you can deny somebody whom you have detained to have legal assistance.

Going back to the history, even under the regulations of tyrannical law, a man was entitled to defence paid for by the Government under the tyrannical rule of the empire. And what is the position today? Today, we are told that three persons of the eminence of High Court Judges will sit as an advisory board *in camera*.

But anyway these three eminent gentlemen of the status of High Court Judges are to be there on the Advisory Committee. In my respectful submission, any person who agrees to function in a Judicial capacity under star chamber methods is not qualified to be a High Court Judge. The essence of dispensing of justice is that not only justice is done but it must appear to have been done. It must appear to be done and in that background, when they sit *in camera*, you know what happens and to whom. That is my experience. When a person is detained, preventive or otherwise and when his liberty is taken away in this way, would it be correct or what sort of jurisprudence that permits a majority opinion to put him in prison? If even one person is against it it means there is some doubt about it. What is the basis of our Constitution? At least the person detaining, the authority detaining, must prove beyond doubt to themselves, not to us.

Then we come to the other part of it. The whole of this thing is based upon satisfaction. Whose satisfaction? The satisfaction of a Commissioner, a Commissioner who need not necessarily take orders from the Chief Minister or a Cabinet Minister, but the District Magistrate or Addl. Magistrate. It is a very dangerous phrase—'the Addl. District Magistrate'. Who will be Addl.—one who does not know. We have many *ad hoc* Magistrates. There-

fore, you have a situation where the satisfaction is a subjective satisfaction. The essence of satisfaction that is defensible in a civilised society is that you can test that satisfaction and if you cannot test that satisfaction, it is no law. That is to say it is the private feeling of somebody. All I can say is that the executive may have reason to doubt. They believe that they have reason to doubt. They think that they have reason to doubt and anybody can think what they want that way. When you go on to say that there is suspicion in the mind of the executive, I thought that the established rule of jurisprudence in all civilised societies is that the thought of man is not punishable. That is why I don't accuse Mr. Pant of the motives in which he spoke. I regret the banter, the levity and the jibes he has made in a very serious matter like this. It will be a black day for this Parliament. What you are doing is not amending the Constitution. We are really blotting out the Constitution by a subterfuge. Why do you want amendments regarding privy purses? Block them all together in that. They are enemies of the State. You can define them so. You can define anyone 'enemy of the State'. Nobody is going to ask how have you determined it.

Mr. Speaker, I am not going clause by clause. It says that when the executive finds that somebody probably has been detained by mistake, he will be let off. Now, even if he is let off, if he goes to the court for false imprisonment, then you won't tell him the reason why he was detained. What sort of law is this? That is to say that if a person, either by mistake or by malice forethought, is detained, while the executive discovers afterwards that it is a wrong detention, then he is set free. But what is the remedy? Nothing. There is no provision for compensation, no restoration of his prestige or integrity. Nothing of that kind. It is quite true that according to the political agitation the stigma of going to jail is probably different. In African countries where large numbers of people have gone to prison during their national movements, they are called PGs (Prison Graduates). Now we are producing Prison Post-Graduates!

Therefore the third aspect of this is that we are introducing into our legislative

system and our administrative system two new concepts. One is not that there will be three arms of our society—the executive, the judicial and the legislative, but the executive is appropriating into itself all legislative, administrative, punitive and every other powers. These officers—neither the Home Minister nor his Addl. Magistrate nor his chaprasi—are judicial men. They are arms of the executive and for 70 to 80 years we have been shouting in this country for the separation of the judiciary from the executive. And here, you are arming the Executive with every power that is required to exercise quasi-judicial functions without any way of checking it. This is unguided, unrestrained, uncontrolled, undirected arbitrary power. And, this power—vested in a party which has either a policy or lack of it, which is merely backed by myriads of persons who sit behind, is a tyranny of a kind which we should not support. This is the beginning of fascist rule. Why was this not used in order to put down lawlessness committed by the Shiv Sena in the City of Bombay ? *(Interruption)* The Members of the Government and Government can never be pardoned for the non-exercise of the powers and condonation of lawlessness.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muattupuzha): Would you justify the use of it if it is only for the suppression of the Shiv Sena ?

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : I am not going to justify anything for you. *(Interruption)*

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Don't gesticulate like that. Don't try to browbeat me like that. *(Interruption)* I am entitled to ask a question. You can give an answer or not. You have no business to gesticulate in that manner.

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक (रोहतक) : आप मिस्टर स्टीफेंस को क्यों नहीं रोकते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिए ।

श्री मुख्तियार सिंह मलिक : आप उनको बैठने के लिए क्यों नहीं कहते हैं ?

सभापति महोदय : मैं आपको बैठने के लिए कह रहा हूँ, आप बैठिए । दूसरे लोग भी शान्त रहें । Let him speak.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON : It is regrettable that Parliamentary attention could not be given to this. You are scrapping the fundamental principle of the Constitution ; you are re-writing the Constitution in a reverse way. I cannot say I oppose this Bill totally. I propose to vote for one sub-clause of this Bill, that is, Clause 18(1) which says :

“The Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, 1971, is hereby repealed.”

I shall vote for that ; not for the others.

I think we are doing something that brings down the reputation of this country. Everybody stands upon the platform and speaks about the largest democracy in the world and how it is sustained and so on. You are bringing down the reputation of the country in the world. You are creating a situation in the minds of young people who do not have to bother about the conception of the rule of law or the concept that all men are equal before law. Has there been any instance where, before our Courts, a person, either a Government official or anybody else, has not been treated equally, as equal by and large ? This is one of the things that remains.

This is a Bill which should never have been brought before the House, especially by a party which has enough powers—and what is more ?—by a party which did not have the courage to push it through in the last House, but the moment it got the power, brought this forward. And, they have never got a mandate to bring this Bill. Was it put in their Election Manifesto ? They did not. There is no mandate to bring a Bill of this kind. This is not an amendment of the Constitution, They are rubbing out the Constitution. I am surprised that any person who has any emotional feeling about the basic concept of civilised jurisprudence should lend his name and support to it. Thank you.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY (Nominated-Anglo-Indian): Mr. Chairman, Sir, not many Members of this House recall the battles that were fought when the Preventive Detention Act was being put on the Statute-book in 1950.

I was one of those persons who took a not negligible part in those battles. I know what I am going to say in the next sentence will displease some of my friends on this side.

It is not only with the greatest of reluctance but with the greatest of distaste that on principle I am supporting this Bill. I agree with my hon. friend Shri Shyam-nandan Mishra that it is an evil. Let us have no doubt about it. It is an evil, but unfortunately in the context of the realities of today, it is a necessary evil, because let us also realise that we have got a much greater evil around us.

16 hrs.

We have certain sections avowedly committed to destroying the Constitution, certain sections committed avowedly to destroying all democratic freedoms, certain sections avowedly committed to espionage, and against those sections, it is a necessary evil like this that alone can be effective.

For a practising lawyer who has handled a number of these cases successfully and who has been able to get people released, who were detained *mala fide*—I say that deliberately, *mala fide* and baselessly and vindictively—it goes against the grain to support a measure like this. That is why I am going to pinpoint what I regard as some of the unnecessarily draconian features of this Bill. And I am going to ask my hon. friend Shri K.C. Pant to eliminate them.

For instance, I regard it as absolutely repugnant not only to the democratic traditions but to the civilised tradition to have such a measure on our statute-book. My hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon said that this was a negation of the Constitution. It is not a negation of the Constitution, but it is a negation of the rule of law. I agree to that. It is the hallmark of a police State.

Let us remember this, though we may be forced by circumstances, that whether we are forced by circumstances, or not, when we adopt a measure like this, we place ourselves in dubious company, in the company of totalitarian States whether they are communist or they belong to any other feather.

I have pointed out repeatedly—my hon. friend Shri Krishna Menon did not analyse it—that the greatest blot that we have on our Constitution today is in clauses 5 and 6 of article 22. It is a tragedy that in the Fundamental Rights chapter, we should have sanctified preventive detention. Now, I say this to my friends that we have the self-styled neo-socialists today, the *avant-gardes* who want to do away with the Constitution and amend it. As an object of their zeal, I tell them first, if they have any faith in the rule of law and democratic freedoms, the first thing that they must delete from our Constitution is clauses 5 and 6 of article 22.

Now, what does clause 5 do? It says that if a person is preventively detained, the grounds have to be given. I deal with this clause very often, and I suppose that after we get this measure passed, people will come to me again.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : Lawyers' paradise.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY : It says that if a person is preventively detained, the grounds have to be given. And then you get the next clause. It is what I often refer to in the courts as totalitarian insult added to democratic injury. This is the greatest injury you do. Clause 6 of article 22 says that if a person subjectively in his satisfaction detains you and in his subjective satisfaction feels that the facts should not be disclosed in the public interest, then no facts are supplied. That is the most shocking feature of this Bill and that has been projected in clause 8 (2). I have given an amendment to do away with that. What little elbow-room the courts have in the matter of taking judicial notice of *mala fide* or vindictiveness, that is immediately struck away from their hands. I know that district magistrates in Delhi do not take the trouble to write an order. The liberty of the Indian citizen is not worth

a written order. I have appeared in case after case, and I know that it is a cyclo-styled order. All that the district magistrate does is to sign his name. The sub-inspector who has been able to get a bribe from a person just enters the name of that person in that order. I know that because that is what I have seen so often.

Now what has the District Magistrate to do. All he has to do is to merely use one line that 'In my opinion, in order to maintain the security of the State, Mr. your name may be there, Sir, if you were sitting in the opposition—should be detained'. He may add another line that no facts are having given in the public interest'. He will not disclose any facts. The matter is completely sealed ; the courts are completely ousted.

At present, what do we do ? I remember what happened when I appeared in a case. He may have been a notorious murderer. The Chief Justice, a judge with a basic sense of justice said : 'You appear for this sort of people ? What kind of people do you appear for ?' I said : I am on the professional rank. कोई भन्ना आदमी हमारे पास आता है ? After I finished arguing the Chief Justice immediately called and said in respect of that alleged notorious murderer: हथकड़ी निकालो । He was satisfied that he was caught because he did not give the sub-inspector a bribe.

Now the District Magistrate will send such a man to jail, preventively detain him, without trial. This is the sort of case that will be coming. I say it is absolutely shocking that you go merely by an *ipse dixit* and do not give any facts. I know the courts are anxious to retain some semblance of the rule of law. They look at the facts. But you just give one line as ground. They have no facts to look at in report of what they can say it is vague, it is irrelevant. They can let the objection go. But when you by a single line just give the ground and then do not give the facts, when the opportunity for abuse is absolutely unlimited.

There was a report recently of magistrates in Delhi being transferred for

corruption. I do not appear in the lower courts—my juniors do—except for some very special case. But I know this first-hand, that corruption is utterly rampant in the magistracy, and even in certain sections of the judiciary. They have a tariff rate—I do not say all—of bribes. You give the ordinary District Magistrate this draconian, sweeping power. What is going to happen? I know what is happening. You have a draconian Prevention of Food Adulteration Act. It is a good thing. But I know the wealth that is being garnered by food inspectors ; I know the wealth that is being garnered by magistrates who are dealing with these cases.

I know of a case where a person came and said to a lawyer, 'Sir, two ladies are involved ; they are company directors. A jail sentence is compulsory. Here is Rs. 5,000 to the argument. See that they are acquitted'. The lawyer said, 'I am not that kind of lawyer, हम चुटकी बजाकर नहीं छुड़ाता हूँ ।

'I can only do my best'. They said, 'All right. We know that the magistrate will acquit if given Rs. 10,000'. After a few days they told the lawyer, 'We gave Rs. 10,000 and they were acquitted'.

This is the kind of magistracy to which you are remitting absolute, uncontrolled, unlimited power in one line to preventively detain any person. That is why I am appealing to my hon. friend. Why cannot all the facts be given ? What public interest is effected of you give the facts. I defend people on espionage charges. What facts do you consider should not be disclosed in the public interest ? That he is in the pay of Pakistan. Why cannot you give the details.

This is the kind of thing that will happen. Public interest will to become a cover for you, for some bribe-taking person to send some person into detention. This is what is going to happen.

Then see what is happening to our politics today. In this age of *Aya Rams* and *Gaya Rams*, all kinds of people are becoming Ministers, little, unprincipled people who are prepared to sell anything

Two arguments are raised, one that this Bill should have been sent for eliciting public opinion. Secondly, Mr. Menon has raised a number of arguments on points of law to establish that the provisions of this law may prove to be void. With regard

to sending this Bill for eliciting public opinion, we are forgetting one major fact that from 1950 onwards this measure has been subjected to parliamentary scrutiny umpteen times and practically the same measure has been brought forward now with certain amendments.

Nothing more is to be served by sending the Bill for eliciting public opinion. There is nothing new about the points of law raised by my friend Mr. Menon. Those points were repeatedly argued in the High Courts of India and the Supreme Court of India. I have read these arguments and heard the Court rejecting them repeatedly. Let us not also forget one major factor. The party now in power has made no secret of the fact that in its judgment a law for preventive detention is necessary in the circumstances obtaining in the country, right or wrong. In 1950 the leader of revered memory, Sardar Vallabhai Patel moved this Bill and the House for the first time accepted it and subsequently this Bill was repeatedly renewed. Even in December 1969 we made no secret of the fact that this Bill had to be renewed but under the circumstances then prevailing in Parliament we were unable to implement our decision. Mr. Menon asked whether this matter was put on the election manifesto. Not in so many specific terms, I concede. But we did raise two slogans that we shall fight right reaction and left adventurism...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAIPAYEE : By preventive detention ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : At the time of the elections we went to the people and make clear that we were not against giving a fresh lease of life to this Bill. This being a concurrent subject a number of States passed this law. We had got a mandate not only for the implementation of the socialist programmes but also a mandate to fight right reaction and left adventurism. We have got our own evaluation of what these forces are and how the people of this country want us to fight them. During the elections we found right reaction and left adventurism joining hands to fight against us.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Does it mean that the leftists and the rightists will be put under preventive detention ?

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : We went to the pools. We are to judge what measures need be taken in the circumstances obtaining in the country.

There is no question of this being against the Constitution. It was a very curious argument. If at all any law has been given a sanctified position in the Constitution—I think Mr. Anthony referred to this point—it was with respect to preventive detention because it is mentioned and enshrined in Chapter III itself. The fundamental rights are enumerated under Chapter III and in order that some rights may not to be used by the beneficiaries thereof to scuttle that power and scuttle democracy, the fathers of the Constitution felt that preventive detention must also become part of the Chapter on Fundamental Rights. It was argued here that preventive detention can be had only in an emergency. That was a very strange argument again. When an emergency is proclaimed there is no question of any fundamental right by legal processes; fundamental rights are there. But resort to the court of law for exercise of the fundamental right will not be available. In those circumstances there need be no specific constitutional provision for preventive detention. Therefore this enactment is perfectly contemplated by the Constitution, under circumstances other than those tantamount to an emergency. We are asking this Parliament to take note of the conditions obtaining in the country and to arm the Government with power to resort to preventive detention. What happened in the course of these years ? How many people were put behind the bars ? The statistics are before us. Mr. Jyoti Basu was in Bengal. The Preventive Detention Act was there. Does not Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu know how many persons were put behind the bars under the Preventive Detention Act ? 777 people were put behind the bars by the United Front Government. *(Interruption).* Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu is saying that they were not using the Act against blackmarketeers. The question, therefore, is this. It is one thing to say that "I am against preventive detention, for whatever proposes" and it is another thing to say that I am against the Preventive Detention Act if it is not for their purpose. The first question is, are you

[Shri C. M. Stephen]

against the Preventive Detention Act? Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu said that "I am for preventive detention if it is for preventing profiteering; if it is for preventing communal elements and if it is for preventing food offences." Therefore, he is for preventing detention. If it is something else, he is not for it. If it is for this, he is for preventive detention.

Mr. Menon found fault with the Government saying that this Act was not resorted to for the purpose of handling the Shiv Sena. So, if it is for the purpose of handling the Shiv Sena, the contingency of preventive detention is conceivable, where the preventive detention law may be acceptable. And Mr. Piloo Mody said, "if you are containing it in West Bengal, then, I have no objection." Therefore, he is conceding the Preventive Detention under conditions that are obtaining in West Bengal. "It is perfectly acceptable".

So the fight is not against preventive detention. Mr. Vajpayee says he is against the Preventive Detention Act but he is afraid that the preventive detention provisions may be used by us for purposes other than what he thinks are in the interests of the country. If it is in the interests of the country, the Preventive Detention Act is "O.K.", and I have nothing against it." It is perfectly understandable, because it is provided for in the Constitution itself.

So, the question is the preventive detention is not bad. Preventive detention, under what circumstances is the only question, which is now remaining here. We have the experience of the last 20 years how this Government has been using the Preventive Detention Act. The first question, is, whether the conditions obtaining in this country are different from the conditions which obtained in 1950 or in the subsequent years. Anybody with his eyes wide open would see what conditions have been obtaining in West Bengal, in Kerala and in different parts of the country: the Naxalites and right reactionaries mixing up together to create conditions where life becomes impossible. Then the State has to intervene. This is the position.

May I inform Vajpayee, in this connection, that when Naxalitism woke up in Kerala, Mr. Parameswaran, one of the Secretaries of the All India Jan Sangh, came out with a strident statement saying that the Preventive Detention Act must be immediately brought in and those fellows must be roped in under the Act? The Swatantra Party came out with the statement that in Kerala the Preventive Detention Act must must be resorted to. The Muslim League also came out with a statement saying that preventive detention must be resorted to in Kerala. When the Naxalites broke out, they wanted the preventive detention measures to be taken up there.

Therefore, there are these conditions. The question as to whether there is such a condition or not is for the Government to decide: it is the opinion of the Government. You may differ from us. But now the people have saddled us with the responsibility, the actual safety of this country and safety of the people; it is a fundamental, basic responsibility. We cannot pass on that responsibility to you. We have got to decide whether conditions are obtaining in this country where this extraordinary law has to be resorted to. Only we are answerable to the people of this country whom we know much better than you think you know, according to us. We feel that to protect them, we have got to resort to the Preventive Detention.

The question is, how we will use it. There is nothing dangerous in a knife. If that knife is in the hands of a murderer it becomes dangerous. If it is in the hands of any other person it is not dangerous. The people have put their confidence in us. You may carry on a propaganda that it is not so, but actually, the people have shown to us that "we believe you, we put our faith in you?" We know that the people have put their faith in us. We want to save them from the cudgels of butchers in this country. We want to save them from foreign invaders who are menacing our boundaries. We want to save them from the people who are subverting and eroding the foundations of this country. We want to arm ourselves with proper powers to prevent it. Why should any law-abiding man be afraid of it. There are ample safeguards incorporated in it. There is

an advisory board. According to Mr. Frank Anthony, the magistracy is corrupt ; the advisory board is corrupt, the minister is corrupt ; politicians are corrupt ; everybody is corrupt. I concede that position to my friend that all of us are corrupt and that you alone are clear. But the people have a different opinion. In the course of the last 15 years, many amendments and modifications have been made in the Act. An advisory board of three has been made constituted. Veto power has been given to the advisory board. I remember Mr. Chavan saying in 1966, asking for extension of the Preventive Detention Act, that statistics would prove that the advisory board have recommended the release of more persons than all the judiciary in this country. How can you say that this has been misused ? In 1969, out of 2600 people under preventive detention in this country, only 269 were detained under the orders of the Central Government. The major share goes to the State Governments. Let us not forget that.

This Bill is absolutely necessary. When right reaction and left adventurism, which combined on the election-eve, is recombining on the floor of the House, this Bill is absolutely necessary to implement the mandate of the people and to smash the conspiracy and to save us from the combination of right reaction and left adventurism. With these words, I strongly support the Bill.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Burdwan) : Sir, this Bill has been brought to validate of the ordinance which was promulgated only 17 days before this House was to sit. Unless there were some immediate and real reasons for promulgating an ordinance, this power of executive legislation should not be used. It is a regrettable use of the power of executive legislation that only 17 days before the House was going to sit, this Draconian legislation was invoked. Soon after the ruling party came into power with the slogan of banishing poverty, all that they have banished from this country after having coming back to power is the personal freedom and individual liberty, instead of *garibi*. It is a sear on any civilised society believing in human freedom and

personal liberty. It is a slur on any system of people or civilisation which thinks or says that it has a democratic set up. In their hunger and greed for power, the ruling party is showing clear trends of becoming totalitarian. It is a shameless exhibition of hunger and greed for more power. They are taking upon their hands this black Act, this piece of legislation which does not provide even the semblance of security to an individual in this country. In the name of refugee influx, in the name of security of the State, which all remain undefined, this power has been given in the hands of ordinary petty bureaucrats who are prone to act at the behest of the party in power. When the Minister was moving this Bill he was trying to give a facade of reasonableness for this Bill by indulging in vague generalisations and pious platitudes. However, that facade was ripped open when other members of his party followed him. Except possibly with somewhat refreshing exception of Shri Amrit Nahata, I was pained to see that every member of the Congress Party, the Ruling Congress, has been supporting this legislation. When we are discussing a measure which affects fundamental human values, I should have thought as a lawyer that a measure like this would have cut across party lines and it would have been treated with the seriousness it deserves. I could not have agreed with Shri Krishna Menon more when he said that what was most painful was the sense of levity with which this measure has been treated.

I am sorry to say—I am a new-comer here, there are many old members here, many important and leading members—that I was dismayed when I found the hon. Minister showing his great glee when irresponsible and wild charges were being made against members of my party, when I saw the Minister applauding and encouraging the new-found mouth-piece of the Bengalee Youth, my hon. friend Shri Priya Das Munsî. Shri Munsî referred to certain incidents in Burdwan. I represent Burdwan and I am proud of that because Burdwan has been in the vanguard of democratic movements and the movement of the working classes.

Now, what has happened in Burdwan ? Did Shri Priya Das Munsî tell this House

[Shri Som Nath Chatterjee]

that during the last ten months 12 members, leading members, of the Communist Marxist Party have been killed in Burdwan town alone? Who killed them? There is no Naxalites menace in Burdwan. We have given a memorandum to the hon. Home Minister, Shri K. C. Pant but we have not got a reply to that. We have requested him to go into the matter and find out who has killed these persons and yet we have not heard from him so far. On the 19th of April, 1971 a leading advocate who was not an active member of our party but only a sympathiser, Shri Baladish Roy, he was stabbed at 10.25 a.m. when he was going to the court in a cycle rickshaw within ten yards of the Burdwan Sadar police station. No arrests have been made till the 17th June..... (*Interruptions*) On the 23rd of May Shri Shib Shankar Chaudhari, a leading member of my party, was stabbed to death with 50 yards of the Sadar police station. No arrest has been made so far. On the 6th of April a CPM worker, Shri Krishna Biswas, was stabbed within yards of the Burdwan Police Station at about 11 O' Clock. He made a statement to a first-class magistrate at the hospital, giving the names of the persons who have stabbed him. Do you believe this is a civilised country when I say that not even one arrest has been made so far, even though the names of the persons who have stabbed him have been given.

I was surprised when charges were being made against a particular political party in respect of *sub judice* matters. To justify a draconian legislation like this, a black Act like this, at least they should try to place before the House facts correctly and impartially. These are the incidents that have occurred in Burdwan and they cannot be denied. We have given a memorandum to the hon. Minister, Shri K. C. Pant, but we have not yet got a reply from him.

Who have done all this? Against whom are you going to utilize this piece of legislation?

Is it the contention of Government that because of this legislation they will be able to stop one, two, three, four, five or ten murders that are taking place every day?

The PV Act has been invoked in West Bengal from December 1970. What has happened since December 1970 till the middle of June? Now, we have this so-called popular Government. They have selectively used the PVA Act against their political opponents. Indiscriminate arrests are being made; detention has been made and the persons are never brought to trial.

Has the situation in West Bengal improved? No, because the real reason is something else. After 23 years of misrule, there is complete degeneration of the youth. There is complete frustration because they have no future. There is discrimination against the State. West Bengal has been treated as a step-child. You have denuded West Bengal of all the privileges and benefits that other States have been given. There is no future. Instead of tackling the real problem, the economic problem and the real problems of society, merely arming the Government and the District and Additional District Magistrates with these arbitrary powers will not solve the problem.

Our hon. friend, Shri Anthony, as also Shri Krishna Menon, have very pertinently referred to the fact that although in some cases grounds are given, the courts' powers are very restricted. As you know, satisfaction is always a subjective satisfaction that one has to arrive at. The sufficiency of the grounds upon which such satisfaction purports to be based only require that they have a rational probative value and are not extraneous to the scope and purpose of the legislation. The factum of satisfaction cannot be challenged in a court of law except where there are *mala fides*. But it is always very difficult to prove *mala fides*, because the facts have to be stated. *Mala fides* is not something so objective that one can easily bring it to the notice of the court. A court of law is not even competent to inquire into the truth or otherwise of the facts which are mentioned as grounds of detention in the communication to the detenu. The court cannot decide whether the grounds are good or bad nor can attempt to assess in what manner and to what extent the grounds operated on the mind of the appropriate authority and contributed to the creation of the satisfaction on the basis of which the detention order was made. Therefore, it is a very very limited power which has been given to the courts.

Even framed up charges can be served on the detenu. A clever police officer and district and additional district magistrates can frame up charges cleverly. So, it is very difficult to point out defects in them.

Therefore, we oppose this Bill. We are firmly of the view that it is going to be utilised against political opponents. That has been made very clear by Members of the ruling Congress when they have supported the Minister and the great applause that the Minister was giving them when they were referring to their political opponents.

SHRI RAJA KULKARNI (Bombay—North East) : Mr. Chairman, I am supporting the Bill. Security, like peace, is indivisible. Hon. Members of the Opposition would recognise the threat to the border of our country but they would not realise that the same threat holds good so far as the internal situation is concerned. What does this mean ? They are making it a divisible concept. If our border is equally threatened, our internal situation is equally threatened. Probably they cannot see the relationship between the external situation and the internal situation and they are not trying to understand the impact on the border of warfare or probably they do not know what is modern warfare. The modern warfare is a total warfare. There is no separation between the external and the internal situation. It is a total warfare. Therefore, like a modern warfare, security being a part of modern warfare is total. If it is for external purposes, it is also for internal purposes. It is equally important for us to realise that we cannot talk of having effective security measures on the borders and, at the same time, weaken the Government's efforts in keeping the internal situation as effective as possible.

It is very difficult to understand when the hon. Members of the Opposition talk of giving recognition to Bangla Desh immediately, to strengthen the border forces and, at the same time, to weaken the forces of the country in the steel factories and to cut down the production of steel, and take privilege and pleasure in saying that the country is not producing more steel. The modern warfare is being fought not only on the geographical borders but also, equally,

in the fields and factories. Therefore, we must keep our efforts at efficient level both on the borders and in the fields and factories. Any attempt at disruption of the very foundations of political, social and economic fabric will have to be checked.

The people have given a mandate to the Government to have a war on poverty. The internal security is nothing but the Government's effort to tackle internal situation on a war footing and to have a war on poverty, unequal distribution and all the other social and economic evils. The internal security should be looked at from that totality point of view.

Then, it is very strange that those who profess themselves to be Marxists have now accepted the bourgeois concept of an individual's liberty. That is why persons like Mr. Vajpayee and Mr. Jyotirmoy Bosu can share the same bed. In politics, sharing the same bed by strange people is a common phenomenon. The bourgeois concept of an individual's civil liberty of the nineteenth century and earlier eighteenth century is given up by the Marxists, when it comes to the question of reasonable restrictions and controls in economic life. Well, in politics, in respect of political rights, or in respect of civil rights, when a man talks of an individual's liberty and right, I ask, whose liberty and right he is talking of.

Today, when the country is on a war footing against poverty, how many people have got individual rights in the economic field or in the civil field. It is to save the civil liberty, to save the political rights of crores of people that this control is necessary by way of checks and balances. With all the checks and balances against its misuse a regulatory measure is needed.

To oppose this Bill will be doing a disservice to the interest of the nation specially, at this critical time when our border is exposed to danger. I hope, they will have a re-thinking of their views and will give up the bourgeois concept of an individual's liberty and show themselves as real Marxists, and support this. Those who are patriotic and those who want that Bangla Desh should be strengthened and our borders should be strengthened should

[Shri Raja Kulkarni]

try to maintain law and order and should not indulge in disrupting essential services. They should not take pleasure in creating and encouraging violence. The people who talk today of safeguarding an individual's liberty encourage violence. What is violence? Violence is an attack on an individual's liberty and rights. Such people are now opposing this Bill. This is a democratic way and a democratic method by which the power is being given to the Government.

With these words, I support the Bill.

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : सभा-पति महोदय, मैंने बजट पर बोलते हुए श्री चव्हाण को मुबारकबाद दी थी कि उन्होंने उस बजट को प्रस्तुत करके देश के सामने अपनी सरकार के इस चरित्र को रख दिया कि वह समाजवादी नहीं हैं। आज मैं श्री पन्त को भी मुबारकबाद देता हूँ कि उन्होंने इस इन्टरनल सिक्युरिटी बिल को हाउस के सामने प्रस्तुत करके यह बता दिया है कि अगर हम समाजवादी नहीं हैं, तो हम प्रजातंत्र के भी प्रेमी नहीं हैं।

यह बिल इस देश के लिए और हमारे संविधान के लिए एक कलंक के समान है। यह एक काला कानून बनने जा रहा है; यह हमारे नागरिक अधिकारों को कुचल देगा। सत्तारूढ़ दल में इतना भी धैर्य नहीं था कि जब यह सदन बैठने जा रहा है, तो उसमें इस बिल को लाया जाए। लेकिन उसने राष्ट्रपति जी से एक आर्डिनेंस जारी करवा दिया, मानो यह देश मिट रहा हो, आकाश गिर रहा हो या भूकम्प आ गया हो, और अब वह उस आर्डिनेंस पर इस सदन की मुहर लगवाने के लिए यह बिल सदन में ले आई है।

मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि आखिर सरकार को खतरा किससे है। इस बिल का उद्देश्य क्या है। मंत्री महोदय ने इस सम्बन्ध में पश्चिमी बंगाल का जिक्र किया। पश्चिमी बंगाल की कहानी समझ में नहीं आती है। श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु और उनके दल के लोग कहते हैं कि बर्दवान में बड़े पैमाने पर उनके कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्या हो रही है। दूसरी ओर हमारे जैसे लोग कहते हैं कि सोशलिस्ट पार्टी के लोग मारे जा रहे हैं। इसी तरह फार्वर्ड ब्लाक और कांग्रेस के लोग भी मारे जा रहे हैं। बंगाल में हर दल के कार्यकर्ताओं का कत्ल हो रहा है। बंगाल पूरी तरह से हिल उठा है। कोई भी ऐसा राजनैतिक दल नहीं है, जो यह कहे कि उसके कार्यकर्ताओं की हत्या नहीं हो रही है।

लेकिन न तो श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु ने और और न ही सत्तारूढ़ दल की ओर से प्रधानमंत्री ने श्री वाजपेयी या हम लोगों से कभी यह कहा कि बंगाल में जाकर देखो कि वहाँ कौन देवता आये हैं, जो राजनैतिक दलों के कार्यकर्ताओं का भक्षण कर रहे हैं।

मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार बिल को पास करके बंगाल में हो रही खून-खराबा और कत्ले-आम को समाप्त करने में समर्थ हो सकेगी। नहीं हो सकेगी। अगर सरकार ऐसा करना चाहती, तो वह कर सकती थी। उसके पास कानून था और वह उसके द्वारा इन हिंसात्मक घटनाओं को रोक सकती थी। तो फिर इस बिल का उद्देश्य क्या है? सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों ने चुनाव के जमाने में दूध-दही की नदियाँ बहाने, समाजवाद और परिवर्तन लाने और गरीबी हटाने का नारा दिया था और इस तरह देश को चक्के में डाला था। अब जनता सत्तारूढ़ दल के मेसमेरिज्म से

मुक्त होगी और आगे बढ़ कर इन लोगों से जवाब मंगेगी और देश में विद्रोह होगा। उस विद्रोह को रोकने के लिए, अपने को बचाने के लिए और विरोधी नेताओं को बिना मुकदमा चलाये जेल में डालने के लिए ही यह बिल लाया गया है और यही इस का उद्देश्य है। इस बिल का कोई औचित्य नहीं है। इस बिल के न रहने पर भी सरकार साधारण कानून के द्वारा शासन चला सकती थी।

सभापति महोदय : माननीय सदस्य अब समाप्त करें।

श्री रामदेव सिंह : सभापति महोदय, मुझे अपनी बात पूरा करने का अवसर तो दीजिए। कई सदस्यों को आध घंटा तक दिया गया है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति महोदय, मेरा निवेदन है कि यह ठीक है कि समय कम है, लेकिन कम से कम सदस्यों को अपनी बात कहने का अवसर तो दीजिए। एक तरफ नज़रबन्दी का खतरा है और दूसरी तरफ बोलने का भी समय नहीं है। कम से कम आप बोलने का समय तो दीजिए अब तीन चार मिनट में या पांच मिनट में कोई अपनी बात कैसे कह सकता है? यह एक पार्टी के प्रतिनिधि हैं, एक विचारधारा का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं। तो उनको थोड़ा समय तो दीजिए। आप सदन से पूछ लीजिए और मेरा निवेदन है कि मंत्री महोदय कल जवाब दें। अभी कई दलों के प्रवक्ता बोलने को बाकी हैं। आज का समय उनको बोलने के लिए दिया जाय।

एक माननीय सदस्य : आज रात को 8 बजे तक बैठ कर इस को खत्म किया जाय।

सभापति महोदय : नहीं रात को सदन नहीं बैठेगा, 6 बजे उठ जायगा। सबाल यह है कि अभी कांग्रेस पार्टी के भी सदस्य बोलने को

हैं और अपोजीशन के भी हैं...(व्यवधान)... आप जरा सा मेहरबानी कर के सुन लीजिए। अभी अपोजीशन से चार पांच आदमी बोलने वाले हैं और कांग्रेस के भी करीब 8-10 आदमी बोलने वाले हैं। वाजपेयी जी ने अभी रिक्वेस्ट किया है कि टाइम बढ़ाया जाय तो अभी पौने पांच बजने जा रहा है...(व्यवधान)... जरा आप सुनिए तो...

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे (नागपुर) : जरा आप भी हमारी सुनिए।

सभापति महोदय : आप बैठिए...

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : सभापति जी, आप डांट के मत बोलिए। आप ढंग से बोलिए...(व्यवधान)...

सभापति महोदय : मैं खड़ा हूं, आप बैठ जाइए।

श्री जांबुवंत धोटे : आप शान्ति से बोलिए।

सभापति महोदय : मेहरबानी कर के आप बैठ जाइए। कृपा कीजिए, बैठिए। मैं जब बोल रहा हूं और आप ही लोगों का काम कर रहा हूं तो आप क्यों उत्तेजित होते हैं?

अब यह हाउस के ऊपर है कि अगर वह टाइम बढ़ाना चाहे तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं होगी। अगर बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आप कितना समय लेना चाहते हैं?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, 6 बजे तक आज सदस्य बोलें और मंत्री महोदय कल उत्तर दें।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : सभापति जी, अगर समय बढ़ाना चाहते हैं तो आज 8 बजे तक हाउस बैठे और इसको खत्म करें।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : नहीं, खत्म तो आज होगा नहीं। कल धाराओं पर विचार होगा।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : पहली रीडिंग तो आज खत्म होनी ही चाहिए।

सभापति महोदय : आप कितना समय लेंगे ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : कोई 40-45 मिनट।

सभापति महोदय : वाजपेयी जी ने कहा कि 6 बजे तक यह बहस चले तो हाउस अब पीने सात तक बैठेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पीने सात तक हाउस बैठने का कोई सवाल नहीं है। अभी आपने कहा कि हाउस 6 बजे उठ जायगा और अब आप कह रहे हैं पीने सात तक बैठेगा।

सभापति महोदय : आपने बढ़ाने के लिए कहा तो आज ही वह टाइम बढ़ा दिया गया। लेकिन एक बात है कि मंत्री महोदय के बोलने के बाद वाजपेयी जी का उत्तर भी होगा, फिर तो हाउस बहुत लेट बैठेगा...(व्यवधान)...

श्री जांबवंत धोटे : आपने थोड़ी देर पहले कहा कि हाउस 6 बजे बन्द होगा और अब कह रहे हैं कि देर तक बैठेगा। अभी आपने डिस्मिशन दिया और अभी ही आपने उसे बदल दिया।

सभापति महोदय : सवाल यह है कि इसको राज्य सभा में जाना है इसलिए इसको आज पास ज़रूर करना पड़ेगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : तो आज पास कैसे होगा ? पास तो कल ही होगा।

सभापति महोदय : कल दोपहर में हो जाय या शाम तक हो जाय...(व्यवधान)...

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अगर सदन इस बात को मान जाय कि कल तीन चार बजे तक इसको पास कर देंगे तभी हम कल के लिए छोड़ सकते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : कल पास हो सकता है अगर पंत जी हमारे कुछ संशोधन मान लें। बहुत जल्दी हो जायगा।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अध्यक्ष महोदय मैं वाजपेयी जी का बड़ा आदर करता हूं। जो भी आपकी भावनायें होंगी, विचार होंगे अभी नहीं कह सकता हूं कि क्या मान सकता हूं क्या नहीं मान सकता हूं। लेकिन अगर कल तक यह पास नहीं होगा तो राज्य सभा में दिक्कत होगी। राज्य सभा कुछ ही रोज के लिए एक्सपेंड हुई है, आगे एक्सटेंशन होना कठिन होगा। यहां से पास होने के बाद 48 घंटे चाहिए, जब राज्य सभा में जाता है। इसलिए यदि सोमवार चला गया तो कठिनाई सामने आयगी। इसलिए मैंने सुझाव रखा है कि कल हम हर हालत में इसको पास होने दें। आज फर्स्ट रीडिंग समाप्त कर लें।

सभापति महोदय : सवाल यह है कि कल तीन बजे तक इसको हमें खत्म करना है।

श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु : कोशिश की जायगी।
Otherwise we can sit on Monday.

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : अगर ज्योतिर्मय बसु जी इसमें राजी नहीं हैं, तो फिर यह कठिनाई मैंने सदन के सामने रखी है।

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA (Eluru) :
 Let us complete it today.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : It is a very important Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I understand that it is important. Therefore, I am trying to adjust. But hon. Members also must cooperate.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह विधेयक कल समाप्त हो सकता है—गैर सरकारी कार्यवाही के पूर्व, अगर हम यह फैसला कर लें कि कल हम भोजन की छुट्टी नहीं करेंगे और उस एक घंटे का उपयोग कर सकते हैं।

श्री ए. पी. शर्मा (बक्सर) : यह कैसे हो सकता है। आज किया जा सकता है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप आज रात बैठने के लिए तैयार हैं, लेकिन हमारे कार्यक्रम पहले से निश्चित हैं। यह सदन रात में नहीं बैठ सकता है, हमें 6 बजे जाना है। अगर आप सदस्यों को बोलने का मौका नहीं देंगे तो इस विधेयक के पारित होने में कठिनाइयां पैदा होंगी। अगर सदन चाहे तो कल के भोजन के समय के बारे में निर्णय कर सकता है और उस समय का उपयोग कर के इसको पारित कर सकता है।

सभापति महोदय : लंच-आवर खत्म करने के लिए हमें स्पीकर साहब से कन्सल्ट करना होगा।

श्री जांबवंत धोटे : सभापति जी, एक दरखास्त है, उस कुर्सी पर बैठने के बाद कम से कम डांट कर मत बोलिये।

सभापति महोदय : आप भी ज़रा हल्का कम कीजिये।

श्री जांबवंत धोटे : अगर आप इसको समझ लें तो फिर कम्प्रोमाइज हो जायगा।

17 hrs.

श्री राम बेब सिंह : सभापति महोदय, इस बिल का उद्देश्य जैसा कि इस बिल के लाने वाले—पंत जी ने बताया है, ठीक उस के प्रतिकूल इनका उद्देश्य है। उनको वह तूफान नज़र आ रहा है जो इस देश में आने वाला है, आने वाले दो-तीन महीनों में खड़ा होने जा रहा है। जिन लोगों ने “जय इन्दिरा” बोला, जिन लोगों ने गरीबी और बेकारी हटाने के नाम पर वोट दिया, जिन लोगों ने परिवर्तन लाने की बात की, उन लोगों की आंखें आज खुल गई हैं और आज वह समझ गए हैं कि इस देश के लोगों को भयंकर धोखा दिया गया है। जो स्कूटरवाले, टैक्सीवाले, खोचे वाले दिल्ली शहर में “जय इन्दिरा” कहते थे, इस बजट के बाद वे काले चमड़े का बिल्ला लगाये शहर में घूमने लगे हैं।

आज वे लोग क्या बोलते हैं उसको सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग जानते हैं। आज सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों को उसके संकेत मिल रहे हैं और उसी के कारण यह काला बिल इस सदन में पेश किया गया है। इस बिल के पास होने के बाद इसके शिकार कौन लोग होंगे? पहले भी इस तरह का कानून इस देश में था। क्या कभी इस कानून के अन्तर्गत कोई देशद्रोही, कोई घूस लेने वाला, कोई डकैती या चोरी करने वाला या कोई पाकेटमार गिरफ्तार हुआ? जी नहीं। इस कानून के अन्तर्गत राजनीतिक दलों के कार्यकर्ता ही गिरफ्तार हुए जोकि जनता को संगठित करते थे, उनकी न्यायोचित मांगों और अधिकारों के लिए आवाज उठाते थे। ऐसे लोग ही इस बिल के शिकार हुए हैं। सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोग जानते हैं कि यह तलवार देशद्रोहियों,

[श्री राम देव सिंह]

चोरों और बदमाशों पर नहीं गिराई जायेगी बल्कि विरोधियों के गले पर ही गिराई जायेगी जोकि जनता को संगठित करके सत्तारूढ़ दल के मंत्रियों और प्रधान मंत्री के यहां लायेंगे और उनसे पूछेंगे कि आपका समाजवाद कहां है और चुनाव के मौके पर जाँ आपने परिवर्तन लाने की बात कही थी, वादा किया था उसका क्या हुआ। वह आने वाला दिन इनको नजर आ रहा है और उसी से बचने के लिए ये हमारे संविधान पर एक कलंक लगाने के लिए यह बिल लाये हैं। इस कानून का पूरी तरह से दुरुपयोग होगा। इस कानून के अन्तर्गत किसको अधिकार दिया जा रहा है? अधिकार दिया जा रहा है थाने के दारोगा को। मजिस्ट्रेट और कलक्टर को अधिकार दिए जा रहे हैं। उस एजेन्सी को अधिकार दिए जा रहे हैं जिसके माध्यम से आप अपने कार्यक्रम को चला नहीं पा रहे हैं। आपने जनता से कहा था कि हम देश में एम्प्लायमेंट ओरिएण्टेड स्कीम चलायेंगे लेकिन सदन के सदस्य देहातों में जा कर देखें कि गांवों के बेकार लोगों को काम देने के लिए क्या कोई भी योजना शुरू की गई है? मैं स्वयं छपरा जिले के ब्लाकों में यह देखने के लिए घूमा हूँ कि क्या इस तरह की कोई योजना है या नहीं लेकिन वहां पर कुछ भी नहीं है। सिर्फ ठगने के लिए चुनाव में यह बातें कही गई थीं। आज भी गरीबी वहीं पर है और किसी तरह का कोई परिवर्तन नहीं हुआ है। इसके अलावा गरीबों के सिर पर टैक्सों का और बोझ लाद दिया गया है। अब आप एक और तलवार लेकर अपने अधिकारियों को दे रहे हैं ताकि जनता अपनी मांगों को आपके सामने प्रस्तुत न कर सके, जनता संगठित न हो सके और आपके पास यह पूछने के लिए न आ

सके कि समाजवाद कहां है, गरीबी कहां गई और बेकारी कहां दूर हुई? जनता आपके सामने इन सब बातों को पूछने के लिए न आये इसीलिए आप यह तलवार लेकर उसकी राह में खड़े हो रहे हैं।

17.03 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

मैं कहना चाहता हूँ सत्तारूढ़ दल के लोगों से इस तरह से ऐसे गलत कानूनों को बनाकर काम करने से विरोधी दल के लोगों को रोकेंगे। कोई भी आदमी देश में खून खराबी नहीं चाहता, और मैं मानता हूँ कि भारत में रहने वाले जो लोग हिंसा, तलवार और पिस्तौल की बात करते हैं वह देशद्रोही हैं। लेकिन अगर यह स्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि इसका जिम्मेवार कौन है? सत्तारूढ़ दल इस स्थिति को पैदा करने का जिम्मेवार है क्यों कि 22 साल के शासन में इन्होंने कोई ऐसी नीति नहीं अपनायी जिससे लोग हिंसा से नफरत करें। तलवार, बम और पिस्तौल से दूर रहें। आज शासन की गलत नीतियों के कारण मानव मानव न बन कर दानव बन गया है। आज देश टूट रहा है, गांव बिखर रहे हैं, बेकारी और गरीबी बढ़ रही है। कौन इसका जिम्मेवार है? इसके जिम्मेवार वही लोग हैं जो 22 साल से देश का शासन अपने हाथ में रखे हुए हैं।

दुनिया के किसी लोकतांत्रिक देश में किसी भी दल को इतना अधिक बहुमत नहीं मिलता है जितना कि कांग्रेस को इस चुनाव में मिला है। लेकिन क्या आप ने कभी सोचा है कि जनता आप से क्या अपेक्षा करती है? जनता यह नहीं चाहती कि आप इस तरह से किसी को उठा कर जेल में डाल दें। ऐसे काले कानून के

पक्ष में जनता कभी नहीं थी और न है। आपने गरीबी हटाने की बात कही, लेकिन आप बतायें कि वह कौन सी योजना है जिससे आप गरीबी हटाने जा रहे हैं। क्या यही योजना है कि लोगों को जेल में भेज दो। ऐसे ही गरीबी दूर करना चाहते हैं। आपके पास कोई योजना नहीं है। निकम्मे और भ्रष्ट प्रशासन के बल पर आप देश को चलाना चाहते हैं। अच्छी राह को छोड़ कर आप काले कानून के सहारे शासन करना चाहते हैं। जनता इसको कभी बर्दाश्त नहीं कर सकती। दुनिया का इतिहास इस बात का साक्षी है कि निकम्मे और भ्रष्ट प्रशासकों ने जब भी गलत राह अख्तियार की, काले कानूनों का सहारा लिया उनका पतन बहुत जल्दी हुआ है, जनता ने ऐसे भ्रष्ट शासन को कभी टिकने नहीं दिया। वही गलत राह आपने भी पकड़ ली है। इसलिये मैं इस कानून का विराध करती हूँ।

अन्त में एक बात और कहना चाहता हूँ। जो कुछ बंगाल में हो रहा है हम सभी उससे शर्मिन्दा हैं। चाहे जिसकी भी कार्यवाही हो उसकी भर्त्सना होनी ही चाहिये। इन नर हत्याओं का दोष एक पार्टी दूसरी पार्टी पर डाले यह भी उचित प्रतीत नहीं होता। मैं सत्तारूढ़ दल से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या उसने सी. बी. आई. की जांच के आगे जा कर के कभी यह महसूस किया कि सदन की एक कमेटी बंगाल में जा कर पता लगाये कि कौन दल है जो राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ताओं को मारते हैं? यह देवता कहाँ से पैदा हो गया, क्या कभी सत्तारूढ़ दल ने इसको सोचा है? नहीं, कभी नहीं सोचा। सोचते तब जब प्रजातन्त्र के लिए इनके दिल में प्रेम होता। एक दूसरे की शिकायत कर के हम कत्ले आम को बढ़ा रहे हैं। जो भी काला कानून बनता है बंगाल का हवाला जरूर

दिया जाता है। क्यों नहीं आप उन कारणों तक पहुँचते जिनकी वजह से ऐसी स्थिति पैदा होती है। आप उन कारणों को दूर कीजिये। केवल बिल लाने मात्र से इस समस्या का समाधान नहीं हो जाता है। इसलिये मैं मंत्री जी से कहूँगा कि वह इस बिल को वापस ले लें, और वापस ले कर के जो सरकार ने समाजवाद और गरीबी हटाने का वायदा किया है उसको पूरा करे। जब गाँवों में समृद्धि बढ़ेगी तो अपने आप देश में शान्ति और सुव्यवस्था रहेगी और ऐसे कानून की आवश्यकता ही नहीं रहेगी। क्या सरकार ऐसे समाज को बनाने के लिए तैयार है? अगर तैयार है तो इस कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है। और अगर तैयार नहीं है तो गरीबी हटाने का नारा जो लगाया जाता है वह बिल्कुल थोथा है और एक नहीं दर्जनों ऐसे कानून बनाने से भी कुछ काम नहीं बनेगा और अन्त में देश की गरीब जनता ऊब कर इस कानून को समाप्त करके दम लेगी।

MR. SPEAKER : This morning the question about the extension of time was raised and I told you that the Business Advisory Committee had fixed certain time. Some Members put forward a proposal that the time should be extended by about half an hour or one hour but actually more than two hours had been taken. Almost all the speakers from the opposition benches have exhausted their time but certain parties do not utilise their time. The DMK has got nine minutes and if they want to transfer it to other Members I shall do so. The Members from the Congress side say that they do not want to participate if the Bill is going to be passed today.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How can it be passed today ?

MR. SPEAKER : You should stand by the commitments you made. The time allotted was over at 3 or 3.30 P. M. and you got what you wanted. You can have

[Mr. Speaker]

one hour but you should try to finish it. We may have to sit extra time because you wanted two hours extra and that two hours have already been taken now. You must stand by your decisions; that was your decision.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : लेकिन हम ने यह तो नहीं कहा था कि आप सदस्यों को मौका न दीजिये। आप चाहते तो दूसरों को अधिक बोलने से रोक सकते थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप बैठ जाइये। सदस्यों को मौका देने के लिये ही तो दो घंटे बढ़ाये गये थे। बिजनेस ऐडवाइजरी कमेटी है, आप ने उस के फंसले को माना था। क्या आप उस पर भी स्टिक नहीं करेंगे।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह फंसला कहाँ हुआ था कि 6 बजे के बाद बैठेंगे ? हम ने अपने पब्लिक एन्गेजमेंट तय कर लिये हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पब्लिक एन्गेजमेंट तय करते वक्त आप को सोचना चाहिये था कि आप इस बिल को डिस्कस कर रहे हैं और उस के बाद उन को रखना चाहिये था। पब्लिक एन्गेजमेंट्स हमारे भी हैं, सभी के हैं।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : In any case this Bill cannot be passed today. Clause by clause consideration remains; the third reading remains.

MR. SPEAKER : The total time fixed for this Bill was already mentioned and the House approved of it. The Bill has to be passed within the time. So we must pass this Bill today.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirappalli) : Let the Minister reply today and let Mr. Vajpayee also reply today. Let us take up the clause by clause considerations tomorrow and finish it by 3. 30 P. M.

MR. SPEAKER : The decision on time limit was unanimously adopted by the House. Now I want to put it to the House.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : This should not be decided by vote. If it is to be decided by vote, everything will have to be decided by vote.

AN HON. MEMBER : We have to go outside tomorrow. We have fixed up our programmes.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I am in a practical difficulty. I did not know that this Bill would be passed today. I have already fixed a public engagement and I shall have to be there by 6.30. That is why I suggested that we can take up clause by clause consideration tomorrow. There will be third reading and some Members would like to speak. We will pass the Bill before the non-official business is taken up tomorrow. They have already suggested it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, I must bring it to your notice—and I owe it to many of our party members—that just as Mr. Vajpayee has difficulties this evening, many of our Members have planned to go away to their respective home-towns this evening or tomorrow morning. So, they will also face this difficulty. I am sure Mr. Vajpayee also appreciates this. (*Interruption*) This is the difficulty. You can ask the Members also. I personally am prepared to accommodate the point of view of the Opposition. But this is the real difficulty.

MR. SPEAKER : I think that in case there are certain urgent engagements, what we propose to do is, tomorrow—(*Interruption*)—of course, nothing will be put without your approval.

Several Hon. Members rose—

MR. SPEAKER : Will you please sit down ? Let me speak. Mr. Vajpayee has got certain engagements. He says they are public. I do not doubt it, but he has some engagements. Of course, there is no question of having any other private or domestic engagement because he does not have that

problem. (*Interruption*) We do believe that that engagement is not a week-end engagement but a public engagement.

So, what we propose is, let this continue, and we must try to finish it during the lunch-time ; say, at 2.30, it must be passed ; that is the final hour. No consideration, no proposal—I am not going to accept anything.

AN HON. MEMBER 3.30 (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is the maximum. And even that proposal is with the consensus of the House. It is not my own. This is just a suggestion.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Sir, I want to express our difficulty. Many of us from Andhra Pradesh have programmed to leave tomorrow morning itself. We were waiting for the elections to the committees and the meetings today, thinking that ultimately the House will complete this Bill today. We are prepared to sit till 9 p.m. today if necessary.

MR. SPEAKER : I leave it to you whether you agree or not. If you do not agree we will proceed. We tried to do something to accommodate the Opposition. We stand committed to the time-limit. It has already gone beyond two hours more. But for the sake of accommodating the Opposition, I think you may accept this proposal.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : We agree to this with the assurance that the Bill will be passed before 3 O'clock tomorrow.

MR. SPEAKER : There will be no lunch-hour tomorrow, and no objections. This is a gentleman's understanding. I hope you will not put the Chair to any more trouble now.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR (Quilon) : Sir, already one hon. Member

had been called. He stood up, and when there was a persistent demand in the House that the time must be extended, he was first asked to sit down, and the Member who was speaking was allowed to speak for some more time. The hon. Member who was called and who stood up may be allowed to speak now.

MR. SPEAKER : Within the limits of time, we will do as much as possible.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : You called upon one hon. Member. He stood up, and he was asked to sit down.

MR. SPEAKER : Who was the Member ?

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : Mr. Balkrishna was called to speak ; he stood up and he was asked to sit down.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, Mr. Balakrishnan.

SHRI K. BALAKRISHNAN (Ambalapuzha) : Mr. Speaker Sir, I am happy that at long last I also got an opportunity to speak. I rise to oppose this Maintenance of Internal Security Bill. It is not that I find something very new and very atrocious in this Bill. It was there practically for the past 20 years, with a very small interval. I have myself experienced what this Bill is like because I had to go under the burden of this Bill more than once to jail. I had another unique privilege of my own father using this Act against me. So, this is nothing new that frightens me.

17.21 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

There was so much talk about curtailment of liberty of the individual. It has always happened in cycle, some people sitting on that side and some on this side. Those who are sitting there right curtail individual liberties and those sitting here may shout against it. There is nothing very sanctimonious about both these sides. But let us understand one fundamental thing. There are certain fundamental things about human rights involved. I heard an hon. Member saying

[Shri K. Balakrishnan]

about what is happening in his constituency with a border line of 350 K.M.. There this new Act has not come into operation. But even before that, he was complaining that corrupt magistrates and corrupt officers were making use of whatever power they had to impose on people they do not like a certain unpatriotic action or espionage and threaten them with incarceration if they did not get what they actually wanted to get from them. The whole population is kept in a state of crisis with the Damocles' sword hang over them. If this is the state of affairs before the passage of this Bill, what will happen after it is passed? It is no joke. It is a matter affecting the life of the people in the border areas.

Our experience is, whenever such legislation is passed, it goes into the hands of unscrupulous people and the life of the people is in jeopardy. What is the protection against that? The ministers are not strong enough to punish the officers who misuse these powers. There are people who for the petty chance of becoming a minister for a day or two will jump from this party to that party. If they get a better chance, they will jump from that party to another party. What sort of respect will the officers have for such ministers? There is a collection of them who can be put in a museum. And, they are legislating this! This is the first step in fascism. With these powers, when the officers go amuck, what is going to be the state of affairs? That is a matter which we have to consider very seriously. We talk of border areas and espionage. Well, as we hear it it appears as if there is some legislation somewhere in the world where espionage is legally allowed. A man who goes in for espionage knows his job. Whatever be your law, whatever be your Preventive Detention Act, or the Maintenance of Internal Security Act, he knows how to do espionage, he knows how to get going. A man who really wants to get away from the law knows how to do it in spite of all your laws. So, when you pass this law and give heavy or wide powers to the officers, it falls on the head of the poor man who wants to lead a normal life honestly and not on the fellow who comes from Bangladesh for doing espionage or the person who wants to topple a government by

violent methods. It will fall on the head of the ordinary poor man and I am sure this government will not be capable of preventing it. After hearing my friends I feel that they will not be able to prevent it. Therefore, I oppose the passage of this Bill with all the strength I can muster.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, I rise to oppose this black Bill because it not only vitiates the spirit of our democratic politics but it seeks to regenerate India into a form of constitutional autocracy. This government has already got absolute power and it is trying by the political alchemy of defection to topple almost all the State Ministries and to extend its tentacles of power throughout this sub-continent. I do not want to make powerist government into a super-powerist government by giving this kind of extra power into the hands of this government.

Sir, two excuses have been forwarded by the Minister; one is the situation developing in the border of eastern India and the other is the horrible situation in which we are for the last two and a half years in West Bengal. Why do the government want us of the opposition to support all the measures they have taken? Have they taken all the measures which they could have taken? They have allowed the conversion of crisis in Pakistan into our national disaster. Do the government expect us to support such a Bill which is going to strengthen the hands of the government only to create more disaster for our country?

I will remind you that at the time of the 1962 crisis, when there was real national emergency, when our national security was in danger, and again in 1965 when we were in confrontation with Pakistan, two Bills were passed in this House. It did not require any persuasion by the Minister, it did not require any fiery speech from any of the members of the House because the whole House was charged with the patriotic spirit and the emergency laws were enacted within a few minutes or perhaps in one or two hours.

I say this. Let them take action to defend our national honour, to defend our national security. This House is committed and pledged to Bangladesh to redeem their

freedom, to support them by all means in their struggle for freedom. If they take any positive action, and as a result of that if any emergency situation or crisis develops in the border of eastern India, then I have no hesitation that not even a few minutes would be required by this House to pass any Bill that would be required to maintain internal law and order and to haul up all spies and stooges and to all espionage activities in the border areas.

But this Government is just creating a bogey of crisis in the border areas and is asking us to defend their inaction and failure to discharge the national duty towards Bangla Desh.

About West Bengal much has been said. A situation has developed in West Bengal where mutual killings are going on. It is a shame to all of us that we witness almost every day half a dozen or a dozen people being killed. There was a time when the politics of violence and killing was the monopoly of one or two political parties. But now the other parties have also taken the lesson out of this politics of violence. The result is that there is not killing of men of one party only but mutual killings, not only of the ordinary cadres and rank and file but even of eminent leaders like Hemanta Bose, are also being enacted in West Bengal.

The unsocial elements, the known criminals, have taken shelter under the umbrella of almost all political parties in West Bengal, because each party wants to save itself from the attack of the other parties. Because they are gentlemen, they do not know how to use bombs and knives. Therefore, all the parties are inviting these unsocial elements, these criminals, as good party cadres. Therefore, the mutual killing is going on in West Bengal.

Already there is one law in the hands of the West Bengal Government. But they want to be fortified by another law. At least 3,000 people have been killed in the last 2½ years; at least thousands of bombs have been unearthed; at least a few hundred guns have been stolen or seized by different people. They have failed even in clear cases of murder. When the murderer has been caught red-handed, not even half a dozen

cases could be instituted in West Bengal and not even half a dozen murderers could be punished. There are many legal arms in the armoury of the Government but they could not utilise them.

What is required today is that the police administration has to be overhauled thoroughly. There is a hopeless failure, I should say, of both the Central and the State intelligence. They cannot bring forward even a single witness to help them in legal measures against any criminal.

We have to look at the problem of West Bengal from a different standpoint now. All the political parties, barring one maybe, do not see reason. Either they will mutually annihilate themselves and continue killing themselves mutually or they will see reason, sit together, have reconciliatory measures and devise some means to initiate public opinion and popular resistance against this kind of violence, mutual killing and mutual murder. That is the only way now; otherwise, this mutual killing, annihilation and butchery will continue in West Bengal.

There are regular legal measures. You have fortified yourself with preventive detention. Several thousands have been arrested. But could you stop acts of violence? Only as a result of the Bangla Desh affair what is happening in West Bengal today is suppressed. But if you go through the papers, every day you will find dozens of people are being killed. Therefore, I should say that this Act even would not be able to help in the situation of West Bengal. We have to take different measures and have a different outlook and a different approach to the whole problem.

I agree that on the border area a dangerous situation has developed, is developing and will develop more and more. But we are not going to support this mean nincompoopism of this Government. If they really take action, positive action, positive steps, it will not take even a few minutes to pass such a law for ensuring our national security and also strengthening the hands of the Government to take action against Pakistan and also saboteurs and to help the freedom struggle of Bangla Desh, restore peace and order there, so that these refugees can go back.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have listened with great care and attention to the speeches made on this important issue. Many good speeches have been made, if I may say so, and important issues have been raised. I cannot for a moment claim that the arguments advanced by the other side should all be brushed aside lightly. I would submit that in arriving at a final judgment in this matter, what is important is not to dwell on one aspect or the other just as my hon. friend, Shri Samar Guha, intended to do just now, but to look at the total picture in all its aspects, and then to arrive at a final judgment.

I do not want to mention any particular speech because useful contributions were made from both the sides of the House. I am grateful to those who have supported the measure and I am also grateful to those who have brought to bear different aspects of it. I have listened to both sides with equal attention.

In the beginning, I have referred to various aspects and I do not want to repeat myself. Today, amongst the speeches made, one that surprised me most was the speech of Shri Krishna Menon. He thought that this was the beginning of fascist rule and he thought that a measure like this has brought down the reputation of the country. Need I remind the House that Shri Krishna Menon was a Minister in the Government during the days when the Preventive Detention Act was on the statute book and it was extended by a vote of Parliament when he was in the Council of Ministers. I have heard of suspended animation of a body. But here it is a case of suspended animation of the mind and judgment which has suddenly spring to life, and now he has many harsh things to say about us. I do not want to say anything more.

Many apprehensions which were expressed on the floor of the House can be removed and, at the very outset, I would like to refer to some of these. Dr. Sen, and I am sorry he is not here now, expressed his disapproval of District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrate being in power to detain persons for activities prejudicial to the interest of relations of this

country with foreign powers. Sir, I may invite his attention to the delegation contained in clause 3 (2) of the Bill which says clearly that powers to detain a person in the interests of relations with foreign powers can be exercised only by the Central Government or the State Government. No delegation has been visualised. I would also like to mention that resort to this provision has been rare and that it should continue to be so. As far as my recollection goes, there was perhaps only one case in which this provision was used.

As there is a provision that the State Government should report facts to the Central Government in respect of orders made and approved by them, we would also exercise due vigilance that this provision is not misused.

Then there was a reference by various friends to the maintenance of civil supplies and services essential to the community and as to why they should be a ground for detention.

It is known that in the past many State Governments have found it effective to take recourse to this provision to curb the undesirable activities of black-marketeers and hoarders. Even the Government of Kerala who, as I mentioned yesterday, was an exception among the States which have asked for the continuance of this measure, did ask for continuance of this aspect of the measure and did agree to the principle of detention in so far as it is used for this purpose. Sir, we are living in troubled times and one cannot rule out the possibility of a national emergency in future and if one visualises events taking a turn for the worst, there would be need for ensuring undisturbed flow of civil supplies and services and I am sure if that happens, nobody would question the wisdom of the dictum 'To be fore-warned is to be fore-armed'.

Shri Das Munsri made a telling point when he urged that utmost care is necessary in the application of the powers. This is a point which has naturally exercised the mind of many of the hon. Members who spoke. Considering the nature of the law, it is but natural that

concern should have been expressed during the debate on this particular aspect as to the application of the Act and stress was made on this aspect particularly by my hon. friend, Shri Maran, who spoke from the DMK.

Sir, for the information of the hon. Members, I may be allowed to refer to the statistical information regarding the working of the earlier P.D. Act which has been laid on the Table of the House. It refers to the period upto September 68. Such information for the period, 30th September 68 to 30th September 69 is also available in the library of the House. If one goes through this statistical abstract, it would be clear that no one has been detained merely because of his political affiliation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : It is an excuse.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is an excuse ? You would like some one to be used so that you could use it as an argument here. Well, nobody has been detained and I feel sorry for you. Your whole argument falls.

SHRI DASARATHA DEB Hundreds of cases are there.

SHRI K. C. Pant : I can assure Shri Maran and Shri Shyamanandan Mishra who both wanted me to give an assurance on this point that this will continue to be our approach in future also. Those who were detained have been detained by the State Government for reasons of violent, criminal and goonda activities.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : That is wrong. I have already pointed out so many things regarding our Telengana agitation. At that time what the State Government has done, I have pointed out. You say, 'It is under the rules'.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Again, the Central Government has detained persons primarily...

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : That is wrong. Kindly note it down.

SHRI K. C. PANT : in the interests of the defence of India and also sometimes in the interests of the security of India.

Another interesting fact would emerge if one cares to go through the statistical abstract during the period from 1st October, 1968 to 30th September, 1969. Out of a total number of 3600 detenuus, 142 are ordered to be released by the Advisory Board. And, High Courts and the Supreme Court also released through their orders, 221 and 153 persons, respectively.

Those hon. friends who have complained saying that either the High Courts or the Supreme Court cannot intervene in the matter should take note of these figures.

Even in respect of the Prevent of Violent Activities Act in West Bengal, I may uniform the House that out of 2,933 persons detained, the State Government themselves did not approve of 109 cases and released the detenues. These facts go to underline the existence of safeguards in the legislation.

Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu referred to the three employees of the Cancer Research Centre, Chandranagore, and his complaint was that they had been detained without justification. As far as I remember he approached me in this matter also at that time. What he forgot to mention, or did not choose to mention, was that the detention orders were not approved by the State Government. Thus, before we could even ascertain the facts of the case, on the basis of the telegram received from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu, these three persons were released within the prescribed period.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : May I say something on this, arising out of this ? We had gone to the Chief Minister pointing out that the hospital had been closed down, patients are shifted and if you do not release them, we are going to have full scale strike ; as a result, the other Cancer hospital and research centre in Calcutta also will go on strike. After lot of pressure tactics only it could be done. The Director gave it in writing that the detention was absolutely illegal and without and basis in

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

it. What you are saying now is not correct. Kindly do not mislead the House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have not for a moment suggested that Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu is not capable of using pressure tactics. That is not my suggestion at all. I only said that the State Government had not approved of this detention order. They were released within the prescribed period. After all, this is all they could do. They released these people within the prescribed period.

AN HON. MEMBER But the man is arrested and harassed.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is a safeguard. I do not say that nobody can make a mistake. Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu cannot also claim that he can never make a mistake. It is never my case and it can never be one's case that there can be no mistake by anybody. Whenever human judgment comes into play, mistakes can be made. The moment the mistake was pointed out the State Government itself took corrective action. And, that is the safeguard that is provided. That is the important thing. There are safeguards to check these mistakes even as there are safeguards to check abuse of authority under the substantive laws and there too mistakes can never be ruled out.

Now, I can assure Mr. Maran and Mr. Mishra, in particular, and other hon. Members of the House that it would be our earnest endeavour to prevent mistakes so far as it lies within our power.

But, the question that really needs to be answered is, as to which poses the greatest danger to us—the possibility of these mistakes being made, or, the non-availability of this measure. That is the issue.

Reference were made to the inviolability of Fundamental Rights and the Right of Citizens to go to Courts for issue of the writ of habeas corpus under Article 326, etc.

The House is aware that Art. 22 is very much a part of the Chapter in our Constitution on Fundamental Rights. Shri Frank Anthony seemed to refer to this with some regret. But this is a fact. This Bill is strictly in accordance with the provisions of Art. 22 of the Constitution.

I have also stated, while moving the Bill, that similar provisions in the earlier laws have stood the test of judicial scrutiny. But if anyone has any doubt about any provision of the present Bill, nothing in this Bill would prevent him from again going in the highest court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. The way Shri Krishna Menon spoke, it seemed as though this was something completely new on the statute-book, as though for the first time we were coming before this House with such a Bill. Actually, this Bill has stood the test in courts of law. The Bill does not take away the right of the High Court to issue writs of *habeas corpus*. Article 226 is not at all affected. But it is an entirely different matter whether the writ will succeed.

We have certainly taken all care to see that the law is not defective. If the requirements of law are strictly complied with, no court would ordinarily issue a writ of *habeas corpus*, but the right of the court to issue *habeas corpus* is not at all taken away.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Arising out of this, may I seek one clarification ? How is it that Shri Badrudduja was not even allowed an interview with his lawyer ? Shri Shashank Shekhar Sanyal, a Member of Parliament and an advocate went to the jail-gate, but he was refused interview. So, this Government is capable of telling us one thing here and doing something different outside.

SHRI R. V. BADE (Khargone) : It is not a repetition of the old law.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have to cover the interests of those whom we represent here. We are going to care less for what this Government thinks, because we know the bunch of bureaucrats that this Government has behind it.....

SHRI K. C. PANT : I hope, Sir, that you can control him better, though my support is always there for you.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. The hon. Member has had his chance already. Let him not go on interrupting.

SHRI R. V. BADE : It is not a repetition of the old law.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I find that even a sober man like Shri Bade is getting infected.....

SHRI R. V. BADE : I am not getting infected. But what the hon. Minister says is wrong. I do not agree with him.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Not infected, but affected.

SHRI K. C. PANT : All right, if not infected, he is getting affected.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The hon. Minister may kindly tell us whether a man who has been detained is not going to be given the benefit of even legal consultation with his lawyer ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The hon. Member has referred to Shri Badrudduja. I shall not shirk the issue, but I shall have something to say on that also. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu as usual insinuated that the Central Government are trying to implicate his partymen in the deplorable crimes committed almost daily in West Bengal. He and his party either conspire against Government and peace-loving political rivals or imagine conspiracies against them.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who will believe it ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : The hon. Member does not believe himself. The imaginary conspiracies are always against their political rivals or the Central Government.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Who will believe all this ? Shri K. C. Pant is a little older than that.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad to hear him say that he does not believe in it himself.

Ordinarily, I would not have wanted to deal with such wild allegations, but I want to draw the attention of the House to another aspect of the matter. The House is aware that he and his partymen do not hesitate to subvert the loyalty of those to whom are entrusted official secrets.....

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We object to this. Let him prove it. Let him substantiate what he says.....

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. When the hon. Member gives, he should be prepared to take also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : If he can say this as a Government spokesman and as a Minister, then let him take responsibility of proving it. Let him not say this otherwise.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He need not worry about it. I am speaking with a full sense of responsibility. Knowing the full implications, they instigate some government servants under their influence to commit offences under the Official Secrets Act. The person who sells the secrets as well as the person who receives the secrets are equally guilty. But he and his partymen deliberately indulge in these subversive activities, because they know that they can get the fullest protection of our laws and of our democratic traditions. But I am sure that all sections of this House will agree with me that there are limits to the tolerance of a democratic society, and even a democratic society will not allow itself to be destroyed by abuse of the rights and liberties which it confers on its individual members.

Reference was made to the detention of a former member of this House and a former Minister of the UF Government. Shri Vajpayee repeated the allegation that a Congress Minister was involved to the shady deals. I want to assure this House that on the basis of the information with us, no Congress Minister had been implicated in the documents which have come to our possession.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
He must make this clear : has he got any substantial evidence against Shri Badrudduja and will he place it before the House ? Why is he afraid of doing it ?

SHRI A. P. SHARMA : This is a fact.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
This is not a fact.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE (Howrah):
This is suppression of fact.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was merely saying that on the floor of this House an allegation was made that a Congress Minister or ex-Congress Minister was involved in this. I must put the record straight ; it is my duty to do so. The information with me is that no Congress or ex-Congress Minister has been implicated and this is the information I am giving to the House.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU We know that is untrue.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
Regarding Shri Badrudduja, he must say something. What evidence has he got against him ? Is he afraid of placing it before the House ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do not want really to say anything about those who have been detained, for the simple reason that I do not want to go into the merits of the allegations against each individual because this is a matter which will go before the Advisory Board and it will not perhaps be proper for me to anticipate their judgment. But if they insist, I would say a few words about the general issues involved. When we receive reliable corroboration that some individuals have been in the pay of a foreign power, receiving money from Pakistan, it will be only reasonable to conclude that some nefarious activities are intended.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
Who are they ? Name them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He asked for it,

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
Nobody will support a traitor. But it is also true that particular persons have been implicated on false charges. This has been done to Lock up political opponents.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not yielding.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : If he says there are charges against him and if he has evidence, let him place it before the House, so that everybody will know it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is precisely to prevent the establishment of further contacts and the likely commission of more serious offences that preventive action would be justified.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Old man of 75 what can he do ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If preventive detention is not the right step in cases where there is the strongest suspicion that some individuals have been in the pay of a foreign power, we need not at all have such a law on the subject.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
Suspicion may be against you.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We have a strong suspicion that you are working for the American lobby.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Now that this matter has been placed before the House, I hope at least now they will feel responsible and not say anything about this.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Do not talk rubbish. Shri Badrudduja was arrested without any reason.....

SHRI K. C. PANT : We will not allow him to speak if he goes on like this.

SHRI C. M. STEPHENS : If one member is allowed to hold the entire House to ransom like this, we know what to do.

SHRI NATHU RAM MIRDHA : If he interrupts in this manner, we will not allow

him to speak in future. After all, we have also got a right in this House.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : We are not interrupting that way. But we must have every right to get a proper reply from the Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You are not advancing your cause by such frequent interruptions,

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : You have a brute majority and you know you can get it passed.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : You did not give that majority ; it is the people who gave it to us.

18 hrs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Let it again go on record that I was reluctant to give this information, but they forced it out of me.

This House has on many occasions discussed the matter of violence and lawlessness on the part of the Naxalites and other anti-social elements operating with them in different parts of the country. Facts have to be faced. During the period between April, 1970 and May, 1971 there have been nearly 4,500 such incidents of violence. To name only two States, in Bihar there have been over 250 such incidents, including 50 murders, and in Punjab there have been nearly 50 incidents including 28 murders. And I may mention that neither of these States has a Preventive Detention Act. West Bengal, of course, stands quite apart, thanks to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu and his friend.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Thanks to your Central Intelligence money, your agents provocateurs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Innocent persons have been murdered in cold blood, in pursuance of what Dr. Ranen Sen euphemistically called "ideological aberrations." The instance of the son of a police officer in Punjab being dragged out and killed in the hostel is by no means a solitary one. These

are acts perpetrated by groups out to destroy all that is dear in a parliamentary democracy, groups which are unabashedly under the ideological tutelage of external sources. The House is also aware of the continuous attempts on the part of some elements to foment and spread trouble in our sensitive North-Eastern regions, which you know so well. Instances have also come to notice of efforts to snatch arms and ammunition, obviously for furthering condemnable objectives. As our young member from Calcutta mentioned, there are even cases of persons going to borders, not to boost the morale of the freedom fighters, not to protect the security of India, but to get hold of arms and weapons for their own criminal ends.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They can be prosecuted under the ordinary law.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will explain that also. That also you will understand by the time I end.

Concern has also been expressed in this House over the increasing violence and lawlessness in the Railways. I do not know whether members are aware of the serious situation in the coal belt on account of coal not moving, and the coal is not moving primarily because the railways are not able to carry it as fast as it is being mined. This situation arose, and in fact, we in the Home Ministry came into the picture because the Steel Ministry approached us and said that we should sit with them and the Railway Ministry to work out some kind of programme. Overhead wires and traction wires are being stolen and spare parts and components of engines have been stolen and there have been occasions where these railways are stopped on the way and looted. Such instances have also come to notice, and in a situation in which large numbers of refugees are coming in, it is vital that the railways are kept moving. Keeping all this in view, we have to see that our railways are kept moving.

I do not say, and I cannot really say, exactly how we shall utilise this law to help in this particular situation, but we do have something in mind, which I am not able to

[Shri K. C. Pant]

place before the House at this stage, which will help in this situation. I have not mentioned railways at random, but because there is a nexus which I do not want to reveal at the moment.

Dr. Ranen Sen and Shri Somnath Chatterjee asked why the situation in West Bengal has not come under control even after the Prevention of Violent Activities Act was enacted. It is to some extent a valid question.

One argument would be that if the situation is bad it could have been much worse. Another, even truer and more serious explanation, is that all that is happening now is the cumulative effect of what preceded for two years. It cannot be denied that curve of Naxalite violence rose sharply during 1970. This House has had occasion to discuss it so many times in the course of 1970. It cannot also be denied that 1970 happens to be the first year when the Government did not have powers of preventive detention.

All the same I agree with some hon. friend who said that preventive detention is not the panacea for all ills. It cannot for instance be a substitute for our efforts at the socio-economic front, a phrase to which Shri Piloo Mody took objection nor again can lasting peace and order be ensured unless there is public involvement in the denunciation of the politics of violence which continues to mar the state of West Bengal. The murder of nine young boys in Hooghly mentioned by Dr. Sen constitutes an instance in point. Incidentally I was heartened to receive a homily from Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu that the Central Government should enforce the Explosive Law more effectively in West Bengal. He is perhaps disappointed at the reports that illicit arms and ammunition were recovered from the CPM offices during March and April.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : This is a concocted story and I take serious objection to it. They were recovered from the house of the congress people. I ask the Minister to establish one single case.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have denied it and that has gone on record and that should be sufficient.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : He is repeating it. He should be ashamed of saying some thing which is not a fact.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I do repeat it. Illicit arms and ammunition were recovered from the CPM offices four times in the month of March and April.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : They were recovered from the houses of Congressmen. You are supplying them explosives and illegal arms from the ordinance factories.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Yesterday he was advising me very coolly to be very attentive and very vigilant about explosives, I thought he meant well.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : If anything has been proved against anyone of our party let him take action. We are not afraid.....(Interruptions)

SHRI K. C. PANT : Shri Vajpayee, in the course of his speech, had referred to a number of enactments which, according to him, conferred adequate powers to deal with the situation. He even mentioned as to why we cannot have a law of treason. He is not here and I do not want to develop this point. But actually we have referred to the Law Commission the question of a comprehensive law of treason and espionage. But the pertinent point is that all these laws could be adequate when the objective is to prevent an untoward contingency. As I said in my earlier speech all these laws would only enable prosecution of persons after they had done the damage should not be allowed to be done. That is the crux of the matter.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why do not hang him before he commits the crime?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I shall leave that to Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu.

I have dealt at length with the organised violence of the naxalites, but I do not want to minimise the risk implied in the activities of some individuals and groups which

want to disrupt our secularism, communal harmony and peaceful relations among different religious communities. There are elements in our body politic that would seek inspiration from across our borders. Pakistani agent provocateurs are only too keen to disturb communal peace because nothing would suit Pakistani interest better at this juncture. Incidentally, I must express my deep sense of shock and sorrow—now that Dr. Sen is back—that a seasoned Parliamentarian like Dr. Sen should have accused this country and Central Government for all that had happened across our borders during the last few weeks. Sir, I was wondering whether he took into account the fact that statements of the kind which he made could be easily—(*Interruption*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : How long will he take, Sir ? Many Members have gone away.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : And many are also coming.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Up to what time will this go on ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I think he will finish very soon.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We can carry on tomorrow. A decision was taken in the House—

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I know. The practice is that when we ask a Member to start speaking, he continues; and I think he is two-thirds of the way. Therefore, he is about to finish.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was mentioning that Dr. Sen perhaps did not realise—(*Interruption*)—Sir, I am only replying when you asked me to reply. Now Dr. Sen said that we had created this problem and we had brought them here, etc., etc. This is the kind of thing which is grist to the mill of Pakistani propaganda. I am sure he never means it; I know him well enough. But I wish he would have realised that such

a thing can be twisted. I am not complaining, but I am merely bringing this to his notice.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : He only that you are not helping the people to stay in their homeland.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You kindly read the record. It can be misinterpreted very easily.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : You are misinterpreting it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are people in this country who today in this difficult situation can act as agents and as *agents provocateur*. You know that. (*Interruption*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Close the foreign embassy.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You have.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : You have. You are in the Government.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Government have legitimate links. I am not talking about legitimate links.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Illegitimate links.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We do have instances of communal disharmony from time to time. And in this, innocent people suffer and anti-social elements have a field-day. Therefore, we have to consider all these aspects in their totality. We have to consider the situation on our borders. I do not want to dilate on that. There has been an influx of 55 lakh refugees. The fact that many Pakistani agents have come in with them—they must have come in—and the fact that today we have to carry out a massive programme of registration and screening of all these people, and the fact that the situation has not yet stabilised, and it can lead on to something else—all these are facts which Parliament must take into account in coming to a decision on a matter like this.

[Shri K. C. Pant]

In this context, I would like briefly to mention that I have just been to the camps. There are people who are deliberately bringing up issues like Bengali and non-Bengali, Bengali and Assami, tribal people and Bengali and things like that ; a deliberate attempt to sow discord among the refugees and between the refugees and our people. I would like to say on this occasion that we do not discriminate at all—whether it is Hindu or a Muslim or a Bengali or a non-Bengali among the refugees, and all our people on the borders. I have been there and I have seen them , they are doing their utmost to see that these refugees are well cared for, and any attempt of this kind to sow division in our ranks is not going to pay.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : Do you know that hundreds of the refugees are in our prisons in West Bengal, Assam and Tripura ? Some hundreds of people, whose husbands have been killed, whose brothers have been killed—only infants and ladies are in our prisons. They are refugees from Bangla Desh.

I have seen many of them and I can tell you. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : Well, he is giving me some information.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Let him reply to it.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI K.C. PANT : My hon. friend Shri Piloo Mody—I am glad he is present in the House. Yesterday I thought he said that he was going away today. I am very glad he has stayed back. For his benefit as well as for the benefit of those who argued that everyone be brought before the court for trial, I will read what was years ago said in this House :

“Now, in this preventive field where we have to deal with organisation and preparation for

crime, we cannot have the same amount or the same sort of concreteness in evidence as we can demand when a prosecutor alleges overt acts in proving an attempt or abetment of a specific crime. Those who are not lawyers here have to take it from me that this is the difficult. We are dealing with the question of not whether a crime has been committed, but whether there is a serious danger or not. That is the reason why wherever such powers are given by Parliaments of any country, as are asked for this measure, it is not made the subject-matter of legal trial but something much less. The entire object of the proposed measure would be nullified if it could be exercised only after the ordinary forms of legal procedure and evidence are gone through. There is something inherent in this character of preventive procedure which rules out the method that we are familiar with in dealing with actual charges of crime, be it abetment or attempt.”

I will draw Mr. Krishna Menon's attention to this :

“This is often overlooked by people who are so habituated—especially the lawyers—to general principles of jurisprudence that they skip over the obvious fact that danger of criminal operations cannot, in the nature of things, be proved in the same manner as specific acts of abetment or attempt.”

Mr. Piloo Mody is now curious to know who said this. It was Rajaji who said this in 1951. Rajaji did not plead that the Act be applied only in a specific area. He, I am glad to say, saw the danger to the country as a whole even as far back as 1951.

SHRI PILOO MODY : You can send this reply to Rajaji. I want to reply to what I said,

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am glad if I had broken the intellectual nexus between him and Rajaji.

As for my reply to him, I thought there was an air of utter unreality about the speech of Mr. Mody. I have no quarrel with his emphasis on *habeas corpus* nor do I quarrel with his thesis that the concept of *habeas corpus* was an important concept in the development of democratic societies. But in the context of the realities of the situation in India today, the question is not whether one believes in liberal values or not but whether one can protect and preserve them. It is pointless, to talk of personal liberties in the abstract. As I said yesterday, we on this side of the House are wedded to individual liberty. We hold dear freedoms enshrined in the Constitution and we consider it our bounden duty to see that the people of this country, who have given us this massive mandate, to which reference was made by many hon. members opposite, continue to enjoy this freedom. But we cannot do this until we take measure of the forces that are seeking to undermine these freedoms, that are operating within the framework of our system but seeking to destroy it.

SHRI PILOO MODY: After being armed with these powers, will he bring about a great liberal society in india ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Unfortunately, it has fallen to my lot to be in the Home Ministry during a period when day after day, I have received reports about acts of terrorisation, about large-scale depredations and about individual killings. Day after day, news has come to me of mass violence, of interparty classes, of mass indiscipline and of ghraos and the systematic snatching of arms for the purpose of organising the disruption of normal.

Even while we are concerning ourselves, and rightly so, with the question of ensuring human rights and freedoms to our citizens, there are elements in this country who do not hesitate to proclaim their pride in the number of human lives liquidated by them, persons who reject the path of democracy and feel no shame in owning that Mao's

path is their path and Mao is their Chairman. We have seen deliberate attempts at destroying our educational system, at the denigration of national heroes and leaders. We have seen poor policemen being murdered because they were doing their duty. We have witnessed the liquidation of political rivals. Men of the stature of Shri Hemant Kumar Basu have been killed mercilessly and in cold-blood for no other fault than that they refused to give up their principles.

Some friends opposite want me to justify the need for preventive action.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What is the connection ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I shall explain the connection. Let my hon. friend, Shri Piloo Mody go to Calcutta and let him see for himself what the situation there is like today. Men are killed in the streets in the day time in front of many witnesses, but no one dares to come forward to give evidence(*interruptions*) I do not understand why you are all not listening to me.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Preventive detention had been there in Bengal for the last one and a half years.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I have explained that point when you were not here. I am sorry you are not only interrupting but losing your temper also.

When people are killed in the streets in the day time in front of witnesses and yet the witnesses dare not come forward to give evidence, how is one to conduct successful prosecutions of these murderers ? I have great respect for those who have great concern for *habeas corpus*. But that concern must be balanced against the realities of the situation.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I rise on a point of order. It is already past 6 O'Clock and still the House has not adjourned. I want a ruling.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would like to draw his attention to the rule which says that the Speaker shall determine when the sitting of the House shall adjourn. I determine that this House will rise today after the Minister has finished his speech.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, may I point out that before you occupied the Chair, if only you take the trouble of going through the records, Shri K. N. Tiwary, the then Chairman, had ruled that the House will rise at 6 O'Clock and will not sit after 6 O'Clock.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The person who sits in the Chair takes a decision after taking into account the circumstances prevailing in the House. Now, let the Minister continue his speech.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sir, all I want the Minister to do is to try and establish connection between the picture that he describes and the power that he demands, because I cannot see how by arming himself with the power that he demands that he is going to eradicate the picture that he has described.

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is exactly what I was describing. And if there is less of interruption he can understand it better. If my hon. friends do not interrupt me, I will finish in a few minutes. I do not want to speak more. But if they interrupt me, I will have to take a little more time.

The base of our democratic system are elections. Is the House unaware of the propensity of certain parties to resort more and more to coercion and intimidation which frustrate the base of free and fair elections ? Are we not aware that Naxalites and extremists did everything in their power to foil the elections in West Bengal, and it was only after the detention of a good number of miscreants, extremists and anti-socials, and the education of armed forces for patrolling disturbed and sensitive areas to assist the civil authorities in the maintenance of law and order that the mid-term

elections could be successfully organised and conducted ? The House is aware of all these facts. So, when we talk of preservation of democratic values or the threat to these values, let us not forget that the threat does not come from the Bill that is before the House, but the threat is already there on the ground and only through this measure can the government hope to meet that threat.

SHRI PILOO MODY : We are constantly described conditions in Bengal with a few references to Bihar and Punjab. There is a whole country and this is where he is demanding these powers. I said in my speech and I have tabled an amendment that he can have these powers if he proves to us that in a particular area there is a disturbance where he can use these powers with some success ; but he is not prepared for that. He wants these powers in the most peaceful areas. He would like these powers in the Himalayas. Why ? What is his motive ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : My motive is the same as Rajaji's motive in 1951.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What has it to do with Rajaji ? You think, you can intimidate me by mentioning Rajaji ? You are mistaken.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he is prepared to disown his leader, this is his business.....
(Interruption).

I do not wish to take more of your time. Before I conclude I wish to reassure that the powers made available by this Bill would be used with care. It is certainly not our policy that persons who ought to be prosecuted for substantive offences under law should be facilely detained. There comes a time in the life of a nation when there are no easy options. It would be grave folly to deny at this juncture the need and justification for preventive action in the interest of the country. It would be even worse to allow partisan political compulsions to outweigh what are undeniably the interests

of the nation as a whole. And, worst of all would be the attempts to plead, in the name of democracy, the cause of the very forces that seek to destroy democracy.

cool and reasoned manner and give their support to this Bill.

18.27 hrs.

Sir, I am sure the Members of this august House would weigh this matter in a

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday,
June 18, 1971/Jyaistha 28, 1893 (Saka)*

—:0:—

C O N T E N T S

No. 20—Friday, June 18, 1971/Jyaistha 28, 1893 (Saka)

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LOK SABHA

*Friday, June 18, 1971/
Jyaishta 28, 1893 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven
of the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Security Arrangements at Calcutta International Air Terminal Building

*571. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta International Air terminal building and the tarmac, where Aeroplanes from foreign countries halt, lack proper security arrangements and that any person can enter both the places without any check ; and

(b) if so, whether his Ministry propose to take proper security measures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :
(a) No, Sir. There are adequate arrangements at both the places.

(b) Does not arise.

DR. RANEN SEN : May I know from the hon. Minister whether she is aware of the fact that even today after the whole area has been infested with various types of people, anybody and everybody can have easy access to the Air Terminal Building and that there is no system of checking as is done in the Domestic Airport at Dum-Dum where one rupee is taken as an admission fee ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : I am sorry, the hon. Member has been wrongly

informed. There is a system of checking at the International Air Terminal Building also. But because a part of the building is under construction near the V.I.P. Lounge where mobile barricades have been put, some C.P.W D. workers and other workers sometimes go there. But they go inside with their passes and identity cards.

DR. RANEN SEN : Is it not a fact that in the south-eastern part of the runway of the Dum-Dum Airport and the tarmac, there are some non-scheduled air transport companies operating there and that they are free to carry any person inside without any pass and all that ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : No unauthorised persons is allowed to enter near the tarmac. An armed guard is there to prevent any access of unauthorised persons to the aircraft or to a place from which any damage to the aircraft can be done.

राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाओं का खोला जाना

*572. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की शाखाएं खोलने के लिए क्या शर्तें रखी गई हैं ; और

(ख) निर्धारित शर्तों के अनुसार बिहार में कितनी शाखाएं खोली जानी चाहियें और अब तक कितनी शाखाएं खोली गई हैं ।

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है ।

विवरण

जिन केन्द्रों में पहले से ही एक बैंक कार्यालय खुला हुआ हो उन केन्द्रों में नये कार्यालय

खोलने के लिए वाणिज्यिक बैंकों को लाइसेंस देने में भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा अपनाये जाने वाले मापदण्डों में से एक महत्वपूर्ण मापदण्ड यह है कि प्रत्येक 10,000 की जनसंख्या के लिए सिद्धांत रूप में एक बैंक कार्यालय खोलने की अनुमति दी जाती है। स्थान विशेष के औद्योगिक और वाणिज्यिक महत्व को देखते हुए यदि उपर्युक्त सिद्धांत में ढील देना आवश्यक हो तो रिजर्व बैंक द्वारा इसमें छूट दी जाती है। ऐसी जगहों पर जहां बैंक की शाखाएं खोलने की गुंजाइश हो पर अभी तक शाखाएं नहीं खोली गयी हैं, आजकल बैंकों को कार्यालय खोलने की अनुमति आमतौर पर दे दी जाती है, चाहे उन स्थानों की जनसंख्या कितनी भी हो। इसके अतिरिक्त, ग्रामीण और अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में अपने कार्यालयों का विस्तार करने के लिये बैंकों को प्रेरित करने के उद्देश्य से रिजर्व बैंक, उन बैंकों को जिनकी 60 प्रतिशत से अधिक शाखाएं ग्रामीण और अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में हैं, ग्रामीण और अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में उनके दो कार्यालयों के पीछे एक शहरी केन्द्र के लिये लाइसेंस देता है, और इसके विपरीत अन्य बैंकों को ग्रामीण और अर्धशहरी क्षेत्रों में उनके तीन कार्यालयों के पीछे शहरी केन्द्र में एक कार्यालय खोलने का लाइसेंस देता है।

यद्यपि रिजर्व बैंक का जन संख्या सम्बन्धी स्थूल मापदण्ड यह निर्णय करने के लिए आधार-भूत सिद्धांत है कि किसी स्थान विशेष पर बैंक का एक या एक से अधिक कार्यालय हो, फिर भी किसी विशेष स्थान पर बैंक खोला जा सकता है या नहीं इस बात का निर्णय उस स्थान की औद्योगिक, वाणिज्यिक और अन्य आर्थिक गतिविधियों का व्यापक सर्वेक्षण करके और इस बात का विचार करने के बाद किया जाता है कि उस स्थान पर बैंक शाखा चलाने के लिए बैंकिंग व्यवसाय की काफी सम्भावना है या नहीं, जिससे कि खोली जाने वाली शाखा उचित समयवधि में आर्थिक दृष्टि से सक्षम हो सके। जबकि यह बताना कठिन है कि बिहार में

ऐसे केन्द्र कितने हैं, यह प्रयोजन के लिए नेता बैंक सर्वेक्षण कर रहे हैं और शाखा विस्तार सम्बन्धी कुल कार्य को चरणबद्ध रूप से शुरू किया जायगा।

जून 1969 और मार्च 1971 के अन्त की अवधि में बिहार में वाणिज्यिक बैंकों की शाखाओं की संख्या 273 से बढ़कर 416 हो गयी है अर्थात् 143 शाखाओं की वृद्धि हुई है, जिनमें से ज्यादातर शाखाएं सरकारी क्षेत्र के बैंकों ने खोली हैं। अब तक तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रम के अनुसार 1971 में बिहार में लगभग 130 नये कार्यालय खोलने का विचार है। इन बैंकों के खोले जाने से इस राज्य में जून 1969 में जहां 2,07,000 लोगों के पीछे एक बैंक कार्यालय था, वहां 1971 के अन्त तक एक लाख लोगों के पीछे एक कार्यालय हो जायेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार हर मामले में पिछड़ा हुआ है ; वह बैंकों के मामले में भी पिछड़ा हुआ है। मंत्री महोदय के वक्तव्य के मुताबिक बिहार का औसत अब एक लाख लोगों के लिए एक बैंक पर आने वाला है, जब कि हिन्दुस्तान का औसत 52,000 लोगों के लिए एक बैंक है और गुजरात का औसत 28,000 लोगों के लिये एक बैंक है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इस डिसपैरिटी की वजह क्या है और इस डिसपैरिटी को कम करने के लिये सरकार ने अब तक क्या कार्यवाही की है और आगे वह क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार रखती है।

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : One of the reasons for this disparity was that the banks were not nationalised. After the nationalisation, you can see that the ratio of the population to bank branches which was more than 2 lakhs per branch in 1969, before nationalisation, has now reached to 1 lakh per branch. With the proposed opening of 330 new branches, in 1971, the proportion should further improve. This is the only explanation I can give.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : बिहार एक औद्योगिक केन्द्र भी है। मंत्री महोदय ने अपने स्टेटमेंट में बताया है कि बिहार में बैंकों की शाखाएं 273 से बढ़कर 416 हो गई हैं। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि इन 416 शाखाओं में से कितनी शाखाएं औद्योगिक केन्द्रों में हैं और कितनी शाखाएं देहात में हैं, ताकि इस बात का अन्दाज़ लगाया जा सके कि सरकार बिहार की कृषि की प्रगति में कहां तक योगदान कर रही

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

I will try to find out whether I have got detailed information. I can tell him that of these additional branches which have been opened, more than 70 to 80 per cent were opened in the rural areas. Of the first branches, they were naturally in the industrial sectors. But the expansion is rural-oriented with greater emphasis on the unbanked areas or the under-banked areas.

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : बैंकों की नयी शाखाएं रूरल एरियाज़ में खोलने के लिये जो मापदंड निर्धारित किया गया है, वह स्वागत-योग्य है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या छोटे-छोटे गांवों तक पहुँचने के लिए सरकार का इरादा कोई मोबाइल बैंक खोलने का भी है। क्या यह सम्भव नहीं है कि क्रेडिट और डेबिट के लिए, रुपया लेने और देने के लिए मोबाइल बैंक खोले जायें ?

श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण : मोबाइल बैंक और मोबाइल हास्पिटल में फ़र्क करना चाहिये। Regarding mobile banks, I think the attitude should be to reach the people. If mobility means that, I can understand. Merely a bank to carry cash to distribute, that is not the idea of a mobile bank, because normally loans are advanced on the assessment of productive activities applicant is undertaking. Therefore, our idea is to set up the Branch within the reach of the customers. This is the main idea.

श्री रामसहाय पांडे : तो फिर छोटे-छोटे गांवों तक कैसे पहुँचेंगे ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

That is the way we are proceeding with branch expansion. There are two or three criteria. First of all we have to see whether we cover the necessary population. At the present moment, the national average is one branch for 52,000 of the population. Really speaking, our idea is that at least one branch should reach 10,000 population if we can go to that extent.

Secondly, one will have to see that there is mobilisation of deposits potential also in that area. That also is there.

The third criterion is to meet the needs of the people as well. Those must be the productive needs. This is the general framework within which we have to work.

I won't say that there is any scheme of mobile banks as such, but the idea is to reach the people.

SHRI D. BASUMATARI : May I know whether it is a fact that the criterion laid down is that there should be one bank for an area of 10 miles. If it is so, may I know how in the tribal areas where the tribal population are spread out over a large area, the tribals' needs will be met ? What is the special measure undertaken for it ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN :

It is a fact that in one of the Circulars of the Reserve Bank the ten miles areas was mentioned and the idea was that the Bank Manager should also be able to supervise the operations and when the money is taken on loan, he must be in a position to go and see whether it was strictly used for the end purpose for which it was taken. So, in the guidelines they had mentioned the ten miles area but I found that that was literally taken and it has certainly created an atmosphere and a psychology of grievance. So, we have pointed out to the Reserve Bank that this should not be literally taken.

SHRI JAGANATH RAO : The main object of opening branches in the rural areas is to see that credit reaches the poorer sections of the community. Till

to-day, the poorer people, the self-employed persons are not able to get facilities from the nationalised banks. May I know from the Finance Minister whether instructions have been issued to the banks to liberalise the granting of credit loans to self-employed persons ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : As I told, not you, but others in reply to many questions answered recently, we had appointed a special Committee to go into the question of self-employed; to go into the techniques of extension of credit to this category of borrowers to find out the methods and a very useful report has been submitted by Thakkar Committee. I think a copy of it has been placed in the Parliament Library. Probably you could make use of it. It is a very useful document. Of course, all these documents are useful. Only question is of implementation.

In order to discuss the application also of the principles in practice, I had some long discussions with the Custodians and necessary instructions have also been given to the banks. I hope the instructions, are very seriously taken at the field level. That, really speaking, is my main problem. If I get some time during this session also, I propose to go and see for myself in the field whether, these instructions have reached the field areas. This is, what I want to do myself if I can do that. Necessary thinking has been done. Necessary instructions have also been given, but, at the same time, I share the hon. Member's anxiety that we are not getting the results that we should get. I must admit that. But, it is such a vast work and a new type of work that we cannot really depend upon bureaucratisation of the matter...*(Interruptions)*. We will have to create an atmosphere for it.

MR. SPEAKER : I would request the Minister to be brief in his reply.

SHRI DHANDAPANI : What is the criteria for opening new branches in a particular area ? Is it a fact that in the Third Five Year Plan the State Bank of India opened some 1400 branches all over India out of which 95 per cent branches have incurred heavy losses ? Will the

Government take any action to minimise the loss ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I cannot rush to a conclusion that all the branches have been incurring losses. But it is quite natural in the beginning. The opening of new branches in a new area in the first stage involves certain overhead expenditure and this involves certain loss in the new branches in the beginning. But we will have to find that the banks as a whole do not go into loss. That is what we aim at and that is being kept as an objective.

SHRI DHANDAPANI : What is the criteria Government have for opening new branches ?

MR. SPEAKER : If you had heard the reply to the earlier question, it would be clear to you—

Next question.

Free Secondary Education in Gujarat

*573. **SHRI P. M. MEHTA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat had made Secondary Education free in Gujarat ; and

(b) whether after the imposition of President's Rule in Gujarat the relief given by the former Government to the students as mentioned in part (a) above has been withdrawn ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Under successive resolutions of the former Government of Bombay and thereafter, of the Government of Gujarat, upto August 1969, education up to the Secondary School Certificate stage had been made completely free for girls and full freeship or half freeship had been allowed to boys coming from low income families, respectively. No order or resolution of the Government of Gujarat had been issued at any time making Secondary Education free for all boys, but a minute

had been recorded by the Chief Minister and an announcement had been made immediately before the imposition of President's Rule that Secondary Education would be made free for all boys also with effect from June 1971.

(b) Formal orders have been issued after the imposition of President's Rule, on May 28, 1971, reaffirming the earlier orders making Secondary Education free for girls, and substantially raising the limits of income or land holdings, which would entitle boys to free studentship or half free studentship, thereby extending the concession to a much larger number of students than before.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : What about the second part of my question ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : There is no question of withdrawal. Actually the Chief Minister just made a press statement that secondary education will be free. But he should have all the paraphernalia before this.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : After giving full thought and consideration to all the relevant factors, the decision was taken to make secondary education free. It was announced by the Chief Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : Please ask a question.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : I am asking...

MR. SPEAKER : Please come to it direct.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Everybody is doing like this. Every time there is introduction and then only the question.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : The rule should be for everybody. Everybody puts question like this.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not the way. Don't get excited.

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : It was announced after the imposition of President's rule

that "it is not cancelled but it is postponed." May I know the factual position about this statement made by the Governor ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Actually, President's rule was promulgated on 13th May. On 12th May, the Chief Minister gave a press statement that secondary education would be free for boys and girls. Actually, on the 11th May itself, the Cabinet had advised the Governor to dissolve the Assembly. So, after advising the Governor that the Assembly should be dissolved, there was no necessity to hurry with that press statement or order that secondary education would be completely free for all.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What is the factual position ? Has it been postponed or cancelled ?

SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Great unrest prevails among the student world of Gujarat and the students' unions have demanded that secondary education should be free. May I know whether there is any proposal to redress this grievance of the students ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Of course, Government will be giving the students all help for advancement of education. But so far as secondary education is concerned, unless we do something better for primary education in which itself the Gujarat State is lagging behind, how can we think of secondary education ?

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : May I know whether the students, the annual income of whose parents from all sources, and who belong to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes etc. get freeship today, and if so, whether they experience difficulty in obtaining income certificates and they desire that secondary education should be free ?

SHRI N. K. SINHA : May I know...

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : He has not replied to my question yet.

SHRI N. K. SINHA : That question does not arise out of the main question. This relates to the whole state of Gujarat and not—to the Scheduled Castes and tribes alone.

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : It does arise. I would like to know whether they demanded that secondary education should be free because they experience difficulty in getting the income certificates.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the hon. Member kindly not argue about this. The question was whether the Gujarat Government had made secondary education free in Gujarat. The hon. Minister has already given the reply. What else does he want ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : You know what the situation there now is ?

SHRI POPATLAL JOSHI : May I know the reason for the Governor to postpone the freeship ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : The Chief Minister should have observed all the paraphernalia before going in for a press release...

SOME HON. MEMBERS What paraphernalia ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : He should have gone to the Cabinet first ; he should have consulted all the Cabinet Ministers. But he did not consult the Cabinet Ministers. He simply passed an order...

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जो उत्तर दिया है क्या उससे यह समझा जाय कि भारत सरकार माध्यमिक शिक्षा को निःशुल्क करने के सिद्धांततः खिलाफ है ? यदि उत्तर हां में है तो क्या सरकार जम्मू काश्मीर की सरकार को भी सलाह देगी जिसने एम. ए. तक शिक्षा निःशुल्क कर रखी है कि वह भी इसको वापस ले ?

श्री डी. पी. यादव : पहले हम प्राइमरी को कर लें उसके बाद सेकेण्ड्री के बारे में सोचेंगे ।

+ **SHRI R. P. YADAV :** May I know whether the order that was passed was in conformity with the requirements of the rules of business of the Gujarat Government

and whether the decision taken by the ex-Chief Minister was taken by the State Cabinet or in consultation with the State Cabinet ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : No.

Advance of Loans by State Bank of India to Village Agriculturists and Small Traders of Rural Areas in West Bengal

*574. **SHRI SUBODH HANSDA :** Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the role played by the State Bank of India in West Bengal in regard to advance of loans to village agriculturists and small traders in rural areas ;

(b) whether State Bank of India has been able to meet the demands of the above categories of people ;

(c) whether innumerable applications are pending for decision since 1970-71 ; and

(d) how long the Bank would take to come a final decision on each application ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir; State Bank of India has formulated specific schemes for Financing agriculture and has "adopted" villages for intensive coverage. Schemes for advancing working capital and equipment finance have been drawn for small traders.

(b) No, Sir ; the needs for agricultural credit specially, are very large and it cannot be expected that the State Bank of India alone, or even commercial banks by themselves, would be able to meet these demands fully.

(c) and (d). The State Bank of India has reported that there is no large accumulation of pending applications for loans from agriculturists and small traders in various branches in West Bengal. Very often an applicant for a bank loan also applies to a cooperative society for loan or has already taken loan from a cooperative society or

from the State Government. Checking and counter-checking on this account sometimes leads to delay in final disposal of the loan applications.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Are Government aware that small agriculturists and traders with no capacity for giving security against the loans are finding it difficult to get such loans ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : It is true that in the early stages we did find that the small man was in difficulty and we had to find some new solution for that. In order to overcome this difficulty, a new Guarantee Corporation has been established ; it started functioning on 1st April. In reply to one of today's starred questions—I do not exactly remember the number of the question ; I am not sure whether it will be reached—I have in a statement given details of the functioning of this Corporation, what are limits upto which loans extended to traders etc. can be guaranteed, how the small traders, kisans can be helped, how the self-employed man or small businessman can be accommodated etc. The hon. member can refer to the details there so that I need not waste the time of the House on it now. But this matter is certainly important and we are making efforts in this direction.

SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : The Minister has stated that the SBI has already formulated schemes according to which loans are being advanced. Is he satisfied with the performance of the SBI in comparison with the other banks which are advancing such loans ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I am not satisfied because I have again pointed it out to the Chairman of the SBI himself. The functioning of the State Bank so far as the agricultural sector is concerned is better in other States than in West Bengal. As a matter of fact, the State Bank is not a lead bank in any of the districts in West Bengal ; there are some other banks such as the United Commercial and Bank of India which have got a large number of branches in West Bengal. The SBI has its own responsibility in this matter. Therefore, we have pointed out to the bank that it will have to give a better account

in regard to the rural and agricultural sector.

SHRI K. SURYANARAYANA : the hon. Minister has stated that the State Bank has adopted some schemes for advancing loans to agriculturists. What are the policies adopted in this regard, will preference be given to the small farmers needing small amounts or to big farmers wanting Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 lakhs ? Very often we find the big farmers, taking advantage of their local influence, get loans of the order of two or three lakhs of rupees.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think that what the hon. Member said did happen in the beginning. When they were asked to look to the agriculturists, their old banking instincts prompted them to look for clients who were more safe, the rich farmers. But consciously we tried to make a change, and in order to make it easy for them also to reach the small farmers, this Guarantee Corporation has been established. We will have to wait for some time to see its working. As I said, I am myself not very much satisfied with the results of extension of credit to agricultural sector.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Details regarding most of these new schemes are not very clear even to Members of this House. So I would like to know from him, conditions in our country being what they are and the banking practices and banking habits being what they have been in the past, what methods are being employed to see that the particulars of these schemes are widely popularised among the people in the villages, small agriculturists, traders and so on, so that they are encouraged to approach the banks.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : This is a very good suggestion. As a matter of fact, I myself made this suggestion that these schemes should be publicised in the local languages so that they reach the people. My first effort is to see that at least they reach the officers in the field. I would look into it. It is certainly a good suggestion.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : May I know what happened to the much-publicised idea of the hon. Finance Minister about

different rates of interest for different classes of people who want loans from the banks ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not know whether it was much publicised but certainly I did make a reference to it more than once. A study group was appointed in the Reserve Bank and its report has been received recently. I propose to publish the report so that hon. Members who want can give their views also. There is difference of opinion between the members of the committee. We have not taken any decision so far. We have to examine the matter.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : May I know whether the Government has issued any specific instructions to advance loans to the share-croppers who are landless on co-security basis ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not know if specific instructions have been issued to this. I will find out.

SHRI K. BASAPPA : Is there any proposal to have an Advisory Committee at the State and district levels for the State Bank ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : At the present moment there is no such proposal. There are local committees, Advisory Committees, for Bombay, Calcutta and Madras zones, but not for every State.

SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Before nationalisation security was given by the borrower.. (*Interruption*). May I know from the hon. Minister today, after nationalisation, what is the easy way to get a loan from the nationalised banks because they have to pay Rs. 200 to the management and after that they are getting the loan. What is the easy way to get loans from the nationalised banks ?

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not know what he means by saying easy way. There are certain allegations of corruption. But it would be difficult to say that every agriculturist is supposed to pay Rs. 200 or something like that. Formerly there was a very difficult procedure, I quite agree. Now the procedures have been simplified.

In the past the banks normally insisted on third party guarantee because of the insecurity the man who sanctioned the loan was feeling. In order to facilitate matters, the credit guarantee corporation has been established and we shall have to watch the working of these things ; possibly this might facilitate the lending by the banks to the neglected sector.

Boeing Flights to Trivandrum

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*575. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA :**
SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA :
SHRI A. K. GOPALAN :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Kerala had requested the Union Government to fly the Boeing flights to Trivandrum ;

(b) whether the runway in Trivandrum airport is suitable for the landing of jet aircraft ; and

(c) the decision taken on the request of the Kerala Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR SARAJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The runway is adequate for Boeing 737 jets.

(c) Indian Airlines propose to start a Boeing service to Trivandrum from October, 1971.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : The Minister has said that there had been a request from the Kerala Government to start the Boeing service to Trivandrum. She also said that the runway was good. Why did not the Government start the Boeing flight earlier and why has there been this delay ? Why do they not start it as soon as possible ?

DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI : On account of certain technical difficulties the Boeing services could not be extended to Trivandrum earlier. Proving flights were carried out by

the IAC a few months ago. We use instrument landing system which is not there at the airport at Trivandrum. This year very high frequency omnirange will be established and the services are going to be extended.

SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : May I know whether the Government of Kerala had requested the Centre to make available all the necessary modern facilities in that airport and what is the decision of the Government on that ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : Yes, Sir ; necessary facilities will be provided at the airport at Trivandrum, as early as possible.

SHRI N. SREEKANTAN NAIR : There were four flights from Bombay to Cochin and there is only one flight now. In view of the fact that even Members of Parliament find it difficult to get connections from Bangalore to Cochin, will the Government expedite the starting of the new Boeing 737 flights ?

DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI : We are extremely sorry for the inconvenience caused to the Members of Parliament travelling between Bombay and Cochin. The services between Bombay and Cochin are *via* Goa and another one *via* Relgaum, Mangalore, Cochin. From 15 October the services between Bombay, Goa, and Cochin, Bombay Bangalore Cochin and Bombay Belguam Mangalore Cochin—all these services will start and Boeing services will be up to Goa Bangalore and further on the service will be by HS 748.

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से माननीय मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जेट विमानों के उतरने के लिये जो रन-वे का निर्माण किया जाता है उसके सम्बन्ध में केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति सभी प्रान्तों पर एक जैसी लागू होती है ? यदि आपका उत्तर हाँ में है तो मध्य प्रदेश में इन्दौर रायपुर पर भी यही बात लागू होगी ?

डा० सरोजिनी माहिषी : केन्द्रीय सरकार की नीति सभी प्रान्तों के लिए एक ही है। इन्दौर

हवाई अड्डे पर कुछ कठिनाइयाँ थीं लेकिन अब इन्दौर के लिए अक्टूबर तक उड़ानें आरंभ हो जायेंगी।

Steps to Improve the Working of Delhi Transport Undertaking

*577. **SHRI S. M. BANERJEE :**
SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to improve the working of D.T.U. ; and

(b) whether more buses are likely to be introduced ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI OM MEHTA) : (a) and (b). A statement giving the information required is laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Statement

STEPS TO IMPROVE THE WORKING OF THE DELHI TRANSPORT UNDERTAKING

(a) and (b). The Delhi Transport Undertaking has taken the following measures to improve the bus services operated by it in the Capital :—

- (i) The Undertaking has drawn up a phased programme for the replacement of the over-aged buses (i.e. vehicles over 8 years old) and purchase of additional buses to augment its fleet to meet the increasing requirements of commuters. Orders for the purchase of 309 single and double decker buses were placed during 1969-70 and 1970-71. Against this, 196 buses have been received and put on road. Most of these buses are being operated as express services on payment of an extra amount of 5 paise per head per journey. The new buses have larger carrying capacity. The remaining 109 buses are also expected to be received in the course of

the next three months in accordance with the stipulated delivery schedule.

The Government gave a loan of Rs. 130 lakhs to the Delhi Transport Undertaking during 1969-70 and of Rs. 178 lakhs during 1970-71 for the purchase of buses. Loans are also proposed to be given during the current financial year for the purchase of buses, as and when payments become due to the chassis suppliers and body building firms.

- (ii) A radio communication system and a well-knit telephone net work have been set up ; field officers are posted and time regulation is watched at all important points.
- (iii) Maintenance points have been established in the network of the Undertaking's operational area to attend, on the spot, to minor defects which develop in the buses on the road.
- (iv) Regional control of depots and operation has been introduced so that senior officers are able to pay personal attention to operational matters besides depot administration.
- (v) Unserviceable vehicles are being converted into trailers, after renovating the bodies, to be run as trailer buses on selected routes.
- (vi) Old buses are being removed from normal duty for use as school buses and for special hire purposes.
- (viii) Intensive checking of ticketless passengers has been launched.
- (viii) Servicing and daily maintenance is being done at night under the supervision of senior officers.
- (ix) Private buses under D.T.U. operation have been engaged to cover the shortage of its own buses.

- (x) Stores and Workshops are being streamlined by the Undertaking so as to help in deploying the maximum number of buses on road.

SHRI OM MEHTA : Sir, in the statement, there is a small typing error. It is said there that "Orders for the purchase of 309 single and double decker buses were placed during 1969-70 and 1970-71." It should be 305.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : From the statement it appears that adequate steps have been taken by the Delhi Transport Undertaking. But I would like to know whether it has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister that the behaviour in the buses, both of the drivers and the conductors, is awful, and sometimes the passengers are thrown out of the buses ; the students also receive the same fate. I would like to know whether instructions have been issued to the staff concerned that they should at least be courteous to the passengers, even though there may not be accommodation.

I would like to know further whether it is a fact that passengers having tickets also are produced before the magistrate ; after boarding the buses, they are turned out, and some of them were fined Rs. 25, Rs. 35 and Rs. 45 by the magistrate. If so, what steps have been taken by the Government to ask the DTU authorities not to do such things ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : As hon. Members know, the DTU functions under the Delhi Municipal Corporation. I am sure the Delhi Municipal Corporation supervises the staff, and the management. They do take due care and I believe they are anxious to see that the conductors and other members of the staff behave with the people who are their masters with due decorum, decency and courtesy. I have no doubt that.

In regard to the other question about the magistrates, etc., I do not exactly understand what he means.

SHRI S.M. BANERJEE : About the fines. Even today, there was one student

who has been fined Rs. 25. I hope the Minister reads the newspapers. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. He may put his next question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : May I know whether it is a fact that a decision would be taken by the Government to convert the DTU into an autonomous public corporation and, if so, the reason for the delay why it is not being done, and whether it is objected to by the Delhi Administration and, if so, how the objection is going to be met by the Government ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : There is a demand from the people, which is really growing, for converting the DTU into a Corporation, but it involves so many factors. We have to take the Delhi Municipal Corporation with us, because it would amount to a major step, and it will certainly take away the management of the DTU from the Corporation, and it may not be liked by the concerned parties. We would like to have, in this case, as much consensus as possible.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The question is whether they have accepted the principle.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : We shall consider this proposal sympathetically.

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : May I know whether it is a fact that the Government of India appointed a committee sometime ago to go into the affairs of the DTU, particularly its financial condition, and, if so, what were the findings of that committee and in the light of those findings, what action do the Government of India propose to take ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Of course, a committee was appointed and it advised that it should raise the fares. In fact—well, my colleague will read the recommendations.

SHRI OM MEHTA : The recommendations are : the present organisational structure of the DTU is not satisfactory, and the existing arrangement should be

replaced by a statutory corporation ; the Board of Directors of the Corporation should be selected strictly on the basis of skills, and experience useful to a transport undertaking ; the Board should be capable of reviewing operations and recommending improvements ; the chief executive should be a person responsible for the management of the corporation at the top level, and he should be a member of the Board of Directors. There should be a larger delegation of powers for the Chief Executive and other managerial staff so as to ensure optimum performance. There have been more than 5 changes in the post of General Manager of DTU during the last 12 years, although under the Delhi Municipal Corporation Act, the tenure is five years. The concerned authority should avoid frequent changes in top management personnel.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : A recommendation has been made that the fare should be increased, but somehow or other, it has not found favour with the elected members of the Corporation.

श्री मान सिंह भौरा : मंत्री जी ने स्टेट-मेंट में लिखा है कि "Private buses under DTU operation have been engaged to cover shortage of its own buses" यह ठीक है कि बसेज की शॉर्टेज है इसलिए जो डी० टी० यू० प्राइवेट औपरेटर्स को ऐनगेज करती है इसलिए नहीं करती है कि प्राइवेट औपरेटर्स को कोई फ़ायदा पहुंचाया जाय। तो क्यों नहीं डी. टी. यू. डायरेक्ट बसेज खरीद कर खुद चलाती जिससे उसको फ़ायदा हो ?

श्री राज बहादुर : अगर माननीय सदस्य का यह मंशा हो कि बजाय इसके डी. टी. यू. के तत्वावधान में चलें, वह सीधे उनको परमिट दे दे तो मैं समझता हूँ.....

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why have private buses been put ?

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : There is a shortage of buses and to meet the requirements of the travelling public, we want to augment our fleet with private buses. I am talking on behalf of the Corporation.

Preservation of Tribal Art and Culture

*578. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a Committee to go into the problems of preservation of the tribal art and culture in our country ; and

(b) the other steps proposed to be taken by Government in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE SHRI D. P. YADAV : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Tribal Research Institutes set up in the States study matters relating to art and culture of tribal people and suggest measures for their preservation and development. The Sangeet Natak Akademi has from its inception, been making efforts towards the documentation of the performing arts, viz, Music, Dance and Drama, of the Tribal communities. Under one of the Fourth Five Year Plan Schemes, the Akademi has been recording the music of the tribal communities of different regions of the country and filming and photographing their dances. The Akademi has also collected musical instruments, masks, etc. used by the tribal communities. The tribal art specially the tribal dances are highlighted every year during Republic Day Celebrations.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : May I know whether any attempt has been made by Government to preserve the tribal dialects by having some script—Roman or some other script—for them and whether Government has prepared any literature for the tribal culture ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : So far as dialect is concerned, we have already set up several tribal research institutions in the areas, particularly in Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, M P, Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa, West Bengal, Maharashtra, U.P. and Kerala, to study matters relating to art and culture of the tribal people and suggest measures for their preservation and development.

They are expert people and the hon. member's suggestion will be incorporated, It is a good suggestion.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It is good that almost every year during Republic Day celebrations, the tribal people are asked to perform their dance, drama and folk songs. May I know whether the Government has organised any troupe of the tribal people to perform their dances, drama and folk songs throughout the country and have inter-change among the different tribal communities ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : It is a good suggestion.

MR. SPEAKER : Every suggestion by you is being accepted today !

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Religion plays an important part in moulding tribal art and culture

MR. SPEAKER Please come to the question.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : So, unless the tribal religion is protected we cannot claim to protect the tribal art and culture I would like to know whether the Government is aware that the British Government in the 1911 census report recorded tribal religion as "animism" defined as the name of a category to which are relegated all the pre-Hindu religions of India. In the 1931 census report the term "animism" has been replaced by tribal religion to denote the religions of all primitive tribes. The Constituent Assembly on the 11th May 1949 under the chairmanship of Sardar Vallabhai Patel passed a resolution by which they purported to preserve the tribal religion.

MR. SPEAKER Let him come to the question.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Now I would like to know whether the government is aware that those people who destroyed the tribal culture, traditions and religion during the British regime were treated as good boys and girls. Unfortunately, even under the national government those who try to destroy our tribal culture, tradition and religion still continue to be treated as good boys and girls.

MR. SPEAKER : Unless he asks the question I will have to ask him to resume his seat.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : May I know whether the government will take note of this that history is going to record a note of protest on the performance of the government and their madness in maintaining that religion is not for tribals, Democracy is not for tribals, secularism is not for tribals, justice and fair play are not for tribals.

MR. SPEAKER : I will not allow this speech. It is not at all a question. It need not be replied.

SHRI KARTIK ORAON : Government have no reply to give. They have done nothing for the Tribals.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जवाब दिया कि बाकी स्टेटों ने आर्ट और कल्चर के बारे में जानने के लिए कमेटिया बनायी हैं। लेकिन क्या शासन ने यह भी देखा है, राष्ट्रपति के अन्तर्गत यह शासन का कर्तव्य है, कि आर्ट और कल्चर के बारे में मध्य प्रदेश में जो रिसर्च होता है वह मध्य प्रदेश शासन कर रहा है या केन्द्र से उसको पैसा मिलता है ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : So far as assistance is concerned, we will give matching share to those States.

SHRI R. V. BADE : The Minister has given a reply where we could not understand even a word of what he said. Sir, I want your protection.

MR. SPEAKER : I can give protection if your question concerns the whole country. If you want to ask something about Madhya Pradesh you have to give fresh notice.

SHRI R. V. BADE : The question was

"whether the Central Government propose to set up a Committee to go into the problems of preservation of the tribal art and culture in our country ; "

MR. SPEAKER : If you ask a question about the whole of India then you will get an answer.

SHRI R. V. BADE : My question is whether the State has done anything to preserve the art and culture of the Gonds of Madhya Pradesh.

MR. SPEAKER : He may give notice of a separate question. This question relates to the whole country.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Question No. 582.

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) छात्रवृत्तियां विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा इसी उद्देश्य के लिए गठित की गई प्रवरण समिति की सिफारिश पर दी जाती है। असम, नागालैंड, मणिपुर और नेफा के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के वास्तविक निवासी जिनके पास पहली और दूसरी श्रेणी की स्नातक डिग्री है, वे उत्तर-स्नातक अध्ययन के लिए छात्रवृत्ति पाने के पात्र हैं, और जिनके पास पहली या दूसरी श्रेणी की मास्टर डिग्री है, वे डाक्टरेट डिग्री के शोध कार्य के लिए अवर शोध शिक्षा-वृत्ति पाने के पात्र हैं।

(ग) अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचाराधीन नहीं है।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I asked the question in English. I could not follow what the hon. Minister has read out. I want it to be repeated in English.

SHRI SAMAR MUKHERJEE : He has answered another question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : But in this House it does not matter.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : I am sorry, Sir.

PL-480 Funds for Educational Activities

***582. SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :** Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of PL-480 funds canalised for educational activities in India during the last three years ; and

(b) whether such funds were completely canalised through Government agencies or were at times canalised through private institutions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Rs. 24.56 crores as far as the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare is concerned.

(b) The funds are canalised both through Government and private agencies in accordance with the agreement concerning the use of PL-480 funds.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : What are the private agencies through which the fund is canalised and what is the basis of this ? Could the Minister kindly tell the House ?

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : The different ways in which PL-480 funds are being utilised for educational activities in India are through notional attribution against funds which are earmarked for Indian use and are set off against normal budgetary expenditures. This is done by the Department of Economic Affairs which has intimated that during the last three years the amount so utilised amounted to Rs. 21.33 crores for IIT Kanpur, higher technical education and elementary education.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : My question was specific. What are the private agencies through which PL-480 funds are canalised and up to what amount it has up till now been canalised ?

MR. SPEAKER : His question is very simple. He is asking about that part of the Question which relates to the canalisation through private agencies.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : We have research institutions and we publish books also. As regards specific names, I need notice.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The Government is not even ready to divulge the names of private agencies through which the PL-480 Fund is spent. So my next question is : What are the criteria on which the canalisation of this Fund is done both through Government agencies and private agencies.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : We are spending PL-480 Fund through the U. G. C., the IIT and through book publications. In almost all the committees, our Government officials are incorporated. Of course, they are autonomous bodies.....(*Interruption*) I think, the hon. Member should not get irritated on this point, so far as PL-480 Fund is concerned. In almost all the committees, the Government officials are there.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that PL-480 Fund is being used for other activities which have a bad effect on the minds of the students, that is, American culture, American activities, all sorts of activities. I want to know whether an inquiry will be made in regard to the IIT Kanpur about various allegations that this money is being used for purposes other than education.

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : There is no such information with us.

श्री कूलचन्द्र वर्मा : माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बतलाया कि पी. एल. 480 की जो धनराशि जाती है वह प्राइवेट एजेंसियों के माध्यम से शिक्षा के लिए खर्च की जाती है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से पूछना चाहता हूँ कि उनको क्या कठिनाई है उन प्राइवेट एजेंसियों के नाम बताने में ? कृपया वह उनके नाम बतावें कि किन के माध्यम से यह काम होता है।

श्री डी. पी. यादव मुझे इसके लिए नोटिस चाहिये।

MR. SPEAKER : Of course, I did not object to it. The Minister could give it. As you would see part (b) of the Question, it says,

"whether such funds were completely canalised through Government agencies or were at times canalised through private institutions."

He gave the factual information. About the names, it could have been easy for the Minister to come prepared.

श्री फूलचन्द बर्मा : मंत्री महोदय ने कहा कि प्राइवेट एजेंसियों के माध्यम से दी जाती है। इसका मतलब है कि उनको उन एजेंसियों की जानकारी है। तब फिर उनके नाम बताने में उनको क्या आपत्ति है ?

MR. SPEAKER : But he is not ready with that.

Question Hour is over. Again, the progress is very slow. I will have to be a little more strict in future.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Scheme for Development of Historical Places in Agra

*576. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated any specific scheme for the development of historical places in Agra ; and

(b) if so, the outlines thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Maintenance of the monuments at Agra is done by the Archaeological Survey of India. The Department of Tourism has commissioned repairs to the road from the power house crossing to

Motilal Nehru Park. It also proposes to landscape the area around the Taj and construct a Tourist Reception Centre at Agra.

Reduction in the Number of Check-Posts for smooth flow of Inter-State Traffic

*579. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH—KOTAH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have agreed to reduce the number of existing checkposts suggested by the Transport Development Council to ensure smooth flow of inter-State traffic ;

(b) the names of such States which have not considered this feasible ; and

(c) the main reasons given by them and the reaction of the Central Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The Governments of Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Kerala, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, Pondicherry, Tripura and Goa, Daman and Diu agree, in principle, to the reduction in the number of check-posts and are taking necessary action in this behalf. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have, however, referred to the difficulties in posting staff belonging to different departments, which have different objectives and techniques of checking, under a single authority. But they are considering methods of implementing the recommendation

The Governments of Bihar, Gujarat, Punjab and West Bengal consider that the proposal for abolition/consolidation of checkposts is not practicable. The Government of Punjab have, however, added that traffic check barriers to be established, in future, will be set up alongside the existing ones.

Maharashtra has stated that combination of checkposts at places other than Greater Bombay is not possible. The feasibility of having a single consolidated checkpost to serve the needs of all the Departments at

Bombay is being examined by the State Government.

There are only administrative checkpoints in Manipur and Nagaland and no reduction in their number is considered desirable in these territories which are sensitive border areas.

There are no check-posts in the other Union Territories except Delhi which has only terminal tax barriers.

The reactions of the Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and Himachal Pradesh are awaited. The matter is being pursued with these States and the others who have not agreed to consolidation of checkpoints.

Difficulties experienced by Private Sector Industries in obtaining Working Capital from the Nationalised Banks

*580. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that difficulties are being experienced by the private sector Industries in obtaining working capital from the nationalised banks in time to run their industries with the result that production is hampered considerably ; and

(b) whether in order to give fillip to the production activities in the country, Government propose to instruct the nationalised banks to deal with such cases more expeditiously ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The Reserve Bank of India has advised the banks to exercise greater vigilance in regard to end-use of credit to all sectors of the economy so that banks' funds are not diverted for purposes other than those for which they are meant. This entails closer scrutiny by the banks of the credit applications particularly from the large account holders who have a number of sub-limits under each account. This may result in some delay in the sanction of loans in respect of a few cases. But there are no facts to indicate that unwarranted

difficulties are being experienced by the private sector industries generally in obtaining working capital from the nationalised banks in time. The need for expeditious disposal of credit applications is impressed upon the banks by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

Agreement for Loan from Netherlands

*581 SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an agreement between the Government of India and Netherlands has been signed for a loan of Rs. 10.47 crores to India ;

(b) if so, how this amount is proposed to be utilised ; and

(c) the terms and conditions of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes Sir. An agreement has been signed with the Netherlands authorities for their advancing a loan equivalent to Rs. 10.36 crores.

(b) The loan is proposed to be utilized for import of components, raw materials, spares and capital equipment required for our development plans, in addition to obtaining services from Netherlands. These imports will be effected within the country's overall licensing policy.

(c) The loan carries a rate of interest of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum and is repayable in 30 years with an initial grace period of 8 years during which no repayment of the principal will be made.

Checking of Accounts of Bodies and Associations exempted from payment of Income Tax

*583. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the accounts of the Bodies or Associations exempted under the Income-Tax Act are checked ;

(b) if so, at what intervals ; and

(c) if not, whether there is any check that the exemptions are not abused ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). Exemptions provided under the Income-tax Act are broadly of three types :—

- (1) Exemption available to bodies or associations because of the very nature of these institutions where the income earned does not form part of the total income. This exemption is available to institutions like hospitals and educational institutions not run for purposes of profit. These bodies do not have to file either their returns of income or present their accounts to enjoy exemption under the Income-tax Act.
- (2) Exemption to institutions whose income also does not form part of their total income under the Income-tax Act, only when certain statutory conditions are fulfilled. Under this category exemption is available to certain notified sports bodies, professional associations, etc. The information regarding the periodicity of checking of accounts of these institutions is not readily available. It will have to be collected from the field officers from all over the country and would take considerable time. If the Hon'ble Member has some specific institutions in mind, the information in respect of them will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.
- (3) Incomes of religious or charitable trusts derived from property held under trust or income from voluntary donation provided certain statutory conditions are fulfilled are exempt from tax. Prior to 1.4.1971 the exemption certificate in these cases was initially made valid for only one assessment year. The accounts of the first year were scrutinised and the certificates were

then renewed once in every three years after careful examination of the whole case. With effect from 1.4.1971, all such trusts, institutions or associations have to file their returns of income u/s 139(4A) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 annually. The accounts can now, therefore, be examined every year.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी इलाकों के छात्रों को विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की छात्रवृत्तियां

*584. श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग स्नातकोत्तर अध्ययन और शोधकार्य के लिए आसाम, नेफा, नागालैंड और मेघालय के पहाड़ी इलाकों के छात्रों को विशेष छात्रवृत्तियां देता

(ख) यदि हां, तो उक्त छात्रवृत्तियां किस आधार पर दी जाती हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के छात्रों पर भी उक्त योजना लागू करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब से ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) छात्रवृत्तियां विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा इसी उद्देश्य के लिए गठित की गई प्रवरण समिति की सिफारिश पर दी जाती हैं। असम, नागालैंड, मणिपुर और नेफा के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के वास्तविक निवासी जिनके पास पहली या दूसरी श्रेणी की स्नातक डिग्री है, वे उत्तर-स्नातक अध्ययन के लिए छात्रवृत्ति पाने के पात्र हैं, और जिनके पास पहली या दूसरी श्रेणी की मास्टर डिग्री है, वे डाक्टर

डिग्री के शोध कार्य के लिए अवर शोध शिक्षा-वृत्ति पाने के पात्र हैं।

(ग) अभी ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव विचारा-धीन नहीं है।

Indo-U.S. Text Book Agreement

*585. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of the Indo-U.S. text book agreements and the scheme under which text books are published in India ;

(b) the total number of books published to date ; and

(c) the precautions which are taken to prevent the flooding of U.S.A. propaganda material in the guise of text books ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) to (c). The Joint Indo-American Standard Works Programme was initiated in 1961 with the object of meeting the rapidly growing demand for reasonably priced American books in various disciplines both for purposes of reference and for use as text books in colleges and universities in India.

2. A Joint Indo-American Text Book Board comprising representatives of each side with Education Secretary of India as the Chairman was set up in 1961 to lay down the broad policy within which the U.S.I.S. was to operate on the scheme.

3. List of suitable American books are suggested to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare by the USIS and USAID on the basis of selections made from lists submitted by the Indian publishers who have working arrangements with the U.S. publishers, after a survey of the requirements of the country and of the possibility of sales of these books in India. These lists are scrutinised first by USAID experts and then referred to the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. That Ministry in turn

consults the University Grants Commission in regard to the assessment of books on Humanities and Sciences ; the Ministry of Food and Agriculture in regard to the assessment of books on Veterinary and Agricultural Science ; Technical Education Division for books in Business Management, Engineering and Technological subjects and experts designated by the Director General of Health Services for Medical books. The books considered suitable for Indian educational purposes are then approved by the Ministry. USIS or USAID provide subsidy from out of PL 480 funds to the concerned Indian publisher to reprint the U.S. book and price them about 1/5th or 1/6th of the price of the original U.S. edition.

4. 1188 titles have been published under this programme from its inception in 1961 to date.

5. As is apparent from paragraph 3 above the titles are scrutinised by the educational experts from the stand-point of their suitability, usefulness and possible demand among university students in India. The question of flooding of U.S.A. propaganda material in the guise of text-books therefore does not arise, under this scheme.

6. The Joint Indo-American Text Book Programme came into operation in 1961 by an exchange of Aide Memoir between the Government of India in the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare and the American Embassy in India. The main features of the programme are as follows :

- (a) The Ministry of Education will clear the titles before these can be taken up for reprinting under the programme.
- (b) Contracts would be entered into with publishers of standing who have secured the necessary copyright with regard to publication of the mutually agreed list.
- (c) Royalty payments will not exceed 10% of U.S. copy per Indian reprint sold and the amount of

royalty will be intimated to the Ministry of Education for each title.

- (d) The sale price of the books published under the scheme should ordinarily be about 1/3rd of the original published price—the price being fixed in accordance with the cost of production, likely subsidy and the economic price to be charged. (The sale price now generally is between 1/5th to 1/6th of the U.S. retail sale price taking into account the later devaluation of the Rupee)
- (e) The distribution will generally be arranged through normal trade channels.
- (f) The U.S.I.S. will act as the operational body of the programme and for all contracts to be negotiated with it.
- (g) Ministry of Education will be informed of all contracts and other major steps taken by the American Embassy in the implementation of the scheme.

Functioning of Credit Guarantee Corporation of India

*586. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new financial institution named "Credit Guarantee Corporation of India" has started its operation from 1st April, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the functions thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). A new public limited company, known as the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India Ltd., was registered on 14th January 1971 and has been entrusted with the responsibility for providing guarantees covering credit facilities granted to small

borrowers in certain priority and neglected sectors.

The Corporation has formulated a guarantee scheme which has been brought into force from 1st April 1971. This will cover, initially, credit facilities, within certain specified limits, granted by scheduled commercial banks to individual transport operators or to an association of not more than six such operators, individuals, firms and cooperative societies trading in fertilisers and goods, professionals, self-employed persons, individuals and firms owning business enterprises and farmers engaged in cultivation and allied agricultural operations. The Guarantee Organisation will bear losses upto seventy five per cent of the amounts which are bad or doubtful of recovery, the other twenty-five per cent being borne by the lending organisations. A guarantee fee of one half of one per cent per annum will be charged on the amounts outstanding on account of the eligible credit facilities.

According to the information given by the Reserve Bank of India, 67 scheduled banks have intimated acceptance of the scheme so far.

The eligibility ceilings to the various sectors as per scheme are broadly as follows :

(1) *Small farmers and agriculturists :*

For financing seasonal agricultural operations. Rs. 1000/-

For financing reclamation or improvement of land, construction of irrigation well, installation of pump-sets, purchase of machinery or equipment or other capital assets. Rs. 5000/-

For financing pisciculture, sericulture, animal husbandry poultry farming or dairy farming, such limits as the Corporation may notify from time to time but not exceeding. Rs. 50,000/-

(2) *Small Transport Operators :*

For financing an individual or an Association of not more than six individuals owning and operating a single transport vehicle. Loans limits not to exceed Rs. 50,000/-.

(3) *Small Retail Traders :*

Annual turn-over not exceeding Rs. 100,000/-

Primary dealers in fertilizers :

Annual turn-over not exceeding Rs. 200,000/-

(4) *Professional and self-employed persons :*

Medical practitioner including a dentist or a firm of medical practitioners owning or establishing a nursing home or clinic.

Rs. 100,000/-

Construction contractor or a firm of Construction Contractors.

Rs. 100,000/-

Engineering Consultant or Architect or a firm of Engineering Consultants or Architects.

Rs. 50,000/-

Any other persons skilled in their profession whether they hold any professional or technical degree or diploma or not.

Rs. 20,000/-

(5) *Business enterprises :*

All cases where original cost price of the equipment used should not exceed Rs. 50,000/-

The Corporation has also formulated a new scheme known as the Credit Guarantee Corporation of India small Loans (Financial Corporations) Guarantee Scheme, 1971 to cover credit facilities upto certain specified limits granted by the State

Financial Corporation including the Tamilnadu Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., to small borrowers. As the advances to small scale industries are already covered under the Credit Guarantee Scheme for small scale industries, the new scheme will cover the residual categories of small borrowers who are likely to be (a) transport operators. (b) small hoteliers and (c) business enterprises engaged in the generation or distribution of electricity or any other form of power or in the development of management of any contiguous area of land as industrial estate. The new scheme will come into force from 1st July, 1971.

Smuggling on Indo-Nepal Border

*587. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is smuggling on a very large scale along the Indo-Nepal border ;

(b) if so, the items which are being smuggled on this border ;

(c) the number of smugglers arrested during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 ;

(d) the value of goods seized by the customs authorities during this period ; and

(e) whether there are some armed smugglers also at this border and if so, the steps taken by Government to deal with them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) There is large scale smuggling along this border.

(b) Items smuggled from Nepal to India are various consumer articles like woollen and synthetic fabrics, nylon socks, metallic yarn, cigarettes, cigarette lighters, fountain pens, torches, cameras, blades, watches, transistors, tape recorders, cloves, cosmetics and playing cards.

Items smuggled from India to Nepal are raw jute, mica, bristles, skins of wild animals, reptiles and lambs, and cardamom.

(c) The number of smugglers arrested during 1969-70 was 111 and during 1970-71, 211.

(d) The value of goods seized during 1969-70 was Rs. 49,02,578 and during 1970-71 Rs. 75,37,498.

(e) Yes, Sir, there are some armed smugglers operating on this border and there have been a number of assaults on the Customs staff. The following steps have been taken to deal with the armed smugglers :

- (i) Arrangements have been made for the supply of rifles and revolvers to the Customs Preventive parties on the Indo-Nepal Border.
- (ii) The-man power in the preventive parties has been increased.
- (iii) One Company of C.R.P. has been deployed in the Forbesganj Division of Patna Collectorate for prevention of jute smuggling to Nepal.
- (iv) A platoon each of C.R.P. Personnel has been temporarily diverted for a few months to the Muzaffarpur and Motihari Customs Divisions for prevention of smuggling.
- (v) Close liaison is maintained with the State Police Authorities on the Indo-Nepal border to provide help and protection to the Customs Staff engaged in the prevention of smuggling.

Setting up of a Shipyard at Haldia

*588. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce has urged Government to set up a shipyard at Haldia ; and

(b) if so, Government's decision thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government are examining the matter.

Amount of Money in Circulation

*589. SHRI N. E. HORO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of money in circulation in the country during the last two years upto the 31st December, 1970 ; and

(b) the percentage of increase in circulation, yearwise during the last two years ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Money supply with the public amounted to Rs. 6799 crores as on the last Friday of December 1970 as against Rs. 6036 crores as on the last Friday of December 1969 and Rs. 5389 crores as on the last Friday of December 1968. The annual rate of increase in money supply worked out to 12 per cent between end-December 1968 and end-December 1969 and 12.6 per cent between end-December 1969 and end-December 1970.

Cases Involving Arrears of Income-Tax Above Rs. 5 Lakhs

*590. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the parties in respect of whom arrears of income-tax of Rs. 5 lakhs and above are outstanding ;

(b) the number of cases pending before the High Courts and Tribunals ; and

(c) the steps taken to clear the backlog in view of Government's assurance some time ago that all pending cases of assessment would be settled in two years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The information as on

31-3-1971 is not readily available. It is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it is available.

(b) The desired information is given below :

(i) Number of cases pending before the High Courts as on 31-12-1970 : 7230
(Number as on 31-3-1971 not yet available),

(ii) Number of cases pending before the Income-tax Appellate Tribunals as on 31-3-1971 : 84,584

(c) With effect from 1-4-1968, the time-limit for completion of assessments has been reduced from four years to two years from the end of the assessment year in which the income was first assessable. To quicken the pace of assessments further, section 143 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 has been substituted by a new section 143. Under the new provisions, which have come into force from 1st April, 1971 it will be open to the Income-tax Officer, after receipt of the return of income, to make a regular assessment in a summary manner in most of the cases without requiring the presence of the assessee or the production by him of any evidence in support of the return. With the introduction of these provisions, it is hoped that the backlog of assessments would be cleared.

अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक

*591. श्री शिव कुमार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय विधेयक को संसद में पेश करने में विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव, : अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय अधिनियम के कुछ उपबन्धों में संशोधन करने के लिए, 31 अगस्त, 1970 को राज्य सभा में एक विधेयक पेश किया गया था। जैसा कि इस

विधेयक से संबंधित उद्देश्य और कारणों के विवरण में उल्लिखित है, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा नियुक्त विश्वविद्यालय अभिशासन समिति की रिपोर्ट, केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए दीर्घकालीन कानून पर प्रभाव डालेगी। इसलिए समिति की रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने और उसकी सरकार द्वारा जांच पड़ताल किए जाने के पश्चात ही, अलीगढ़ मुस्लिम विश्वविद्यालय के बारे में व्यापक कानून बनाने का कार्य हाथ में लिया जायगा।

Increase in Bank Rate

*592. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether as a result of one per cent increase in Bank rate in January 1971, small industries and industrial units have been facing difficulties in the matter of obtaining loans from Banks ;

(b) whether the increase in bank rate has also resulted in pushing up of the cost of production ; and

(c) the measures Government have adopted or propose to adopt to obviate these difficulties ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) No Sir,

(b) The proportion of increase in the interest on bank loans to the cost of production of industries is not so significant as to have a marked adverse effect on the total cost.

(c) In view of the replies to parts (a) and (b) the question does not arise.

राजस्थान में लोगों पर बकाया कर

*593. श्री पन्नालाल बारपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में ऐसे लोगों की संख्या क्या है जिसके ऊपर आयकर, सम्पत्ति कर और

धन कर बकाया है तथा इस बकाया कर की राशि कितनी है ;

(ख) उनसे बकाया कर अभी तक वसूल न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) बकाया करों की इस राशि को वसूल करने के लिए सरकार का क्या कदम उठाने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) राजस्थान में जिन व्यक्तियों की तरफ 31-3-1971 को आयकर, सम्पदा-शुल्क यथा धन-कर की बकाया रकम वसूली के लिए पड़ी थी उनकी संख्या के संबंध में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। इस सूचना को एकत्र करने में बहुत अधिक समय और श्रम लगेगा। यनि माननीय सदस्य किसी विशिष्ट निर्धारित के सम्बन्ध में सूचना चाहते हों तो वह पेश की जा सकती है।

राजस्थान कार्य-क्षेत्र में 31-3-1971 को वसूली के लिए बकाया पड़ी आयकर की शुद्ध रकम 3.77 करोड़ रुपये थी। धन-कर और सम्पदा-शुल्क की बकाया के सम्बन्ध में सूचना अभी उपलब्ध नहीं है। यह सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और उपलब्ध होते ही सदन की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) और (ग). उपर्युक्त बकाया मांग में काफी बड़े अंश में निम्नलिखित किस्म की मांगें शामिल थीं जिनकी वसूली अपरिहार्य रूप से स्थगित रही :—

- (i) ऐसी मांगें जिनमें निर्धारित ने आय-कर अधिकारी/अपीलीय सहायक आयकर आयुक्त/अपीलीय न्यायाधिकरण के आदेश के विरुद्ध अपील/सन्दर्भ याचिकाएँ दायर कर दी हैं और वे विवादग्रस्त मांग की अदायगी नहीं कर रहे हैं।

(II) ऐसी मांगें जहां वसूली की कार्यवाही उच्च न्यायालय/अन्य न्यायालयों द्वारा स्थापित कर दी गई हैं।

(III) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की तरफ बकाया मांगें जिन्होंने भारत छोड़ दिया है और/अथवा जिनका पता नहीं चलता है।

(IV) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की तरफ बकाया मांगें जिनकी इस समय परिसम्पत्तियां कुछ भी नहीं हैं/अपर्याप्त हैं।

(V) ऐसी कम्पनियों की तरफ बकाया मांगें जिनका परिसमापन हो गया है।

(VI) ऐसी मांगें जिनकी वसूली इस कारण से रुक गई है कि संरक्षणात्मक उपाय के रूप में एक ही आय पर एक से अधिक निर्धारितियों की आय में शामिल करके कर लगाया गया हो।

(VII) ऐसी मांगें जिनकी वसूली इस कारण रुकी पड़ी है कि निर्धारित का दोहरे आयकर-राहत के दावे का सत्यापन किया जाना है।

शेष मांग की सामान्य रूप में वसूली हो रही है और कानून-सम्मत सभी उपाय किये जा रहे हैं।

पोस्ट के छिलकों का निर्यात

*594. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 'पोस्ट के छिलकों' का विदेशों को बड़ी यात्रा में निर्यात किया जाता है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो देश में कृषकों द्वारा इसे किस मूल्य पर बेचा जाता है तथा इसका निर्यात मूल्य क्या है ; और

(ग) विभिन्न राज्यों में इस पर लगायी जाने वाली केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की दर क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) पोस्ट की भूसी का बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशों को निर्यात नहीं किया जाता है। विदेशों को निर्यात की गई पोस्ट की भूसी की मात्रा 1968 में 14 टन, 1969 में 27 टन तथा 1970 में 32 टन थी।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, किसान पोस्ट की भूसी को लगभग 6 रुपये से 10 रुपये प्रति क्विंटल के दाम पर बेचते हैं। विदेशों में बिक्री के लिए निर्यात मूल्य उपलब्ध नहीं है। सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा-पटल पर रख दी जायगी।

(ग) पोस्ट की भूसी पर केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क नहीं लगाया जाता है। लेकिन राज्य सरकारें आबकारी शुल्क लगाती हैं जिसकी दरें प्रत्येक राज्य में अलग अलग हैं। पोस्ट उगाने वाले राज्यों में पोस्ट की भूसी पर लगाये जाने वाले आबकारी शुल्क की दरें इस प्रकार हैं :—

राज्य का नाम	शुल्क की दर प्रति किलोग्राम
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1. मध्य प्रदेश

(क) राज्य से बाहर निर्यात की जाने वाली पोस्ट की भूसी के लिए	रु० .50
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(ख) ऊपर (क) के अलावा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए पोस्ट की भूसी की बिक्री पर	रु० 1.00
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2. राजस्थान

(क) राज्य से बाहर निर्यात की जाने वाली पोस्ट की भूसी के लिए	रु० 0.25
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(ख) ऊपर (क) के अलावा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए पोस्ट की भूसी की बिक्री पर	रु० 1.00
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3. उत्तर प्रदेश

(क) राज्य से बाहर निर्यात की जाने वाली पोस्ट की भूसी के लिए	रु० 0.25
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(ख) ऊपर (क) के अलावा अन्य प्रयोजनों के लिए पोस्ट की भूसी की बिक्री पर	रु० 0.50
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Increase in Aircraft to Meet Increasing Requirements

*595. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of growth of air travel in India during the last three years ; and

(b) the extent of increase in aircraft to meet the increasing requirements during the same period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) The number of passengers carried during the last three years, which is reflective of the growth of air travel in India, is as follows :—

Year.	No. of passengers.	Percentage variation over the previous year.
1968-69	1,959,417	+ 18.2
1969-70	2,248,177	+ 14.7
1970-71	2,125,357	— 5.5

The drop in 1970-71 was due to disruption of the Corporation's services on account of labour trouble and suspension of services overflying Pakistan since February, 1971.

(b) The fleet strength of the Corporation during the last three years, together with the ATKms* produced each year, is given below :

Aircraft	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
Boeing 737	—	—	6
Caravelle	7	7	7
Viscount	14	14	14
F-27	15	14	11
HS-748	8	14	14
DC-4	3	—	—
DC-3	15	9	9
ATKms (in millions)	208.252	223.481	207.392

*(Available tonne kilometres.)

Development of Minor Ports in Kerala during the Fourth Plan Period

*596. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THAN-KAPPAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration any new proposal for the development of minor ports in Kerala during the Fourth Plan period ;

(b) if so, the names of such minor ports and the estimated cost thereof ; and

(c) the nature and extent of Central assistance to be provided to State for the implementation of the Scheme ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR): (a) and (b). Beypore port in Kerala has been

selected for development as a part of the scheme to develop one port in each maritime State under the 'Centrally Sponsored Schemes'. The estimate for the Development of Beypore is under examination.

(c) The Central Government extends financial assistance in the shape of loan to meet cent per cent of the approved cost of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड का स्टेट

बैंक आफ इण्डिया के साथ विलय

*597. श्री सरजू पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अगस्त 1968 में बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड का, जिसका मुख्य कार्यालय पटना में था, स्टेट बैंक के साथ विलय कर दिया गया था ;

(ख) क्या तब से लेकर आज तक उक्त बैंक के शेयर होल्डरों को न तो उनके लेखे दिखाये गये हैं और न ही उन्हें कोई मुआवजा दिया गया है ; और

(ग) यदि हाँ, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड को 8 नवम्बर 1969 से भारतीय स्टेट बैंक में मिला दिया गया था ।

(ख) और (ग). भारतीय रिजर्व बैंक के निर्देशानुसार स्टेट बैंक, बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड के शेयरधारियों को, समय-समय पर लेखा-विवरण जारी करके, बैंक के कार्यों के बारे में बताता रहेगा । 31-12-70 की स्थिति को दर्शाने वाला पहला लेखा-विवरण शीघ्र ही शेयरधारियों को जारी किया जाने वाला है ।

बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड के शेयरधारियों को कोई मुआवजा देने का प्रश्न केवल उस स्थिति में उठेगा जब कि बैंक आफ बिहार

लिमिटेड की अन्य परिसम्पत्तियों की वसूली, जिनको प्रचलित वसूल न हो सकने योग्य माना गया था, बाटे की रकम से अधिक हो जायगी। इस समय अनुमान है कि 134 करोड़ रुपये का घाटा है। भारतीय स्टेट बैंक, बैंक आफ बिहार लिमिटेड की परिसम्पत्तियों की वसूली के लिए सभी सम्भव उपाय कर रहा है।

Panel for Appointments in Public Undertakings

*598. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Bureau of Public Enterprises prepares a panel for appointments to managerial positions in the public sector undertakings ;

(b) if so, the number of candidates included in the panel so far and how many of them have been appointed ; and

(c) if appointments have not been made from such panels, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A Screening Committee, which is serviced by the Bureau of Public Enterprises, has been entrusted with the work of preparing panels of suitable names from the various possible sources—Government services, Public Enterprises as also private sector—for the appointments to top posts in Public Sector Undertakings.

(b) The Screening Committee, which was functioning during 1966 to 1970 had empanelled 595 persons for the various top posts in Public Enterprises. The Screening Committee was reconstituted by Government in August, 1970. This Committee has so far empanelled 105 persons.

Since 1966, 137 empanelled persons have been appointed to the top posts. However, during 1968 to 1970, Government had laid down that empanelment would not be a precondition to the appointment of managers of Public Enterprises to top posts in the same undertaking where they are working.

(c) According to information available, 32 incumbents of top posts in Public Enterprises have been appointed without insisting on the condition of empanelment. (This excludes the appointments covered by the special dispensation for promotions to top posts within the individual enterprises in vogue during 1968 to 1970). The necessity of making these appointments arose due to non-availability of suitable persons in the panels for some of the specialised posts at the top level.

Reported Misappropriation of Rupees 20 Lakhs by the Staff of Khar Branch of the Union Bank of India, Bombay

*599. SHRI RAM KANWAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether over 20 lakhs of rupee have been misappropriated by the staff of the Khar branch of the Union Bank of India in Bombay.

(b) the action, if any, taken against the persons involved in the misappropriation of the Bank money, and

(c) whether any action has been taken against senior officers responsible for supervising and auditing the accounts ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes Sir, the amount misappropriated is reported to be Rs. 20,30,300/—

(b) The Agent and the Head shroff of the branch involved in the misappropriation have been arrested and remanded in custody.

(c) The bank has arranged for a team of Auditors to screen all operations of the Cash Department at the Branch. Action against officers responsible will be considered in the light of findings of Auditors.

Asian Education Ministers Conference held in Singapore

*600. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether 20 nation Asian Education

Ministers Conference was held in Singapore in the first week of June, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the major decisions taken threat to reform the Present education system ; and

(c) to what extent India is expected to be benefited thereby ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Regional Conference of Ministers of Education and those responsible for Economic Planning in Asia was held at Singapore from 31st May to 7th June, 1971.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See in LT—463/71*]

(c) The recommendations of the Conference if accepted by UNESCO and Asian member states, are likely to benefit India through greater regional co-operation and increased flow of international aid, in the field of education.

Measures to check Under-invoicing,
Over-invoicing etc.

*271. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) what measures have so far been taken by Government to check under-invoicing, over-invoicing and tax evasion ; and

(b) whether as a result of the measures adopted by Government, such incidents are on the decline ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Measures both administrative and legislative have been taken to check under-invoicing, over-invoicing and tax evasion. The more recent and important of these measures are as follows :—

(i) Declarations of value for imported and exported goods are being more closely scrutinized.

(ii) Section 12(1) of the Foreign Exchange Regulation Act has been amended so as to make mis-declaration of value in the G.R. Form an offence liable for action under the Customs Act, 1962.

(iii) The preventive and audit machinery has been strengthened for detection of evasion of Central Excise duties.

(iv) Various amendments have been made in the income-tax Act. The minimum and maximum limits of penalty for concealment of income and wealth have been increased and provision made for imprisonment of persons who fail to deduct tax at source and pay the same to the Government and for failure to furnish returns of income-tax.

The attention of the Hon. member is also invited to the several measures which have been proposed in the budget 1971-72 to curb the tax evasion.

(b) A Study team, which considered the issues relating to over-invoicing and under-invoicing have made various recommendations. It is proposed to sponsor legislation where necessary, to implement the decisions on the recommendations. In regard to tax evasion, the amount of tax evaded which has been detected has increased steadily. This indicates that measures to check tax evasion are having their effect.

पर्यटन केन्द्रों की सूची में मध्य प्रदेश के पंचमढ़ी को सम्मिलित करने का प्रस्ताव

2507. श्री गंगा चरण दीक्षित : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार पंचमढ़ी (मध्य प्रदेश) को पर्यटन केन्द्रों की सूची में सम्मिलित करने का है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) (क) से (ग). पर्यटन केन्द्रों की कोई विशिष्ट सूची नहीं रखी जा रही। परन्तु, पंचगढ़ी को पर्यटन विभाग द्वारा प्रकाशित किए गये मध्य प्रदेश विषयक पर्यटन साहित्य में स्थान प्राप्त है। राज्य सरकार इसका पर्यटन केन्द्र के रूप में विकास कर सकती है।

Branches of Nationalised Banks opened in Gujarat

2508. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the number of branches of the nationalised banks opened in rural and urban areas of Gujarat during the last year ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The number of offices opened by nationalised banks at rural and urban (including semi-urban and metropolitan cities) centres in Gujarat during the year 1970 is given below :

	No. of offices opened
1. Rural centres (Places with a population upto 10,000)	109
2. Semi-urban, urban and metropolitan centres	37
Total :	146

Plan to link Jaipur and Bhopal by a National Highway

2509. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH KOTAH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to link Jaipur with Bhopal via Kotah and Jhalawar by a National Highway ; and

(b) if so, the main features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The road in question runs along the Jaipur—Kotah—Jhalawar—Biaora—Bhopal route. Of this, the Biaora—Bhopal Section is already a National Highway (part of National Highway No. 12). The rest of the road from Biaora to Jaipur via Jhalawar and Kotah is an existing State road. The Government of India have recently agreed to provide a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs for the construction of bridges over the Ghar and Kalisindh rivers on this (Jaipur—Biaora) Section.

Percentage of Enrolled Students in Rajasthan

2510. Dr. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of children in age group 6—11 in Rajasthan as per the latest figures available ;

(b) the total number of those enrolled in class I to class V ; and

(c) how does the above percentage of enrolled students compare with those of the other States ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) According to latest available figures for the year 1968-69, the number of children in the age-group 6—11 in Rajasthan was 35.66 lakhs.

(b) The total number of children enrolled in Classes I—V during 1968-69 was 20.13 lakhs.

(c) A statement, giving statewise picture of the percentage of students enrolled in classes I—V to the corresponding population of the age group 6—11, including that of Rajasthan, is laid on the table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-46 /71].

**Prohibited Areas in Assam
for Foreign Tourists**

2511. SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain parts of Assam are prohibited areas for foreign tourists ; and

(b) if so, which are these areas the reasons for the restrictions on foreign tourists ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Under the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order, 1963, the entire State of Assam has been declared as a restricted area and foreigners are required to obtain permits for visiting it. Such permits are granted liberally to tourists for visits to Kaziranga, Manas and Shillong which are considered to be of tourists interest.

**Promotion of Matric Trained Teachers
by Andaman Administration**

2512. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Matric Trained Teachers in Andamans have been promoted as Trained Graduate Teachers and such teachers are teaching in Higher Secondary and Middle classes by virtue of their being Trained Graduate Teachers, if so, the number of such teachers ;

(b) whether such practice is prevalent in other Union Territories ; and

(c) if not, the reason why this practice has been allowed in Andamans ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and the same will be placed on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Stabbing of a Teacher in Andaman
Islands**

2513. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a teacher was stabbed by a student in Andamans Government Boys School ;

(b) whether the same teacher was posted in Girl's School prior to his transfer to the present school ;

(c) whether complaints against the character of the teacher were lodged by some publicmen when he was in the Girls School ;

(d) whether transfer to the present school was on the basis of public complaint ; and

(e) whether the complaint was hushed up by the authorities due to the interference of the teacher's relation employed in the Secretariat and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) No, Sir. He was transferred in the normal course as he had been serving in the Girls School for more than five years.

(e) No, Sir. The complaint against the teacher was investigated by the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration and found baseless.

**Promotion of Untrained Graduate
Teachers by Andaman Administration**

2514. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether two untrained Graduates have been promoted as Headmasters of Middle Schools in Andamans ;

(b) whether representations from teachers individually and through the Teachers Association were received against that promotion by the Directors of Education of Andamans ;

(c) whether untrained Graduates are not eligible for such posts in any other Union Territory ; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) This information is not readily available.

(d) As per recruitment rules prevailing at the time of promotion both these teachers were eligible for promotion as Headmasters. However, they were directed to obtain teaching degree within two years. Recruitment rules are being amended prescribing qualification in teaching as essential.

Creation of a Post of Education Secretary for Andaman Islands

2516. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have created a post of Education Secretary in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration ;

(b) if so, the name, designation, pay-scale and qualifications of the incumbent working against that post ; and

(c) the authority which is competent to create that post, make selection of the post, and make appointment to the post ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) No, Sir ; there is no separate post of Education Secretary in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration. The Finance Secretary is in-charge of Education also.

(b) and (c) : Do not arise.

Applications for Financial Assistance rejected by Nationalised Banks in Gujarat

2517. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications for financial assistance rejected by the branches of the nationalised banks in Gujarat during the last one year on the ground that applicants were not able to furnish security ; and

(b) how many applications are pending for more than three months and six months ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Statistics about the rejection of applications category-wise are not kept separately by banks. As regards the number of pending applications the information is being collected

Reconstruction of Ahmedabad Airport

2518. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to reconstruct the Airport at Ahmedabad ;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned for its reconstruction ;

(c) whether Government have also decided to turn it into an international airport ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) and (b). No, Sir. Estimates for certain development works proposed to be undertaken at Ahmedabad aerodrome during the current Plan period are however, under preparation.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Need has not arisen. Ahmedabad is already an alternate for Bombay international airport

**Proposal to connect Rameshwaram
Island with Mandapam
by Road/Bridge**

2519. SHRI G. BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Rameshwaram Island by road/bridge from Mandapam to Rameshwaram ; and

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted in this regard, and if so, the estimated cost thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Estimated cost of the project is Rs. 532.87 lakhs approximately.

**Report of Study Committee set up to
Suggest Changes in Suppression
of Immoral Traffic in Women
and Girls Act, 1956**

2520. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the study Committee, set up to suggest changes in the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956, have since submitted its report to Government ;

(b) if so, whether the report has since been examined by Government ;

(c) whether a copy of its report or its main recommendations would be laid on the Table of the House ; and

(d) when Government are contemplating to bring forward an amending legislation, so as to remove the loopholes in the main Act ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER FOR EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). Report submitted by the Committee on "Amendment to the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in Women and Girls Act, 1956" was examined in the Department of Social Welfare. A draft Bill for Amendment of the Act is under preparation. A copy of the report will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

**Indian Institute of Advanced Study,
Simla**

2521. SHRI NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of recurring expenditure incurred annually on the Indian Institute of Advanced Study, Simla (Himachal Pradesh) ;

(b) the total strength of the staff administrative and research ;

(c) the total number and names of scholars granted fellowships during the year 1970-71 ;

(d) the subjects for which these fellowships are available ;

(e) the number of publications brought out by the Institute ;

(f) whether any Members of Parliament are associated with the Governing Body of the Institute and if so, their names ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The expenditure incurred by Government on the Institute in 1970-71 in the shape of grants was as follows :

Non-plan	Rs. 16.14 lakhs
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Plan	Rs. 1.50 lakhs.
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(b) *Research Staff* (including Visiting Professors and Scholars granted financial assistance/subsidy during 1970-71)..... 45

<i>Administrative staff</i>		(excluding the Director)
Officers	...	8
Class III	...	42
Class IV	...	63

(c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-465/71.*]

(d) Fellowships are available in the following disciplines :

- (i) Sociology and Anthropology ;
- (ii) Political Science and Law ;
- (iii) Mathematics ;
- (iv) Education and Psychology ;
- (v) Economics and Commerce ;
- (vi) Historical Sciences ;
- (vii) Literature and Linguistics ;
- (viii) Logic and Philosophy ;
- (ix) Fine Arts.

(e) Twenty-nine publications have been brought out so far.

(f) No, Sir. The Union Minister of Education and Social Welfare is, however, Chairman of the Governing Body of the Institute.

Amendment of Laws Governing the Appointment of Secretaries in Companies

2522. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that after the abolition of Managing Agency system, some companies have started circumventing the law by appointing the outgoing Managing Agents or its former officials as Company Secretaries on his salaries, without their being fully qualified to hold such posts ;

(b) if so, whether further legislation to amend the Company law is contemplated by Government with a view to making it obligatory on companies with a capital of Rs. 20 lakhs and above, to appoint only qualified people in responsible positions in their secretarial department ;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) when the company law will be brought upto date with the changed social objectives of Government ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) Instances have come to the notice of the Government where erstwhile managing agents or secretaries and treasurers have been appointed as secretary, consultants etc. of companies previously under their management.

(b) Certain suggestions for amendment of the Companies Act, 1956 so as to make it obligatory for companies of a certain size to have qualified Secretaries are under consideration of the Government.

(c) does not arise.

(d) various suggestions for amendment of the Act are still under consideration of the Government.

Powers of Company Law Board for fixation of Remunerations of Directors of Public Limited Companies

2523. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Company law Board's powers of reducing the remunerations of Directors of public limited Companies, in order to bring them within the limit recently laid down by Government, have been declared arbitrary and void by a Court order on 9th May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, the particulars of this case ; and

(c) the statutory action Government propose to take to set matters right again with a view to checking the rising remunerations of company directors beyond a certain ceiling, as laid down in the recent past ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) and (b). The Upper Doab Sugar Mills Limited resolved to pay its two managing Directors a salary of Rs. 5,000/- per month plus commission amounting to $3\frac{1}{2}$ % of the net profits of the company during the financial year and other perquisites. The Company Law Board while approving the appointment and the salary stipulated a condition that the total remuneration of each Managing Director by way of salary and commission shall not exceed Rs. 1,20,000/- per annum. This restriction was challenged by the company on the ground that it is contrary to the provisions of sections 198 and 309 of the Companies Act which permit managerial remuneration upto 5 % of net profits for one Managing/Whole-time Director and 10 % of net profits in the case of more than one Managing/Whole-time Directors. The Division Bench of the Delhi High Court upheld the contention and declared that the administrative ceilings are void in law, being contrary to the statutory provisions of sections 198 and 309. Government has decided to prefer an appeal against this judgement to the Supreme Court and an application for certificate

of fitness and interim stay has already been filed.

(c) Government is examining the question of amending the relevant provisions of the Act.

Proposal for Change in Companies Act, 1956

2524. SHRI CHANDRA SHEKHAR SINGH : Will the Minister of COMPANY AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a large number of representations from various interests seeking drastic changes in the Companies Act, 1956, keeping in view the changing social needs ;

(b) if so, the nature of changes sought by the various interests ;

(c) the steps Government are contemplating to bring about the necessary changes in the Company Law ; and

(d) when these changes are likely to be effected, either by administrative or by legislative action ?

THE MINISTER OF COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI RAGHUNATHA REDDY) : (a) A large number of suggestions have been received from various interests for amendment of the Companies Act, 1956. These suggestions and other appropriate amendments are still under consideration of the Government.

दिल्ली और शिमला में सरकार द्वारा चलाये जा रहे होटल

2525. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय सरकार दिल्ली और शिमला में कितने होटल चला रही है और उनके नाम क्या है ;

(ख) गत दो वर्षों में, वर्षवार, उन होटलों के रखरखाव तथा उनके कर्मचारियों पर कुल कितना व्यय किया गया ; और

(ग)गत दो वर्षों में इनसे अलग-अलग कितनी आय हुई ?

3. लोधी

4. रणजीत

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा, जो कि एक सरकारी कम्पनी है, इस समय दिल्ली में निम्न-लिखित होटल चलाये जा रहे हैं :—

1. अशोक

2. जनपथ

भारत पर्यटन विकास निगम द्वारा शिमला में कोई होटल नहीं चलाया जा रहा है।

(ख) और (ग) : 1968-69 और 1969-70 के दौरान इन होटलों द्वारा अपने कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्तों, तथा साधारण पर किया गया व्यय, और उनकी कुल आय का व्यौरा नीचे दिया गया है :—

	साधारण		कर्मचारियों के वेतन और भत्ते		कुल आय	
	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70	1968-69	1969-70
	(लाख रुपयों में)					
अशोक	5.61	6.96	38.46	59.26	151.20	180.08
जनपथ	1.30	1.66	22.52	21.73	55.79	68.09
रणजीत	0.65	0.90	8.19	9.20	15.89	25.29
लोधी	0.35	0.51	7.20	7.98	15.02	21.64

1970-71 के लेखे अभी अन्तिम रूप से तैयार नहीं हैं

Development of Jaipur into 'B' Grade City

2526 RAJMATA GAYATRI DEVI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to develop Jaipur into 'B' Grade City has been lying with Government since 1963-64 ; and

(b) if so, the reasons why it has not been implemented yet and when Government intend to implement it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). In December, 1963 Government considered the question of re-classification of Jaipur and re-classified the city as 'B-2' with effect from 1st Janu-

ary, 1964. Any further classification/re-classification of cities and towns including Jaipur will have to await the results of 1971 Census. The final population figures are still awaited.

Work-Load on Central Government Employees

2527. SHRI MANORANJAN HAZRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the increase in the number of Central Government employees was only 0.5 per cent in the year 1968-69 ;

(b) whether during the same period, the volume of work in the Central Government Establishments has increased manifold ; and

(c) if so, whether such a situation has arisen due to the overwork imposed on the existing staff to avoid new expenditure or any other reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A realistic assessment of the change that has occurred in the total quantum of work is possible only by the work measurement studies in different Departments spread over a period of time. In the very nature of things it is not possible to make a firm assessment of the likely variation in the work-load in the different Departments of the Government of India during the span of one year.

(c) The low level of growth during 1968-69 would have been the cumulative result of various factors. Partly, it could be attributed to various economy measures taken by Government like restrictions on the creation of class IV posts and on recruitment to class III posts. These measures were designed to contain the growth of unproductive administrative expenditure and envisaged the intensive utilisation of existing staff.

Introduction of Central Industrial Security Force in Mormugao Harbour

2528. SHRI DINESH JOARDER : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Industrial Security Force has been introduced in Mormugao Harbour, Goa, if so, the particulars thereof ;

(b) whether Government have received any protest note with regard to this from the Mormugao Port Trust and Dock Workers' Unions ;

(c) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ; and

(d) whether Government propose to withdraw the Central Industrial Security Force from the Harbour, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) Yes. The watch and ward duties at the Mormugao Port were partially entrusted to the Central Industrial Security Force on the 1st February, 1971, and the Force has been inducted into the Mormugao Port in stages. The present strength of the Central Industrial Security Force posted at Mormugao is one Assistant Commandant, one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors, one Assistant Sub-Inspector, one Head Security Guard, fortyfour Guards and three followers.

(b) A protest has been received by the Port Trust.

(c) and (d). Government see no justification for revising the decision already taken.

Discontinuance of English as Medium of Instruction in High Schools and Colleges in U.Ts. and Central Schools

2529. SHRI RIJ RAJ SINGH—Kotah : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to discontinue the use of English as a medium of instruction in the various High Schools and colleges in the Union Territories and in Central Schools ; and

(b) if so, by when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). The requisite information is not readily available. It is being collected from the Administrations of the Union Territories concerned and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

So far as Central Schools are concerned, the medium of instruction is Hindi and English. Accordingly Science and Mathematics subjects are taught in English. There is no proposal under Government's consideration to discontinue the use of

English as a medium of instruction in Central Schools in these subjects.

Unicef Aid for Programmes for Children in India

2530. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIEF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether recently any fresh assistance has been provided by the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund for any programmes for children in India ; and

(b) if so, what is the amount sanctioned and on what terms and conditions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The 1971-Session of the UNICEF Executive Board in Geneva approved a fresh commitment of aid totalling \$ 10.127 million for various periods for projects and programmes (of which the Board approved an allocation of \$ 6.06 million for 1971/72 for programmes/projects) detailed as under ; -

	U. S. \$
(i) ANM Training (Family Planning)	1,315,000
(ii) Science Education Programme (for School children)	3,454,000
(iii) "Operation Flood" (City Milk Schemes in India).	940,000
(iv) Nutrition Training in India.	191,400
(v) Integrated Services for children in selected urban areas in India.	160,000
	\$6,060,400

Aid is given by UNICEF in the form of equipments and supplies for utilization in approved Projects/Programmes in a manner mutually agreed to by Government and UNICEF in respective Plans of Operation.

इन्दौर में सूती कपड़ा मिलों से उत्पादन शुल्क और आयकर की वसूली

2531. श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) जिला इन्दौर (मध्य प्रदेश) में रुई और सूती कपड़ा मिलें कितनी हैं और उनके प्रबंध निदेशकों के क्या नाम हैं ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उक्त मिलों से कितना उत्पादन-शुल्क वसूल किया ;

(ग) उक्त अवधि में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने इन मिलों को चलाने वाले पक्षों से कितना आयकर वसूल किया ;

(घ) दिसम्बर 1970 तक उन पर आयकर और उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी राशि बकाया थी ;

(ङ) क्या उक्त मिलों के लेखों का लेखा परीक्षण कर लिया गया है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो जिस वरिष्ठ अधिकारी ने उनके लेखों का लेखा परीक्षण किया था उनका पद क्या है और उन्होंने लेखा परीक्षण कब किया था ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के इन्दौर जिले में सात सूती कपड़ा मिलें हैं ; उनके तथा उनके प्रबन्ध निदेशकों के नाम नीचे दिए हैं :

मिलों के नाम	प्रबंध निदेशकों के नाम
हुकमचन्द मिल्स	श्री मन्ना लाल अग्रवाल
कल्याणमल मिल्स	श्री आर० सी० जाल
राजकुमार मिल्स	श्री जी० बी० जे० सेठ
के० बी० मिल्स	श्री एस० एन० भण्डारी
इन्दौर मालवा	
युनाइटेड मिल्स	श्री के० जी० सक्सेरिया
स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स तथा नन्द लाल भण्डारी मिल्स	सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन मिलों से वसूल हुए उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम इस प्रकार

वर्ष	वसूल हुए उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम
1968-69	1,86,89,099 रु०
1969-70	1,73,11,152 रु०
1970-71	1,70,69,863 रु०

(ग) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(घ) इन मिलों पर बकाया उत्पादन शुल्क की रकम दिसम्बर 1970 तक 2,62,096 रुपये है। इन मिलों पर बकाया आय कर की रकम के सम्बन्ध में सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा की मेज पर रख दी जायगी।

(ङ) जी हां।

(च) उत्पादन शुल्क लगने योग्य माल के उत्पादन और निकासी सम्बन्धी हिसाबों की और मिल द्वारा अदा किये गये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की लेखा परीक्षा, मध्य प्रदेश के महा-लेखाकार कार्यालय के लेखा-अधिकारियों द्वारा निम्नलिखित तारीखों को की गई थी :

मिलों के नाम	तारीख
हुकम चन्द मिल्स	5-1-1791
कल्याणमल मिल्स	26-11-1969
राजकुमार मिल्स	16-11-1970
के० बी० मिल्स	25-2-1971
नन्दलाल भण्डारी मिल्स	25-2-1971
इन्दौर मालवा युनाइटेड मिल्स	23-12-1969
स्वदेशी काटन एण्ड फ्लोर मिल्स	6-11-1970

इन मिलों के उत्पादन शुल्क लगने योग्य माल के उत्पादन तथा निकासी से संबंधित, हिसाबों की तथा इन मिलों द्वारा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की अदायगी की भी विभागीय लेखा परीक्षा, केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क के निरीक्षण दल के लेखा जांचकर्ता अथवा अधीक्षक द्वारा फरवरी से मई 1971 के बीच की गई थी।

Punishment to Smugglers

2432. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether in certain cases, only the smuggled goods are seized and the smugglers are not arrested ; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to make smuggling a 'non-bailable offence' and ensure that those who are caught on a charge of smuggling are severely punished?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Except where the value of smuggled goods is small, all practical attempts are made to arrest the smugglers.

(b) The penalties prescribed under the Customs Act, 1962 for smuggling offences are quite severe. In addition to confiscation of goods penalty upto five times the value of the goods can be imposed on the person concerned in the smuggling of goods. Further, on prosecution under section 135 of the Customs Act, the smuggler may be sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. In case of offences relating to goods to which section 123 applies, (namely, gold, diamonds, manufacture of gold or diamonds, watches, cosmetics, mechanical lighters and flints therefor, playing cards, blades, cigarettes, transistors and radios, synthetic yarn and metallic yarn, fabrics made wholly or mainly of synthetic yarn,) imprisonment upto 5 years may be awarded where the Indian market price of the smuggled goods exceeds Rs. 1 lakh. Because of this provision for five years' imprisonment, in all such cases of smuggling the offences are already non-bailable in terms of the provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Higher Rate of Interest on Loans given by Banks to Industries.

2533. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the banks are now charging interest at the rate of 13 per cent per annum on loans advanced to industries; and

(b) whether this will adversely affect the growth of industries?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Following the increase in bank rate from 5% to 6% scheduled commercial banks also realigned their rates of interest.

At present the larger banks are ordinarily charging 10½% to 12% and 9% to 10½% rate of interest on their advances to large scale industries and small scale industries respectively depending on the merit of each case. It is possible that in some cases a rate of 13% is also charged depending on the circumstances.

The increase in the rates of interest in most cases is only marginal and the proportion of rise in the rate of interest to total expense of industries is not so significant as would adversely affect the growth of industries.

Recruitment in Public Sector Undertakings

2535. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had issued instructions to all public sector undertakings to the effect that recruitments to the posts carrying basic salary upto Rs. 500/- should be made through the Employment Exchange ;

(b) whether the instructions are being carried out in all the public sector industries, nationalised banks and other Central Government offices and establishments in Orissa ;

(c) whether similar instructions have been issued to Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Sunabeda ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Government have issued instructions to all Central Government industrial and commercial undertakings, which require that all recruitment to posts carrying a salary of not more than Rs. 500/- per month is made through the local employment exchange and recruitment from other sources is resorted to only if the concerned employment exchange gives a "Non-availability certificate".

(b) The above instructions apply only to Central Government industrial and

commercial undertakings, including those located in Orissa. Similar instructions exist that the local Employment Exchanges should be utilised for recruitment to posts other than the posts filled through the Union Public Service Commission in all Central Government offices and establishments. As regards the nationalised banks, they notify vacancies to the Employment Exchanges as stipulated under the Employment Exchanges (Compulsory Notification of Vacancies) Act, 1959 and give due consideration to the candidates sponsored by them.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Prosecution of Smugglers

2536. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN :
SHRI N. SHIVAPPA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of smugglers caught during the year 1969-70; and

(b) how many of them have been released and how many were convicted during the year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). Information in this regard is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Analysis made by Central Bureau of Correctional Services regarding Juvenile Delinquency

2537. SHRI B. S. BHAURA :
SHRI ROBIN SEN :

Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether an analysis made by the Central Bureau of Correctional Services on crime and punishment has shown that one fifth of the persons imprisoned are below 21 years :

(b) the reasons for the increase in juvenile delinquency in the country ; and

(c) what corrective measures Government propose to take to deal with the problem ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Statistics available with the Central Bureau of Correctional Services for the period from 1961 to 1965 indicate that persons below the age of 21 who were imprisoned was 17.1% in 1961 and 18.8% in 1962. The percentage had come down to 17.6% in 1965.

(b) A variety of factors are involved in the etiology of crime and delinquency. By and large, rise in population, rapid urbanisation and widespread unemployment would appear to be the main factors.

(c) Social Defence is the responsibility of the States. However, the Department of social Welfare has been impressing upon the State Governments the need for enactment and enforcement of Children Act, Probation of Offenders Act and Borstal Schools Act and expansion of services under them. The Department has also been impressing upon the State Governments to introduce and expand welfare schemes for children for preventing juvenile delinquency.

आयकर विभाग पटना, में लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों की नियुक्ति

2538. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या वित्त मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1964 से पहले आय कर विभाग, पटना में लोअर डिवीजन क्लर्कों के पदों पर नियुक्ति के लिए टाइपिंग का ज्ञान अनिवार्य था ;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने इस शर्त को वर्ष 1964 में हटा दिया था ;

(ग) क्या वर्ष 1966 और वर्ष 1968 में इसी आधार पर इन पदों की नियुक्तियां की गई थीं ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो वर्ष 1973 में उक्त पदों पर नियुक्ति के सम्बन्ध में उपर्युक्त शर्त को पुनः लागू करने का क्या औचित्य है ; और

(ङ) क्या आयकर विभाग, पटना में इसी आधार पर कुछ योग्य प्रत्याशियों को नियुक्ति से वंचित कर दिया गया था और यदि हां, तो ऐसे प्रत्याशियों की संख्या क्या है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) सरकार ने गृह मन्त्रालय के दिनांक 13 जुलाई, 1964 के कार्यालय ज्ञापन सं० 15/3/63-स्थापना (डी) में इस आशय का संशोधन किया कि यद्यपि निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के लिए टाइप सम्बन्धी योग्यता प्राप्त करना अनिवार्य समझा जाता है तथापि अब यह निर्णय किया गया है कि भविष्य में निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों के मामले में, भारत सरकार की सेवा में प्रवेश हेतु टाइप सम्बन्धी योग्यता रखने पर आग्रह करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है । लेकिन इस प्रकार नियुक्त व्यक्ति जब तक टाइप करने में 30 शब्द प्रति मिनट की निर्धारित गति प्राप्त नहीं कर लेते तब तक वे न तो वेतन-मान में वृद्धियां पाने के हकदार होंगे और न ही उस ग्रेड में स्थायी होने के ।

(ग) जी, हाँ । 1966 और 1968 में जो नियुक्तियां की गईं वे उपर्युक्त भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित गृह मन्त्रालय के कार्यालय ज्ञापन के आधार पर की गईं ।

(घ) वर्ष 1971 के दौरान नियुक्तियों के संदर्भ में टाइप सम्बन्धी योग्यता की शर्त फिर से लागू नहीं की गई है । तथापि जो व्यक्ति टाइप की परीक्षा में उत्तीर्ण हुए थे उन्हें टाइप की परीक्षा में अनुत्तीर्ण व्यक्तियों से अधिमानता दी गई और अनुत्तीर्ण व्यक्तियों को भविष्य में की जाने वाली नियुक्तियों के लिए प्रतीक्षा-सूची में रखा गया है ।

(ङ) उम्मीदवार, जो टाइप की परीक्षा में अनुत्तीर्ण रहे, अभी तक नियुक्त नहीं किये गये हैं । ऐसा, आयकर आयुक्त द्वारा आदेशों का गलत अर्थ लगाये जाने के कारण हुआ । ये उम्मीदवार भविष्य में होने वाले रिक्त पदों पर खपा लिए जायेंगे ।

इनकी संख्या छः है ।

Persons died of Accidents in Jamia Millia University Campus

2539. SHRI ACHAL SINGH : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether many poor persons have died in Jamia Millia University Campus, New Delhi from accidents of heavy quarry trucks run by Ms./ Niamtullah and Pramjeet Singh ;

(b) if so, the number of persons who died due to such accidents during the last three years ;

(c) the action taken by Government to prevent such accidents ; and

(d) whether any compensation has been paid to the families of the deceased and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) According to the Delhi Administration, no fatal accident occurred in the Jamia Millia University Campus during the last three years (i.e. 1968-69, 1969-70 and 1970-71). However, on the Okhla Road, which is an approach road and main road to that Campus, four fatal accidents took place during the above period. But the vehicles of Ms/. Niamutullah, Pramjit Singh and Company, Jamna Sand Supply Company, Okhla, were not involved in any of these accidents.

(b) Four persons were killed in the accidents mentioned in part (a).

(c) The Delhi Administration have reported that the District Magistrate, Delhi,

has restricted the movement of heavy transport vehicles on the Okhla Road from 7-00 A.M. to 8-30 A.M. and 1-30 P.M. to 2-30 P.M. to ensure the safety of school children during the hours of their arrival and departure from schools. Further, restrictions on speed limits have been imposed on the entire stretch of the Okhla Road at 34 K.M. per hour for all types of motor vehicles, as against the normal speed limit of 40 K.M. per hour and above.

(d) The information required is being collected and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when received.

Setting up of Diamond Banking Service

2540. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to establish specialised Diamond Banking Service in the country ;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in the matter ; and

(c) if so, the benefits likely to be derived therefrom ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). The question of improving the existing banking facilities for the diamond trade is under examination.

Opening of Lead Banks in Districts

2541. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have allowed a lead bank to be started in each of the Districts of the country to help increase in agricultural products ;

(b) whether such a bank is in operation in the district of Darbhanga in Bihar ;

(c) to what extent agriculturists have been benefited by the said bank ;

(d) whether Government propose to open its branches at Sub-Divisional level also ; and

(e) if so, the time limit for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (e). Under the lead bank scheme formulated in December, 1969, almost all the districts of the Indian Union including the District of Darbhanga in Bihar have been assigned to one or two existing major banks, (mostly public sector banks) for assuming the main responsibility for quickening the pace of banking operations in each district.

One of the major functions of the lead bank is to survey the concerned districts and identify areas of credit gaps and formulate schemes for extending credit to the neglected hitherto sectors including agriculture.

It is too early to assess the extent to which the lead bank scheme has benefited the agriculturists of a particular district. The first task of lead bank is to identify growth centres which are in urgent need of banking facilities so that plans for opening bank offices in all such centres can be drawn up. Assistance to Agriculture and other sectors would follow the opening of bank branches in the interior of the district.

Central Bank of India is the lead bank in the District of Darbhanga. Darbhanga had 17 commercial bank offices in June, 1969 ; now it has 24 offices of commercial banks of which 9 are of the lead bank. 10 more offices are proposed to be opened by the commercial banks in the district in 1971, of these 4 will be opened by the lead bank.

There is no proposal to open offices of lead banks on a sub-divisional basis as such. The lead banks are, however expected to have effective representation in their districts to enable them to discharge their responsibilities adequately.

जीवन बीमा निगम द्वारा मकान बनाने
के लिए ऋण सुविधायें

2542. श्री भारत सिंह चौहान : क्या वित्त
मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या जीवन बीमा निगम ने अपने
480 केन्द्रों को मकान बनाने सम्बन्धी ऋण
सुविधायें प्रदान करने का निर्णय किया है ;
और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस सम्बन्ध में अब
तक क्या प्रगति हुई है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०
आर० गणेश) : (क) और (ख). जी, हां।
मकान बनवाने के लिए ऋण देने की जीवन
बीमा निगम की 'सम्पत्ति बन्धक' और 'अपने
मकान के मालिक बनें' योजनाएं उन सभी
स्थानों में लागू हैं, जहां पर निगम के शाखा
कार्यालय अथवा उप-कार्यालय हैं। ये योजनायें
कुछ ऐसे अन्य चुने हुए केन्द्रों में भी लागू हैं,
जहां जीवन बीमा निगम का कोई कार्यालय
नहीं है। जिन केन्द्रों में ये योजनायें लागू हैं,
उनकी कुल संख्या 423 है।

Semester System in Schools and Colleges

2543. SHRI B. K. DASCHOW-
DHURY : Will the Minister of EDU-
CATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be
pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which have
switched over to semester system in Schools
and Colleges ;

(b) whether these States consulted the
Central Government before adopting the
semester system in the schools and colleges
and ;

(c) if so, the reasons put forward by
these States in regard to this switch over ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND
SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI D. P.

YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The decision to
introduce Semester system in schools and
colleges is within the competence of the
concerned Secondary Education Boards/
Universities and they may or may not
consult the Government of India or the
University Grants Commission. On the
basis of available information, the names
of Universities/Institutions which have
introduced semester/trimester system are
indicated in the statement laid on the Table
of the House. [Placed in Library. See
No. LT-466/71].

Loans and credits received from World Bank and International Development Association

2545. SHRI N. SHIVAPPA : Will
the Minister of FINANCE be pleased
to state :

(a) the total amount of credits and
loans received from the World Bank and
the International Development Association
during the last three years, yearwise ; and

(b) the terms of interest and other
conditions laid down for repayment ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI
YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b)
A statement is placed on the Table o
the House. [Placed in Library. See
No. L.T.—467/71].

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा बिहार
के विश्वविद्यालयों को अनुदान

2546. श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या शिक्षा
और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा
करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग
द्वारा वर्ष 1970-71 में बिहार राज्य में चल रहे
विश्वविद्यालयों को कोई अनुदान दिए गये थे
और यदि हां, उनकी राशि क्या थी ;

(ख) क्या वह सम्पूर्ण धनराशि विश्व
विद्यालयों द्वारा खर्च कर ली गई है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो कितनी कम धन राशि खर्च हुई है और पूरी धनराशि को खर्च न करने के क्या कारण हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) 1970-71 के दौरान विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग द्वारा बिहार राज्य में विश्वविद्यालयों को दिये गए अनुदानों को दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है।

(ख) और (ग). सम्पूर्ण धनराशि की उपयोगिता के बारे में तथा यदि कोई कमी है तो उसकी स्थिति भी 31 अगस्त, 1971 तक व्यय की प्रवृद्धि रिपोर्ट प्राप्त होने पर मालूम हो जाएगी इसी तारीख तक विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा उपयुक्त शेष धनराशि के विवरणों को प्रस्तुत किये जाने की अपेक्षा की जाती है।

विवरण		रुपये
1. भारतीय खनि विद्यालय धनबाद		1,19,296
2. भागलपुर विश्वविद्यालय		4,14,189
3. बिहार विश्वविद्यालय		11,13,667
4. कै० एस० दरभंगा संस्कृत विश्वविद्यालय		15,304
5. मगध विश्वविद्यालय		9,55,478
6. पटना विश्वविद्यालय		22,51,098
7. रांची विश्वविद्यालय		9,08,263

Missing Links on Coastal Highway Sections of Gujarat

2547. SHRI P. M. MEHTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of missing links on coastal highway Sections of Gujarat ; and

(b) the steps being taken to bridge these missing links ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : (a) and (b). Presumably the Hon'ble Member is referring to the coastal highway connecting Baroda with Maliya proposed by the Government of Gujarat for development along the Baroda-Cambay--Bhavnagar--Veraval-Portbander-Okha-Maliya route. It is a State road, and the Gujarat Government are primarily concerned with its development. According to the information received from them sometime back, the following are the missing road sections on the aforesaid coastal highway :—

- (1) Umata-Dhuvaran 25 miles
- (2) Portbander-Kuranga 44 miles
- (3) Dhrol-Maliya 50 miles.
2. Whole length of the road from Baroda to Maliya was reported to be having 35 missing or weak bridges.
3. In January 1971, the Government of India agreed to give to the State Government 100% loan for the following works being undertaken on this road :—

Name of work	Length Mile or No. of bridges.	Cost (Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3
1. Dhuvaran-Umeta (missing section)	25	50.00
2. Miani-Kuranga (missing section)	23	50.00

1	2	3
<i>Porbander-Okha Section</i>		
1. Bridge across Bhogat	} 7 bridges	43.00
2. Bridge across Navadana		
3. Bridge across Khari		
4. Bridge across Kalipat.		
5. Bridge replacing causeway at Netar Creek.		
6. Bridge across Visavada Creek		
7. Bridge across Kinnuri Creek		
Total.—		143 00

4. In addition, the development of a part (Bhavnagar-Bavaliari—22 miles of the Baroda-Bhavnagar section is already in progress from the State's Central Road Fund Allocations Accounts.

Recognition of Bhil Community of Saurashtra Region as a Scheduled Tribe

2548 SHRI P. M. MEHTA Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state

(a) whether 'BHIL' Community in Saurashtra Region of Gujarat State is not considered as a Scheduled Tribe,

(b) whether in some other parts of Gujarat, 'BHIL' community is considered as a Scheduled Tribe, if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether various 'BHIL' organisations in Gujarat have represented to Government to consider 'BHIL' Community of the said Saurashtra Region as Scheduled Tribe, and

(d) if so, Government's reaction thereto?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMA-

SWAMY) (a) and (b). The Bhil community is a Scheduled Tribe in the State of Gujarat except in the Rajkot Division. This difference is because the present Gujarat State comprises areas which formed parts of separate States prior to the Reorganisation of States. The Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes List (Modification) Order, 1956 which was issued after the reorganisation did not amend the lists but only modified them according to the territorial changes brought about by the State Re-organisation.

(c) Yes, Sir

(d) In the Bill which Government had introduced in the previous Lok Sabha the Bhil community was shown as a Scheduled Tribe throughout the State of Gujarat.

Setting up of Cochin University

2549 SHRI VAYALAR RAVI: Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new University in Kerala, to be known as 'Cochin University' is being set up;

(b) whether the Kerala Government or the University of Kerala have approached the University Grants Commission demanding any financial assistance for the Cochin University; and

(c) If so, the amount of assistance asked for ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The University Grants Commission has not received any formal proposal for financial assistance to the Cochin University.

(c) Does not rise.

Assistance and Grants to Viswa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi.

2550. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the nature of assistance and grants given by Government to the Viswa Yuvak New Delhi ;

(b) what assistance the Kendra is receiving from abroad and from which Kendra, sources ; and

(c) whether there is any representative of Government on the Board of Trustees of the Kendra ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) (i) A plot measuring 2.149 acres was given at concessional rate for the construction of International House and hostel building.

(ii) Grant of Rs. 6,000,000/- was given for the construction of the hostel portion.

(iii) A grant of Rs. 23,000/- was given for holding a workshop for non-student youth.

(b) The Kendra receives assistance from abroad from time to time. During 1971 the Kendra expects to receive the following assistance.

(i) From UNECO :

Rs. 11,946/- for the Asian Youth Documentation Centre, and for the translation work.

(ii) From Institute for International Cooperation, Bonn: Rs. 3,56,748/- for training programmes, equipment and furniture, as also the services of a Programme Consultant.

(c) No, Sir.

Assistance Received by Viswa Yuvak Kendra

2551. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Viswa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi is receiving money channelled through the Institute for International Cooperation of the Adenaur Foundation in Bonn ;

(b) if so, the extent of assistance received ; and

(c) the condition of assistance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) to (c). The authorities of the Viswa Yuvak Kendra have informed the Government that the Kendra is receiving assistance from the Institute for International Cooperation, Bonn.

During the years 1969-70, the Kendra has received a sum of Rs 1,66,840.33 towards the purchase of equipment, a sum of Rs. 5,830,71.96 for conducting the training programmes and a sum of Rs. 1,59,426.88 for the purchase of books for the Library and for publications.

There are no conditions other than that the amount should be spent on the items for which grants have been made and that the accounts should be audited by registered Chartered Accountant.

Board of Trustees of Viswa Yuvak Kendra

2552. **SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPA** : Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the present Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the Viswa Yuvak Kendra, New Delhi ; and

(b) whether Shri Kanti Desai, son of Shri Morarji Desai was a member of the Board of Trustees at any time ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). The authorities of Viswa Yuvak Kendra have informed the Government that Shri Morarji Desai is the present Chairman of the Board of Trustees & Shri Kanti Desai had never been a member of the Board.

Enquiries and Applications received by the Indian Investment Centre

2553. **SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE** : Will the Minister of **FINANCE** be pleased to state :

(a) the number and particulars of enquiries and applications received by the Indian Investment Centre, New Delhi during the last three years ; and

(b) the number and particulars of applications out of them approved by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : (a) The number of enquiries received by the Indian Investment Centre (Including its overseas offices) during the last three years from foreign as well as Indian entrepreneurs, for general information as also for information relevant to specific proposals, was as under :

1968-69	1219
1969-70	1643
1970-71	2859

The Centre does not receive any applications.

(b) Proposals involving foreign investment with which the Centre was actively associated and which received Government approval during the last three years were as under :

	No. of proposals	Total Investment	Foreign participation
		(in Rs. million)	
1958-69	16	41.60	18.87
1969-70	10	73.00	9.80
1970-71	29	926.67	101.82

Absence of Facilities at Tuliha Aerodrome Imphal

2554. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH** : Will the Minister of **TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the absence of even minimum facilities for incoming and outgoing passengers at the Tuliha Aerodrome, Imphal ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to remove the long felt grievances in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) Yes.

(b) Proposals for extension of the passenger lounge at Tuliha aerodrome are under consideration.

Pay Scale of School Mothers of Elementary Schools in Manipur

2555. **SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH** : Will the Minister of **EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE** be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a proposal for introduction of a pay scale in place of the present fixed pay in

respect of school Mothers of Elementary Schools run by the Government of Manipur :

(b) whether Government are aware of the long drawn discontent among the Mothers in this respect ; and

(c) when the new scale is likely to be introduced ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Development of Tourism in Manipur

2556. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by the Government of Manipur to attract more tourists to Manipur ; and

(b) the amount proposed to be spent during the current Five Year Plan for development of tourist centres and tourist facilities in Manipur ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) : (a) A statement of the schemes proposed to be taken up by the Government of Manipur during the Fourth Plan to attract more tourists is attached.

(b) A provision of Rs. 2.35 lakhs has been approved by the Planning Commission for tourism schemes in the State Plan.

Statement

1. Construction of Rash Mandal at Kaina.
2. Construction of a Tourist Home at Waithan.

3. Providing recreational facilities at Loktak.

4. Improvement of Sendra and Phnbala Tourist Homes.

5. Construction of a Tourist Home at Imphal.

6. Reconstruction of Chakpikarong Fishing Lodge.

7. Tourist Publicity.

8. Staff.

Scholarships for flying trainees of Manipur

2557. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Manipur have been approached by the civil aviation flying trainees of Manipur for scholarships ;

(b) if so, how many such trainees have received or are likely to receive scholarships ; and

(c) whether Government have framed any rules for grant of such scholarships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Only one trainee applied to the Government of Manipur for financial assistance to complete his course. He has received Rs. 5,000 as Scholarship.

(c) Yes, Sir. The Government of Manipur have framed rules for awarding flying Scholarship which have been approved by the Government of India.

Introduction of Structural Reforms in Administrative Sphere of Education in Manipur

2558. SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the main features of structural reforms in the administrative sphere of educa-

tion introduced in Manipur after the Division of Manipur into five Districts ;

(b) whether necessary additional posts of the Inspectors of schools are being created to man the posts of District Education Officers ;

(c) if so, how long this will take ; and

(d) if not, whether Government are satisfied with the Deputy Inspectors continuing as District Education Officers ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (b). The requisite information is being collected from the Manipur Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

Loans Advanced or Invested in Shares by LIC, UTI, Nationalised Banks and other Financial Institutions in Indian Iron and Steel and Tata Iron and Steel Company

2559. SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced or invested in shares by the Life Insurance Corporation, Unit Trust of India, Industrial Finance Corporation of India, Nationalised Banks and other Central public financial institutions in the Indian Iron and Steel Company and Tata Iron and Steel Company ;

(b) whether it is proposed to transform all these amounts into equity shares and secure proportionate representation in the management of the above companies ; and

(c) if so, when this would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of House. [*Placed in Library See No. LT—468/71*].

(b) and (c). The foreign currency loan sanctioned by the ICICI to TISCO and the

rupee loan sanctioned by IDBI to IISCO do not carry the convertibility option, both the loans having been sanctioned long before Government finalised the guidelines for public financial institutions incorporating the convertibility clause in respect of their loan transactions. The accommodation provided by the State Bank of India to both these companies is for working capital purposes. The limits sanctioned for working capital are renewed every year or even earlier. The loans given for purposes of working capital are also repayable on demand. The conversion of such loans into equity does not, therefore, arise.

As regards representation in the management, the LIC has one representative on the Board of Directors of IISCO. The IDBI also has reserved the right to appoint a nominee. In both the Companies, there is a Government Director who is a senior Government official.

Arrears of Income-tax Outstanding Against Individuals in Orissa

2560. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of companies and persons, either as Director of any Company or having any pecuniary interest in any company who are in arrears of income-tax beyond Rs. 20,000 as on 31st March, 1971 in Orissa ;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to publish the names of the defaulters during the last three months ; and

(c) the measures proposed by Government for realisation of the said arrears ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The requisite information regarding the names of the Companies and the individuals who were in arrears of Income-tax exceeding Rs. 20,000 as on 31-3-1971 in the charge of the Commissioner of Income-tax, Orissa, is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as possible.

(b) In terms of section 287 of the Income-tax Act, 1961, the Government have empowered the Commissioners of Income-tax to publish the names and other particulars of the tax defaulters against whom certain demands are outstanding at the end of the particular financial year. Such publication is being done from time to time. The required publication of the names of defaulters for the year ending 31st March, 1971 will be made in due course.

(c) Such steps as are available in law and depending upon the facts and circumstances of each case are being taken to recover these arrears.

Steps taken to Develop Chilka Lake in Orissa

2561. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken by Government for the development of Chilka Lake in Orissa State ;

(b) whether the promised amount of Rupees two lakhs has been given by the Central Government for providing recreational facilities there ; and

(c) if so, the progress made in the work so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) A tourist bungalow has been constructed at Rambha.

(b) A tentative allocation of Rs 3 lakhs was made in the draft Fourth Five Year Plan for providing recreational facilities at Chilka Lake. With the drastic reduction in the plan outlay, which necessitated a strict order of priorities, and the discontinuance of Part II schemes, the scheme to provide recreational facilities at Chilka Lake had to be dropped.

(c) Does not arise.

Pay Scale of Principal of Higher Secondary Schools in Andaman Island

2562. SHRI HUKAM CHAND KACHWAI : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the pay scale of Principals of Higher Secondary Schools in the Andaman Island has been revised with effect from 27th May, 1970 ; and

(b) if so, the revised pay scale, classification of the post, selecting authority, appointing authority and recruitment rules for the said post ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D.P. YADAVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The revised pay scale is Rs. 700-1100. The post is General Central Services Class I. Revised recruitment rules for the post including selecting authority etc. consequent upon the revision of pay scales, are under consideration.

Opening of more Branches of Nationalised Banks in Uttar Pradesh

2563. SHRI RAJDEO SINGH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to open some more branches of nationalised banks in Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, their number district-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in library. See No. LT—469/71*]

Raid by Income Tax Department in Kanpur

2564. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Income-tax authorities seized Rupees one lakh from a businessman

and also recovered some documents during a raid conducted in Kanpur on 26th May, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) Yes, Sir. Cash of the order of Rs. 89,969 and some documents were seized.

(b) The matter is still under investigation.

Demand for Uniform Pay Scales and Service Conditions of Teachers in Colleges and Universities

2565. SHRI M.M. JOSEPH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether All India Federation of University College Teachers' Organisation submitted any memorandum to him on 26th May, 1971 urging to scrap the multiple pay-scales in Colleges and Universities and introduce uniform service conditions ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) In a memorandum submitted to Minister of Education and Social Welfare on May 22, 1971, the All India Federation of University and College Teachers Organisations demanded a uniform

running grade and uniform service conditions for all college and university teachers.

(b) The matter is under consideration of the Committee on Governance of Universities and Colleges set up by the University Grants Commission.

शिक्षा विकास हेतु मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को दिया गया ऋण

2566. श्री धनशाह प्रधान :

श्री हुचम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में मध्य प्रदेश सरकार को शिक्षा के विकास हेतु सरकार द्वारा कितना ऋण दिया गया ; और

(ख) राज्य में केन्द्र सरकार द्वारा चलाई जाने वाली शिक्षा संस्थाओं की वर्तमान संख्या क्या है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री और संस्कृति विभाग मंत्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकर राय) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) भारत सरकार द्वारा स्वायत्त निकायों अथवा उनकी शाखाओं के रूप में चलाई जाने वाली तीन संस्थायें हैं । इनके नाम हैं :—(1) पश्चिम क्षेत्रीय तकनीकी अध्यापक प्रशिक्षण संस्थान भोपाल, (2) लक्ष्मीबाई शारीरिक शिक्षा कालेज, ग्वालियर और (3) क्षेत्रीय शिक्षा कालेज, भोपाल ।

विवरण

योजना का नाम

वर्ष	ऋण छात्रवृत्ति योजना		तकनीकी तथा इंजीनियरिंग संस्थाओं के छात्रावासों का निर्माण	
	योजना	गैर-योजना	योजना	गैर-योजना
	रु०	रु०	रु०	रु०
1968-69	13,६०,०००	4,80,000	1,08,300	कुछ नहीं
1969-70	2,96,000	16,34,000	15,700	"
1970-71	3,66,000	16,34,000	89,000	"
जोड़	20,42,000	37,48,000	2,13,000	"
कुल जोड़ :—60,03,000 रुपये				

Resignation of Director General, Archaeological Survey of India

2567. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :**
SHRI N. S. BISHT :
SHRI P. K. DEO :

Will the Minister of CULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Director General of the Archaeological Survey of India has submitted his resignation ;

(b) if so, on what grounds ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Director General, Archaeological Survey of India, has not submitted his resignation. He has, however, given notice of retirement after attaining the age of fifty years as permitted by rules. He has also asked for permission to take up a professional appointment in an unnamed university.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

Proposals to set up A Subsidiary Company of Air India

2568. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to set up a subsidiary company of Air India for operating passenger and freight charters ;

(b) if so, whether new aircrafts will be purchased for this new company ; and

(c) whether any final decision about the composition of the company has been taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL

AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) Air-India propose to set up a company for air charter work.

(b) and (c). Details have not yet been finalised.

Revision in the Target of Tourist Inflow

2569. **SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :** Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target for tourist inflow from foreign countries into India by 1973 has been revised from 6,00,000 to 4,00,000 ;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same ;

(c) whether the Fourth Plan targets for the inflow of tourists will have to be changed accordingly and if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard ;

(d) what would be the estimated loss on account of the revision of the target ; and

(e) the steps government propose to take to keep up their original targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (c). Yes, Sir. The target for tourist inflow from foreign countries into India for 1973 has been revised from 6,00,000 to 4,00,000.

(b) An allocation of Rs. 84.76 crores was proposed for tourism in the draft Fourth Plan. This was, however, reduced to Rs. 25 crores which meant that the infrastructure required for attracting larger number of tourists could not be developed to the desired level and consequently the target of tourist arrivals had to be revised.

(d) It is not possible to make this estimation.

(e) In spite of the reduced allocation for tourism, the Department of Tourism has taken a number of steps to increase tourist traffic to this country. They include

a vigorous sales oriented marketing approach overseas, relaxation of visa formalities, improved facilitation procedures and incentives for augmentation of transportation and accommodation facilities in both the private and public sectors. The scheme for joint promotion of tourism to India by the Department of Tourism and Air-India is to be extended to cover operations in the U.S.A.

Fall in the Inflow of Foreign Tourists

2570. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUN-JHUNWALA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether one of the factors accounting for the fall in the inflow of foreign tourists in India is the failure of the Indian Airlines to confirm air reservations in time within the country to facilitate visits of foreign tourists to places of tourist interest ;

(b) whether with the introduction of Jumbo services, the prospects of inflow of foreign tourists is going to be increased ; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Government to ensure that the new tourist traffic that is likely to be created is not lost for lack of co-ordination and timely confirmation of reservations by the Indian Airlines ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION : (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) There has been no fall in the inflow of foreign tourists in 1970 nor in the first four months of 1971 as compared to corresponding periods in the previous years.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) With the help of computerised reservation system, the Indian Airlines have been able to reply to reservation requests in less than 24 hours. This response time will be reduced to 6 hours by December 1971 with the installation of a second Computer, and will become almost nil when the "Real time" Computer is installed by about 1974.

Orders placed by Department of Teaching Aids with a firm in Bombay

2571. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total value of orders placed by the Department of Teaching Aids of the National Council of Educational Research and Training with a Bombay firm for the films bought during the last quarter of the budget year 1970-71 for the Regional Colleges of the Council ;

(b) whether in inviting tenders, reasonable time was not allowed to the tenderers for importation and delivery of the films as a result of which the entire orders were diverted to the Bombay firm ;

(c) whether some of the prints of the films bought from the Bombay firm were damaged and yet they were not rejected ;

(d) What arrangements are made to check the technical quality of the prints before the bills are paid ; and

(e) whether a number of titles of these films are the same ones as are already available in the Regional Colleges of the Council ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) During the last quarter of the financial year 1970-71 the Department of Teaching Aids purchased 16 mm educational films worth Rs. 1,47,012/- for the development of Films Libraries in the four Regional Colleges of Education located at Ajmer, Bhopal, Bhubaneswar and Mysore. The total value of orders placed with M/s. National Education and Information Films Ltd., Bombay was Rs. 1,36,575/-. Films worth Rs. 10,437/- were also purchased from the Films Division, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Bombay.

(b) After preliminary work regarding the selection of 170 films considered suitable in consultation with the Regional Colleges

of Education, quotations were invited from 17 parties in September, 1970 to which five parties responded. In accordance with the budget provision of Rs. 1,50,000/-, the

Department, to begin with, selected 54 films out of the approved list of 170, and placed supply orders on the parties named below to the extent noted against each :—

	No. of films	Total value
		Rs.
1. M/s National Education and Information Films Ltd., Bombay.	30 (4-prints of each)	67,260/-
2. Films Division, Bombay.	7 (4-prints of each)	10,437/-
3. M/s Ama Private Ltd., Bombay.	15 (4-prints of each)	64,960/-
4. M/s Young India Films, New Delhi.	2 (4-prints of each)	6,040/-

The supply orders were placed simultaneously with all the parties on 8.2.1971 and they were requested to ensure supply by 15-3-1971. The first two parties mentioned above accepted the order. M/s Young India Films, New Delhi expressed their inability to supply the films as they were not available in their ready stock. As regards M/s Ama Private Ltd., Bombay, supply orders had been placed with them for films of two foreign producers, namely Encyclopaedia Britannica Films (11 films) and G.B. Instructional Films (4 Films). For the former the firm had quoted prices 15 % over those listed in the catalogue of Encyclopaedia Britannica Films, but the Department of Teaching Aids had asked them to supply these films at catalogue prices and the order was placed subject to their agreeing to this. The firm, however, did not agree to supply the films at catalogue prices. In respect of the four films produced by G.B. Instructional Films, there was no dispute about the prices but M/s Ama Private Ltd., Bombay could not import the films from the U.K. and supply them to the Department of Teaching Aids within the time prescribed. This was perhaps due to the postal strike in the U.K. which was going on about that time. Under the circumstances, the Department of Teaching Aids decided to utilize the

savings rendered above for the purchase of alternate films on Science from M/s National Education and Information Films Ltd., Bombay with the approval of the Council. However, the records relating to the present matter will be locked into separately at the time of conducting the technical examination mentioned in the following paragraph *i.e.* (c) and (d).

(c) and (d). All the prints of films supplied by National Education and Information Films Ltd., Bombay were thoroughly examined and checked for their technical quality by the experts of the Department of Teaching Aids and payments were arranged after satisfactory reports were received about them. All the films are, as a rule, checked in this manner before payments are made. However, in the present case, in response to an earlier letter received from the Honourable Member, this Ministry, in consultation with the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, will be carrying out a thorough technical examination of the films received.

(e) The Department of Teaching Aids had consulted the Principals of the four Regional Colleges of Education about the titles of the films for which quotations had been invited from the parties. Of the films actually

received by the Department six titles were already available with each of the two of the colleges at Ajmer and Mysore, but the Principals of these Colleges had desired to have them as additional copies so that they could meet the demands of the educational institutions of their regions adequately.

**वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग
और केन्द्रीय हिंदी निदेशालय का
मिलाया जाना**

2572. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी शब्दावली आयोग और केन्द्रीय हिन्दी निदेशालय को मिलाकर, एक संगठन की स्थापना करने की योजना पर काफी समय से विचार कर रहा है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस बारे में कब तक निर्णय लिए जाने की संभावना है ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) और (ख). जी हाँ,। शीघ्र ही निर्णय लिए जाने की आशा है।

मैसूर को दिये गये ऋण

2573. श्री जगन्नाथराव जोशी :
श्री हुसम चन्द कछवाय राव :
श्री जी० बाई० कृष्णन् :

क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा मैसूर की राज्य सरकार को कितनी राशि के ऋण दिये गये ;

(ख) उक्त ऋणों पर इस समय राज्य सरकार के नाम व्याज की कितनी राशि बकाया है : और

(ग) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए सरकार ने कितनी राशि के ऋणों की मांग की है ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 और 1970-71 में मैसूर सरकार को क्रमशः 60.69 करोड़ रुपये, 62.16 करोड़ रुपये और 66.16 करोड़ रुपये के केन्द्रीय ऋण दिए गये थे।

(ख) केन्द्रीय ऋणों पर इस समय मैसूर सरकार के नाम व्याज की कोई राशि बकाया नहीं है।

(ग) मैसूर राज्य की 1971-72 की आयोजना के लिये निर्धारित केन्द्रीय सहायता में 24.22 करोड़ रुपये की ऋण राशि शामिल है। इसके अलावा, राज्य सरकार को, अल्प-बचत की संगृहीत राशियों के बदले और केन्द्र-प्रायोजित योजनाओं आदि के लिये भी ऋण राशियाँ मिलेंगी जिनको अभी अन्तिम रूप दिया जाना है। राज्य सरकार ने मार्च, 1971 में प्रस्तुत किए गये 'लेखानुदान' बजट में कुल 61.01 करोड़ रुपये के केन्द्रीय ऋणों की कल्पना की है।

Proposal to Amend Insurance Act, 1938

2574. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering to amend the Insurance Act of 1938 substantially ; and

(b) if so, when the legislation in this regard is likely to be brought before Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Conference of International Air Transport Association Held in Singapore

2575. SHRI S. M. KRISHNA ;
SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :

Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Conference of the International Air Transport Association was held in Singapore in the month of May, 1971 ;

(b) if so, how many countries participated in it and whether India also attended the Conference ; and

(c) if so, the main proposals considered and decisions taken ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :
(a) Yes, Sir. The conference opened in Singapore on 11th May, 1971.

(b) Does not arise since I.A.T.A. is an association of airlines.

(c) The conference is still in session and no decisions have so far been taken.

Excavation Work in Punjab

2576. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether excavations have recently been undertaken in Punjab by the Archaeological Department ;

(b) whether certain rare sculptures have been found as a result thereof, and

(c) if so, the period to which these sculptures belong ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) Archaeological Survey of India has not undertaken any excavation work in Punjab recently. However, the Department of Archaeology, Government of Punjab, has undertaken excavation at Sanghol during the last three seasons.

(b) and (c). A report on the 1968-69 field seasons has already been published in the "Indian Archaeology 1968-69—A Review" whereas Reports for the last two seasons have been called for.

दिल्ली और कोटा (राजस्थान) के बीच
सीधी विमान सेवा

2577. श्री ओंकार लाल बरवा :

क्या पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) यदि दिल्ली और कोटा (राजस्थान) के बीच सीधी विमान सेवा चालू करने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ;

(ख) क्या कोटा में एक हवाई अड्डे का निर्माण किया जा चुका है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो उक्त सेवा चालू न किए जाने के क्या कारण हैं विशेष कर जबकि कोटा दिल्ली-बम्बई मार्ग पर पड़ता है ?

पर्यटन और नागर विमानन मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (डा० सरोजिनी महिषी) : (क) जी, नहीं। इण्डियन एयरलाइन्स के पास ऐसा कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है।

(ख) और (ग). कोटा का वर्तमान विमान-क्षेत्र डकोटा से बड़े विमानों द्वारा परिचालन के उपयुक्त नहीं है और डकोटा विमानों को क्रमशः खतम किया जा रहा है।

सेन्ट्रल स्कूल कोटा, का विस्तार

2578. श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कोटा (राजस्थान) स्थित सेन्ट्रल स्कूल में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कर्मचारियों के कितने बच्चे पढ़ रहे हैं ;

(ख) क्या सरकार का विचार इस स्कूल का विस्तार करने का है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो यह कब तक किया जायेगा ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय तथा संस्कृति विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : (क) कुल 624 विद्यार्थियों में से 163 विद्यार्थी केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों के बच्चे हैं ।

(ख) और (ग). आवश्यकताओं के अनुसार स्कूल का विस्तार किया जाएगा । 4,45,000 रुपये की लागत से स्कूल के एक भवन का कार्य पूर्ण होने वाला है और अगले शिक्षा वर्ष के दौरान इसका उपयोग किये जाने की सम्भावना है । इस भवन में 480 और विद्यार्थी बैठ सकते हैं ।

Daily Air Service Between Allahabad, Lucknow and Delhi-Calcutta

2579. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why air services between Delhi and Allahabad, and Allahabad-Calcutta and Lucknow have been closed ; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to provide daily air service between Allahabad-Lucknow, Delhi-Calcutta and if not, the reason therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) The service was suspended due to the lock-out in Indian Airlines. It has been restored from the 24th of May, 1971.

(b) No, Sir. The traffic does not justify introduction of a daily service.

New Internal Air Services

2580. SHRI S. N. MISRA : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of new internal air services opened during the Third Plan period and in Fourth Plan period so far ; and

(b) the reasons why there has not been a rapid progress in opening new air services in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) The following services were started during the period from 1961-62 to 1970-71 :

1961-62

- (i) Bombay/Ahmedabad/Baroda with Dakota on a daily frequency.
- (ii) Bombay/Goa/Cochin with Dakota on Daily frequency.
- (iii) Calcutta/Jamshedpur/Ranchi on daily frequency with Dakota aircraft.
- (iv) Delhi/Phoolbagh/Lucknow with Dakota on daily frequency.

1962-63

- (i) Delhi/Lucknow/Kanpur/Delhi with a Dakota on daily frequency.
- (ii) Hyderabad/Vijawada / Visakhapatnam on daily frequency with Dakota aircraft.
- (iii) Bombay / Belgaum/Cochin/Trivandrum with Dakota on daily frequency.

1963-64

- (i) Bombay/Poona/Belgaum with Dakota on daily frequency.
- (ii) Benaras/Kathmandu with Dakota on daily frequency.

With the introduction of Caravelles in 1963-64, the following services were operated by Caravelle aircraft.

- (i) Bombay/Calcutta — Daily service.
- (ii) Bombay/Delhi — Daily service.
- (iii) Bombay/Madras — Daily service.
- (iv) Calcutta/Delhi — Daily service.
- (v) Delhi/Madras — Daily service.

1964-65

- (i) Calcutta/Bhubaneshwar / Visakhapatnam by Dakota aircraft on thrice weekly frequency.
- (ii) Delhi/Banaras/Kathmandu with Dakota on thrice weekly frequency.

1965-66

- (i) Caravelle introduced on Bombay/Bangalore service on a daily frequency.
- (ii) Caravelle introduced on Calcutta/Madras service on daily frequency.
- (iii) Delhi/Hyderabad/Madras by Caravelle on daily basis.
- (iv) Calcutta/Gauhati/Chabua by Viscount on daily basis.

1966-67

- (i) Delhi/Hyderabad/Bangalore by Caravelle on daily frequency.
- (ii) Delhi/Calcutta by Caravelle on daily frequency.

1967-68

- (i) Trivandrum/Colombo by HS-748 on twice weekly frequency.

- (ii) Trichy/Colombo by Viscount on twice weekly frequency.

- (iii) Caravelle introduced on Delhi/Srinagar service.

- (iv) Hyderabad/Madras/Madurai / Trivandrum by HS-748 daily service.

1968-69

- (i) Madras/Cochin/Trivandrum by HS-748.
- (ii) Calcutta/Bagdogra/Patna by F-27 on thrice weekly frequency.
- (iii) Calcutta/Cooch Behar by Dakota on daily basis.
- (iv) Delhi/Agra/Khajuraho/Benaras by Viscount on daily basis.

Fourth Plan Period**1969-70**

- (i) Calcutta/Gaya/Patna by F-27 thrice weekly.
- (ii) Gauhati/Bagdogra by Viscount twice daily.

1970-71

- (i) Calcutta/Bagdogra/Cooch Behar by Dakota thrice weekly.

(b) There has been considerable increase in air traffic during the above period. Hence additional aircraft acquired by the airline had to be utilised largely to augment capacity on trunk and high-intensity regional routes. However, with the seven Boeings recently purchased and the 10 HS-748s on order, Indian Airlines hope to open some new services in due course.

Loans from Nationalised Banks to Kerala State

2581. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the State of Kerala is getting less amount of loans from the

nationalised banks in comparison to other States : and

(b) if so, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). Advances of the 14 nationalised banks in the State of Kerala, as at mid-September, 1970, were of the order of Rs. 60 crores. For the public sector banks as a whole the advances in the State of Kerala amounted to about Rs. 78 crores. Deposits of these banks in the State of Kerala were around Rs. 87 crores. The credit deposit ratio percentage of the public sector banks in Kerala thus worked out to about 90% as against the all-India average of 80.3%. It would not, therefore, be correct to say that the advances made by the public sector banks in Kerala compare unfavourably with the advances of these banks in the rest of India.

Investment by Japanese Firms in India

2582. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the total amount of private investment by the Japanese firms in India to date Sectorwise ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The total amount of investment in India from private sources in Japan, sectorwise, as at the end of March, 1968, the latest date for which information is available, was as indicated below :

	Rs. Crores
Petroleum	2.1
Manufacturing	45.3
Services	34.4
Total Rs.	81.8 crores

Sanctuary for Elephants in the Country

2583. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that Kakannakote Forest in Mysore is going to be submerged in the Kabini reservoir thereby depriving tourists of a major attraction in Mysore viz., hunting of elephant ; and

(b) whether there are any proposals under Government's consideration to have sanctuary for elephants in the country so that the elephant population may be properly preserved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :

(a) The State Government has intimated that elephants affected by the submersion of Kakkankote Forest will move to adjoining forest areas. The hunting of elephants, except those declared as rogue elephants, however, is prohibited throughout the country.

(b) Since elephants are spread throughout the country, it is not possible to provide one single sanctuary for elephants. A number of wild life sanctuaries exist in the country where elephants are well protected.

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks in Gulbarga District, Mysore

2584. SHRI DHARAMRAO AFZAL-PURKAR : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state the various items on which loans were advanced upto 31st March, 1971 by the Nationalised Banks in the district of Gulbarga in Mysore State ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Road Bridges Broken on National Highway No. 6 in District Sambalpur, Orissa

2585. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of road bridges which have suddenly broken between Barkota and Sambalpur on National Highway No. 6 in the district of Sambalpur in Orissa ;

(b) the reasons why the said bridges have simultaneously broken within a month's period (between 15th February and 13th March this year) ; and

(c) when the repair work is going to be started and whether it would be completed before the monsoon sets in ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

Inclusion of Chemman Community of Kerala in Scheduled Caste List

2586. SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Chemman community was included in the Scheduled Caste list in Kerala upto the year 1962 ;

(b) whether Government deleted this community from the approved list of Scheduled Castes from 1962 onwards, if so, the reasons thereof, and

(c) whether Government propose to include this community in the Scheduled Caste list, if so, when ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) and (b). According to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Lists (Modification) Order 1956 the 'Semman' community is a Scheduled Caste in those parts of Kerala which previously

constituted Malabar district. The list of Scheduled Castes in respect of Kerala has not since been revised.

(c) In the Bill which was introduced in the previous Lok Sabha for amending the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes 'Chemman' along with 'Semman' was shown as Scheduled throughout the State of Kerala as synonym of 'Chakkiliyan'. The re-introduction of the Bill, which had lapsed on the dissolution of the previous Lok Sabha is under consideration.

Loans Advanced to Mysore State by Nationalised Banks

2587. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to Mysore State by the nationalised banks during the last two years ; and

(b) the criteria fixed by Government for advancing loans to the State by the nationalised banks ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : (a) Presumably, the honourable member has in mind loans advanced by the 14 nationalised banks in the State of Mysore. Total amount of such loans as at the middle of September, 1970 was of the order of Rs. 107 crores.

(b) The nationalised banks do not advance loans to State Governments. The main criteria for grant of loans to eligible borrowers by the nationalised banks is the viability and productivity of the project for which loans are asked for.

Proposal to start Regular Flights on Delhi-Jodhpur Route

2588. RAJMATA KRISHNA KUMARI JODHPUR : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have under consideration a proposal to start regular flights of Indian Airlines on Delhi-Jodhpur route ;

(b) whether the Defence Authorities have agreed to the use of the Jodhpur Air-field for this purpose ; and

(c) if so, the time by which the said flights will be put into operation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) :
(a) Indian Airlines have such a proposal in view.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Indian Airlines hope to start the service in the winter of 1971.

Number of Students enrolled in Universities

2589. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students enrolled in the Universities of India ;

(b) whether expenditure on University education has kept pace with the increase in the number of students ; and

(c) if so, to what extent ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The number of students enrolled in Universities/Colleges, according to the latest available statistics pertaining to 1969-70 is 24.3 lakhs.

(b) The following table indicates the percentage increase (i) in enrolment of students in Universities and Colleges and (ii) in the expenditure on Universities and Colleges, for the period 1961-66 for which expenditure figures are available.

YEAR	No. of students enrolled	Percentage increase in enrolment	Expenditure on Universities/Colleges	Percentage increase in total expenditure
1	2	3	4	5

(figures in lakhs)

(Rs. in crores)

1960-61	8.86	—	76.94	—
1961-62	9.63	8.7	85.42	11.0
1962-63	10.62	10.3	96.85	13.4
1963-64	11.68	10.0	109.18	12.7
1964-65	12.94	10.8	127.27	16.7
1965-66	14.64	13.1	157.33	23.5

(c) The increase in the expenditure, on current prices, has kept pace with the increase in enrolment.

Scholars from American Universities

2590. SHRI R. P. DAS : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Scholars from American Universities who have visited India to do research in the year 1969-70 ;

(b) whether Government keep a record of such scholars and the nature of their research ; and

(c) if so, what are the guidelines laid down in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Scheme to Nationalise Mofussil Bus Routes in the Capital

2591. SHRI B. S. BHAURA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the scheme to nationalise 12 local mofussil bus routes in the capital which was initiated in 1962 has not yet been implemented ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the employees of the Delhi Transport Undertaking have threatened to launch an agitation on this issue ; and

(d) if so, the action taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) The Delhi Administration has reported that the scheme has not been implemented.

(b) The Delhi Administration has reported that all the objections received against the scheme have yet to be heard finally and disposed of by the Delhi Administration in accordance with the

provisions of Chapter IV A of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. The next hearing in this case is fixed for the 16th July, 1971.

(c) The Government have no information in this regard.

(d) Does not arise.

Loans Advanced by Nationalised Banks to Newspapers

2592. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA :

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced to Newspapers by the Nationalised banks during 1968, 1969 and 1970 ; and

(b) the amounts given as loans and advances (as on 1st April, 1971) to (i) Amrit Bazar Jugantar Group ; (ii) Ananda Bazar, Hindustan Standard Group and (iii) Statesman Group ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) Information in regard to the total amount of advances granted by Nationalised Banks to newspapers during 1968, 1969 and 1970 is not available. However, advances granted to newspapers by these banks and outstanding as on the last Friday of September, 1970 aggregated to Rs. 1,166.89 lakhs.

(b) Information relating to amounts advance by the Nationalised Banks to newspapers individually cannot be furnished in view of the provisions of the Banking Companies (Acquisition and Transfer of Undertakings) Act, 1970 which prohibits the banks from divulging any information relating to the affairs of their constituents except in certain specified circumstances.

Fleet Strength of Shipping Corporation of India and Private Shipping Companies

2593. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of ships (with total tonnage) acquired by the Government-

owned Shipping Corporation of India year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71 ;

(b) the total fleet strength (with total tonnage) of the Shipping Corporation of India as on the 1st April, 1971 ;

(c) the total number of ships (with total tonnage) acquired by the Private Shipping Companies year-wise from 1968-69 to 1970-71 ;

(d) the total fleet strength (with total tonnage) of the Private Shipping Companies as on the 1st April, 1971 ;

(e) the share of the Foreign Shipping Companies in India's inland and foreign trade in 1970-71 ; and

(f) the amount of money paid to Foreign Shipping Companies by India on account of (i) inland trade and (ii) foreign trade, year-wise during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) The requisite information is as under :

Year	No. of ships acquired	Total GRT
1968-69	11	1,15,574
1969-70	8	1,31,803
1970-71	6	1,64,558

(b) 77 ships of 8,63,365 G. R. T.

(c) The requisite information is as under :

Year	No. of ships acquired	Total GRT
1968-69	10	1,07,803
1969-70	6	1,01,595
1970-71	9	80,373

(d) The total fleet strength of the private Shipping Companies as on 1st April, 1971, consisted of 164 ships of 15,40,967 G.R.T.

(e) The information for the year 1970-71 is under compilation. However, during 1969-70 the foreign shipping companies carried 78.68% of the Country's Overseas Trade and 76.2% of the Coasting Trade in Oil Products alone, the trade for dry cargo being fully reserved for Indian Shipping.

(f) In regard to inland Trade the entire volume of dry cargo trade is being handled by Indian ships and freight payments to foreign Shipping Companies do not arise. However, the required information in respect of Oil Products moved around the Coast is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House in due course.

Freight payments to foreign shipping companies in respect of their Share in the Country's Overseas Trade during 1967-68, 1968-69 and 1969-70 have been estimated respectively as Rs. 221.81 crores, Rs. 211.35 crores and Rs. 180.66 crores.

Number of Book Titles Published in India

2594. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of book titles published in India between 1968 and 1970 ;

(b) the total copies of books published during the same period ;

(c) the share of the Government controlled and Government subsidized Publishing Houses in the total titles and total copies of books published during this period ;

(d) the number of book titles and total copies of books published in the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and U.K. between 1968 and 1970 ; and

(e) whether India is lagging far behind some other countries in this respect, and if so, the causes thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) According to the figures compiled by the National Library, Calcutta under the Delivery of Books Act 1954, the number of titles including re-éditions published in India between 1968 and 1970 are as follows :—

1968 = 11,413

1969 = 13,740

1970 = 14,145

(b) Generally on an average, an edition varies from 1000-3000 copies depending on the nature of the book. No figures are, however, available regarding the total number of copies published.

(c) Such figures are not compiled by Government and therefore are not available.

(d) According to the latest figures available in "Unesco Statistical Yearbook 1969", the number of book titles published in the U.S.S.R., U.S.A. and U.K. in 1968 are 75,723, 59,247 and 31,372 respectively. Information about the number of book titles published in 1969 and 1970 and the total copies of books in these countries between 1968 and 1970 is not available.

(e) According to the "Unesco Statistical Yearbook 1969", India is the second largest book producing country in Asia after Japan and the eighth largest book producing country in the world after the U.S.S.R., U.S.A., U.K., Japan, West Germany, Spain and France.

This comparison, however, does not take into account the book production programme of the Peoples' Republic of China, as their figures are not available.

दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बिक्री कर और सड़क कर की छूट

2595. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम को हाल के वर्षों में भारी घाटा हुआ है, और

(ख) क्या सरकार को कोई ऐसा सुझाव दिया गया है कि इस घाटे को रोकने के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की बिक्री कर और सड़क कर की छूट दी जाये तथा बकाया राशि को समकित ऋण में बदल दिया जाये ?

संसदीय कार्य तथा नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) दिल्ली नगर निगम और नई दिल्ली नगर पालिका समिति के वित्त जांच आयोग (पौरारका आयोग) ने दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम पर अपनी रिपोर्ट के दूसरे बोल्यूम में सिफारिश की है कि इसे उपक्रम की बिक्री कर और मार्ग कर से छूट दी जाये और इसके वर्तमान ऋण और बड़ी देर से दिए हुए ऋण किस्तों की शेष राशि को समकित ऋण में बदल दिया जाये जो 10 किस्तों में देय हो और 1972-73 से ऋण किस्त प्रारम्भ हो।

दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की सेवा की सुव्यवस्थित करने के लिए बुमंजिली और एक मंजिली बसों की खरीद की योजना

2596. श्री हुकुम चन्द कछवाय : क्या नौबहन और परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम की सेवा को सुव्यवस्थित करने के विचार से दो मंजिली और एक मंजिली बसें खरीदने से सम्बंधित कोई योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है, और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कितनी बसों के लिए क्रयदेश दिये गये हैं तथा उनमें से कितनी बसों के कब तक प्राप्त होने की संभावना है ?

संसाधन कार्य तथा नौवहन और परिवहन मंत्री (श्री राज बहादुर) : (क) राजधानी में दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम द्वारा बस सेवाओं में सुधार के लिए दो मंजिली तथा एक मंजिली बसें खरीदने के लिए दिल्ली परिवहन उपक्रम ने कार्यक्रम बनाया है।

(ख) उपक्रम ने सम्बन्धित आटोबाईल विनिर्माता तथा बाड़ी-बिल्डिंग फर्मों को 305 नयी बसें (100 दो मंजिली तथा 205 एक मंजिली) खरीदने के लिए आदेश पहले ही दिये हुये हैं। इनमें से 196 बसें (50 दो मंजिली तथा 146 एक मंजिली) उपक्रम द्वारा पहले ही प्राप्त कर ली गयी हैं। सुपुर्दगी के निर्धारित समय अनुसार, शेष 109 बसें भी अगले तीन महीनों में प्राप्त होने की सम्भावना है।

Naming of Madras Outer Harbour Project

2597. SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a name has been decided upon for the rupees 50 crore Madras Outer Harbour Project ;

(b) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu has been consulted in regard to the naming of the Project ; and

(c) if not, whether it will be done now and the wishes of the people of Tamil Nadu taken into consideration while deciding on the name of the Project ?

**THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :**
(a) and (b). Not Yet, but certain proposals are under consideration

(c) The new Outer Harbour forms an integral part of the major Port of Madras, which is under the control of the Government of India. The question whether any or what names should be given to new docks in major Ports is a matter that falls within the jurisdiction of the Government of India.

Credit given to Traditional and Non-Traditional Sectors

2598. SHRI JAGADISH BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the requirements of investment for traditional and non-traditional sectors ; and

(b) the amount of credit given to the traditional and non traditional sectors by the Banks (Nationalised and non-nationalised) and other Government financial institutions during the years 1969-70 and 1970-71 ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected to the extent possible and will be laid on the table of the House as soon as it becomes available.

Schemes for setting up of Motels for Tourists Along the Principal National Highways

2599. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering a scheme to have Motels for tourists travelling by car along the principal National Highways ; and

(b) if so, the names of places where motels to be set up ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL
AVIATION (SHRI SARAJINI MAHISHI) :**
(a) and (b). The India Tourism Development Corporation have plans to put up Motels at Jammu, Varanasi and Siliguri during the Fourth Five Year Plan. The work on the Motel at Jammu is in progress.

Programme in the Field of Social Welfare

2600. SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to launch a three-pronged action programme to

achieve speedy results in the field of Social Welfare ; and

(b) if so, the progress achieved in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

Financial Assistance to Thavanur Rural Institute (Kerala)

2601. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have reduced the quantum of financial assistance to the Thavanur Rural Institute Thavanur, District Palghat (Kerala) if so, the reasons for the same ;

(b) whether Government propose to fix a reasonable quantum of financial assistance to the Institute ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) There is a no decrease in the annual recurring grant to the Institute.

(b) and (c). Grants to the various Rural Institutes including the Thavanur Rural Institute for recurring expenditure are determined annually on the basis of the approved posts, number of students on rolls and the courses offered, keeping in view the pattern of Central assistance. It is not possible to fix a block grant under the scheme of assistance to Rural Institutes.

Smuggling of gold into India and Silver out of the Country

2602. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the estimated quantity and value of gold smuggled into the country and of

silver smuggled out of the country every year ;

(b) The number of seizures effected in the year 1970-71 and the value of gold smuggled into the country and of silver smuggled out of India ; and

(c) whether Government have thought of any foolproof method of checking such illegal activities and if so, the particulars thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) It is not practicable to make a reliable estimate of the quantity and value of gold smuggled into India and of silver smuggled out of India every year.

(b) The number of seizures effected by the Customs authorities during 1970-71 was 1019. The quantity and value of the gold and silver seized during this period was as indicated below :—

Commodity	Quantity seized	Value (Rs. lakhs)	
		(Kgs)	At inter-national monetary rate. At Indian market rate
Gold	4,668	394	794
Silver	37,376	—	199

(c) In view of the size of the country with its long frontiers and coastline, working out of a foolproof method of checking smuggling of goods into and out of the country presents many intractable problems. However, various administrative, legislative and economic measures have been taken to combat smuggling. Some of the important measures taken by the Government are as under. Systematic collection and follow-up of information, keeping a watchful eye on the suspected smugglers, rummaging of suspected vessels or aircraft and patrolling of

vulnerable sectors along the coast and the land frontier. Some senior officers of the rank of Collectors of Customs, Additional Collectors of Customs and Assistant Collector of Customs have been posted in vulnerable areas to look after anti-smuggling work exclusively. Customs Act, 1962 has been amended making additional provisions to take special measures for the purpose of checking illegal import and export of certain commodities and facilitating their detention. The position is also reviewed frequently in the light of the information collected, for suitable action.

Diversion of Deposits by LIC and Unit Trust of India with Banks

2603. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the life Insurance Corporation of India and the Unit Trust of India have been diverting their deposits with the banks to Inter-bank call money market ;

(b) whether this withdrawal will affect the liquidity ratio to be maintained by the Banks ;

(c) whether this action of the Life Insurance Corporation and the Unit Trust of India entering call money market and cornering huge profits, adversely affects the deposit mobilisation by the Banks ; and

(d) if so, the remedial action Government propose to take in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : (a) Prior to June 1970 the Reserve Bank did not permit payment of interest by scheduled commercial banks on call and short notice deposits to parties other than banking institutions and cooperative banks. From June 3, 1970, the Reserve Bank has permitted the LIC and the Unit Trust to receive interest on call and short notice deposits made by them with banks at rates ruling in the Inter-bank call money market.

(b) No, sir.

(c) and (d). As the scheduled commercial banks can secure call and short notice

deposits from the LIC and the UTI in the inter-bank call money market the quantum of deposit with banks is not adversely affected. The banks, however, have to pay interest to the LIC and the UTI at inter-bank call money market rates which are generally higher than the rates admissible on savings and short-maturity deposits. Thus, the matter is one of adjustment in income and expenditure between two wings of financial bodies, viz. on one side the scheduled commercial banks and, on the other, two long-term financial institutions.

Checking of Baggages of V.I.Ps. and M. Ps. by Airlines Officials

2604. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the reason why the Airlines Officials are checking the baggages of V.I.Ps. and Members of Parliament ; and

(b) the reason for Government not giving some directions to the Airlines Official in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SARAJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Arising out of the incident of hijacking of an Indian Airlines aircraft to Lahore on 30th January, 1971, a number of precautionary measures have been introduced, including frisking of passengers and search of baggage. These measures are applicable to all outgoing passengers (both domestic and international) travelling on any airline and most of the checks are carried out by the police.

House Rent and City Compensatory Allowance to Central Government Employees in Tambaram and Chingelpet District of Tamilnadu

2605. SHRI C. CHITTIBABU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamilnadu has decided to pay house Rent and City Compensatory allowance to its employees staying at Tambaram and Chingelpet Districts of Tamilnadu ; and

(b) whether Central Government propose to give House Rent Allowance and City Compensatory allowance to the Central Government employees posted at the above-mentioned places, and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) The Information is being obtained from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as available.

(b) No, sir. These allowances are admissible only to Central Government employees stationed in classified cities/towns. Tambaram and Chingelput are not classified cities/towns on the basis of their population figures according to 1961 census. Any further classification/re-classification of cities/towns, including Tambaram and Chingelput, will have to await the results of 1971 Census. The final population figures are still awaited.

राजस्थान द्वारा देय ऋण

2606. श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) इस समय केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल कितना ऋण राजस्थान सरकार की ओर बकाया है ;

(ख) गत तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार से राज्य सरकार को कितनी राशि के ऋण प्राप्त हुए ; और

(ग) क्या प्राप्त किए गये ऋण वस्तुतः उन्हीं मदों पर खर्च किए गये थे जिनके लिए वे मंजूर किये गये थे ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) 31 मार्च, 1971 की स्थिति के अनुसार, केन्द्रीय सरकार का कुल 567.55 करोड़ रुपया राजस्थान सरकार की ओर बकाया है।

(ख) राजस्थान सरकार को केन्द्रीय सरकार से 1968-69 में 84.34 करोड़ रु०, 1969-70 में 151.34 करोड़ रु० और 1970-71 में 111.70 करोड़ रु० के ऋण प्राप्त हुए।

(ग) इन ऋणों का काफी बड़ा भाग या तो व्यय की प्रतिपूर्ति के रूप में था (जैसे, सूखा राहत व्यय के लिए ऋण) या सामान्य प्रयोजनों के लिए था (जैसे, राज्य में अल्प बचतों की संगृहीत राशियों के बदले ऋण, विशेष ऋण सहायता और अर्थोपाय अग्रिम)। अन्य मामलों में, ऋण अनुमोदित परिषदों और कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में, आमतौर पर अन्तिम रूप से मंजूर किए गए थे, और व्यय के लेखा-परीक्षित आंकड़ों के आधार पर उनका समायोजन किया जाएगा।

रतलाम, मन्दसौर और भोपाल स्थित कारखानों द्वारा आयकर तथा उत्पादन-शुल्क का भुगतान

2607. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भूसा-उत्पादों, स्टार्च, चीनी, सूती धागों तथा कपड़ों का उत्पादन करने वाले मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम, भोपाल तथा मंदसौर जिलों के कारखानों के पिछले तीन वर्षों में उत्पादन शुल्क के रूप में कितनी राशि का भुगतान किया है ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में इन कारखानों के प्रबन्ध निदेशकों अथवा इन्हें चलाने वाली कंपनियों से सरकार ने कितना आयकर प्राप्त किया और 30 दिसम्बर, 1970 को इनकी ओर आयकर तथा उत्पादन शुल्क की कितनी राशि बकाया थी ; और

(ग) क्या पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार के कुछ वरिष्ठ अधिकारियों ने इन उद्योगों के लेखों का परीक्षण किया था ?

वित्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) मध्य प्रदेश के रतलाम,

भोपाल तथा मंदसौर जिलों में भूसे (straw) के उत्पादों के स्टार्च, चीनी (sugar), सूती धागे तथा कपड़ों का उत्पादन करने वाले कारखानों

द्वारा वर्ष 1968-69, 1969-70 तथा 1970-71 में नीचे दिए अनुसार उत्पादन-शुल्क अदा किया गया।

जिन्सों के नाम	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71
	र०	र०	र०
भूसे के उत्पादों का स्टार्च	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं	कुछ नहीं
चीनी	41,35,472	24,45,444	66,59,480
सूती धागे	5,48,604	7,36,627	9,63,404
कपड़े	13,22,537	12,09,427	11,56,313

(ख) दिसम्बर 1970 के अन्त में उक्त कारखानों की ओर उत्पादन शुल्क को 33,637 र० की रकम बकाया थी। 1968-69 से 1970-71 की अवधि में इन कारखानों का संचालन करने वाले प्रबंध निदेशकों अथवा कम्पनियों से आयकर की वसूली तथा दिसम्बर 1970 के अन्त में उनकी तरफ बकाया आयकर की रकम से सम्बन्धित सूचना एकत्रित की जा रही है और उसे सभा-पटल पर रख दिया जायगा।

(ग) उत्पादन शुल्क लगने योग्य माल के उत्पादन और निकासी संबंध हिस्सों की तथा इन एककों द्वारा अदा किए गये केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क की सामान्य तौर पर लेखा परीक्षा केन्द्रीय उत्पादन शुल्क विभाग के अधिकारियों तथा कुछ मामलों में महालेखाकार के कार्यालय के लेखा परीक्षा दलों द्वारा की गई थी।

पोस्ट के छिलकों की बिक्री

2608. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या बिस्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या एक अफीम उत्पादक प्रतिवर्ष जून के बाद अपने पास पोस्ट के छिलके नहीं रख सकता ;

(ख) क्या उसे अपने उत्पात के लिए केवल 4 या पांच रुपये प्रति क्विंटल मिलते हैं ;

(ग) क्या उसे वह बाजार में बेचने के लिए जिला कलेक्टर से परमिट लेना पड़ता है ;

(घ) क्या दूर-दूर बसे गांवों में रहने वाले किसानों को इस प्रकार का परमिट लेना बड़ा कठिन होता है क्योंकि कभी-कभी उनके गांवों और जिला कलेक्टर के कार्यालय की दूरी 100-100 मील तक होती है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का संबंधित नियम में कोई परिवर्तन करने का विचार है ?

बिस्त मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) अफीम उगाने वाला प्रतिवर्ष 1 अप्रैल से 31 जुलाई तक 'पोस्ट की भूसी' अपने पास रख सकता है।

(ख) उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार, किसान को 'पोस्ट की भूसी' के प्रति क्विंटल पर लगभग 6 रुपये से 10 रुपये तक मिलते हैं।

(ग) प्रतिवर्ष 4 अप्रैल से 31 जुलाई तक, बाजार में 'पोस्ट की भूसी' बेचने के लिए किसान को किसी प्रकार का परमिट लेना आवश्यक नहीं है। इस तारीख के बाद पोस्ट की भूसी बेचने

के लिए राज्य सरकार के उपयुक्त अधिकारी से परमिट लेना आवश्यक है।

(ब) और (ड). इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार को किसानों से कोई शिकायत प्राप्त नहीं हुई है क्योंकि वे लोग आम तौर पर पोस्ट की भूसी बेचने का काम प्रतिवर्ष 31 जुलाई से पहले ही पूरा कर लेते हैं।

मध्य प्रदेश में समाज कल्याण संस्थाओं को अनुदान

2609. डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : क्या शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि मध्य प्रदेश में उन समाज कल्याण संस्थाओं के नाम क्या हैं जिनको गत दो वर्षों में केन्द्रीय समाज कल्याण बोर्ड द्वारा अनुदान दिए गये थे ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री के० एस० रामास्वामी) : यह जानकारी सभा पटल पर रखे गये विवरणों में दी गई है। [ग्रन्थालय में रख दिये गये। देखिए संख्या LT—470/71]

Income Tax outstanding against M/s Bharat Commercial Company

2610. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL:

Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 34 lakhs has been outstanding against M/s Bharat Commercial Company as Income-tax ;

(b) if so, since when this amount has been outstanding ; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to realise this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : (a) Income-tax demand of Rs. 34 lakhs has been outstanding against M/s Bharat Commercial Company for the assessment year 1962-63.

(b) This amount has been outstanding since the 7th January, 1970.

(c) The recovery of this amount (and some other amounts pertaining to other assessment years) has been stayed by the Income-tax Appellate Tribunal till the disposal of the relevant appeals by them. The Tribunal however, directed that a sum of Rs. 45.33 lakhs should be placed by the assessee company in fixed deposit with the State Bank of India in the name of M/s Khaitan & Co. Solicitors of the company, and a guarantee be given by the Solicitors for the said sum to the Income-tax Department. The Solicitors have accordingly furnished necessary guarantee to the Income-tax Officer.

Income-Tax outstanding against Ashoka Marketing Co.

2611. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
MANDAL : Will the Minister of
FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a sum of Rs. 38 lakhs has been outstanding against M/s Ashoka Marketing Co. as Income-tax ;

(b) if so, since when this amount has been outstanding ; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to recover this amount ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) A sum of Rs. 55.46 lakhs is outstanding against M/s Ashoka Marketing Co.

(b) This amount consists of the following items outstanding since the dates noted against them :—

Amount Rs.	Date since which outstanding
15,96,000	29.8.1967
4,89,000	1.4.1962
27,07,000	1.3.1963
51,000	29.2.1968
7,03,000	1.6.1970

(c) The first item of demand of Rs. 15.96 lakhs noted above has been stayed by the Calcutta High Court. The next three items totalling Rs. 32.47 lakhs have been stayed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes. The last item of demand of Rs. 7.03 lakhs has been stayed by other authorities till the decision of the appeal filed by the assessee. Although recovery certificate

proceedings for the last four items of demand stayed by the Central Board of Direct Taxes and other authorities have been formally initiated, active steps can be taken after the pending matters for which stay has been given, are cleared.

Number of Students gone Abroad

2612. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students who went abroad for studies during, 1968, 1969 and 1970 year-wise ; and

(b) the number of students out of them who went on their own, on Government account, and on foreign account, separately during this period ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

Year	Own Account	Government Account	Foreign Account	Other Sources*	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1968	2,053	211	2,533	468	5,265
1969	2,310	127	1,886	448	4,771
1970	2,952	48	1,320	314	4,634

सारन जिले के तरय्या बाजार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की एक शाखा खोलना

2613. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या जून मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

सक

* Trainees etc. deputed by firms/companies etc.

(क) क्या सरकार ने निकट भविष्य में सारन जिले के तरय्या बाजार में किसी एक राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक की एक शाखा खोलने का कोई निर्णय लिया है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो बैंक की एक शाखा कब तक खोली जायेगी ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). इस समय बिहार में सारन जिले के तरग्या बाजार में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक का कोई कार्यालय खोलने का प्रस्ताव नहीं है। किन्तु, इस जिले के नेता बैंक, सेंट्रल बैंक आफ इंडिया, से उचित स्थान पर एक कार्यालय खोलने की सम्भाव्यता पर विचार करने के लिए कहा गया है।

बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण लेने में असुविधा

2614. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या बिहार के चम्पारन जिले के लोगों को उस क्षेत्र में स्थित राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों से ऋण प्राप्त करने में काफी असुविधा का सामना करना पड़ता है हालांकि उनके द्वारा इन बैंकों में जमा किया गया धन उन्हें अपना व्यापार चलाने के लिए दिए ऋण की राशि से बहुत अधिक है ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो इस स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए सरकार का क्या कार्यवाही करने का विचार है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) : (क) और (ख). अलग-अलग ऋणकर्त्ताओं को दिये गये ऋणों की राशि का किसी विशेष क्षेत्र में संगृहीत रकमों से कोई प्रत्यक्ष सम्बन्ध नहीं होता है। सक्षम समझे जाने वाले सभी उत्पादनशील प्रयोजनों के लिए ऋण दिये जाते हैं। राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा छोटे ऋणकर्त्ताओं के सम्बन्ध में उदार ऋण नीति अपनाये जाने के बावजूद, यह आरोप लगाते हुए शिकायतें अवश्य आती हैं कि छोटे ऋणकर्त्ताओं की ऋण सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं पर पर्याप्त ध्यान नहीं दिया जा रहा है। छोटे ऋणकर्त्ताओं को ऋण

सम्बन्धी वास्तविक आवश्यकताओं पर तत्परता से विचार करने के लिए बैंकों पर जोर डालने के अलावा जब विशिष्ट शिकायतें मिलती हैं तो सम्बद्ध बैंक से मामले की जांच करने और उन शिकायतों को दूर करने के उपायों को अपनाने का अनुरोध किया जाता है।

बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों की समूची सुविधाओं में कृषकों का भाग

2615. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) बिहार के चम्पारन जिले में राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों द्वारा किसानों को दी गई समूची सुविधाओं में मध्यम श्रेणी के और छोटे किसानों का अनुपातिक भाग कितना-कितना है ; और

(ख) मध्यम श्रेणी के और छोटे किसानों को इनका लाभ न मिलने की स्थिति में सरकार का विचार ऐसी योजनाओं को ग्राम पंचायत और मंडलीय स्तर पर प्रभावी बनाने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही करने का है ?

वित्त मंत्री (श्री यशवन्तराव चव्हाण) :

(क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंक मध्यम श्रेणी के और छोटे किसानों को दिये गये अग्रिमों के आँकड़े अलग-अलग नहीं रखते। फिर भी, सरकार ने राष्ट्रीयकृत बैंकों पर, अब तक उपेक्षित क्षेत्रों, जिनमें कृषि, विशेष रूप से छोटे किसान शामिल हैं, को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता पर जोर दिया है।

ग्रामों में सांस्कृतिक जीवन की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति

2616. श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : क्या संस्कृति मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने ग्रामों में सांस्कृतिक जीवन की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को सुधारने का प्रयत्न किया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इस सम्बन्ध में बिहार में की गई कार्यवाहियों का क्या परिणाम निकला है ; और

(ग) ग्रामों में सांस्कृतिक क्रियाकलापों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए चौथी योजना के अन्तर्गत तैयार किये गये कार्यक्रम क्या हैं ?

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय और सांस्कृतिक विभाग मन्त्री (श्री सिद्धार्थ शंकरराय) :

(क) सरकार का ऐसा विचार नहीं है ग्रामों में सांस्कृतिक जीवन की स्थिति में कोई गिरावट आई है। ग्रामों में सांस्कृतिक जीवन की स्थिति में सुधार लाने के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं बनाई गई है।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना में केवल ग्रामों के हेतु सांस्कृतिक कार्यक्रमों की उन्नति के लिए कोई विशिष्ट कार्यक्रम नहीं बनाया गया है।

Loans advanced by Nationalised Banks in District Bahraich U. P.

2618. SHRI B. R. SHUKLA : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of loans advanced by the nationalised banks functioning in the district Bahraich (U. P.) after nationalisation ;

(b) the respective amounts of loans advanced to cultivators, businessmen, persons of low-income groups such as rikshaw pliers, motor car drivers and to persons carrying on trade on a small scale ; and

(c) whether any loan was advanced by the nationalised banks functioning at Bahraich to any engineer or doctor ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : (a) to (c). Information asked for is not readily available ; to the extent possible it will be collected and laid on the Table of the House.

Demonetisation of Currency to Unearth Black Money

2619. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee, appointed by the Central Government about a year ago, has recommended almost wholesale demonetisation of Indian currency as the best way to smash the "Parallel Economy of Black Money";

(b) if so, whether Government have accepted the said recommendation of the Committee ; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) to (c). The interim report of the Direct Taxes Enquiry Committee is under the consideration of the Government.

Grants to Higher Secondary Schools in Tripura for Construction of Hostels

2620. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount was granted to the Higher Secondary Schools in Tripura out of tribal Welfare Fund with a view to constructing Hostels for providing accommodation to Tribal students during the Third Five Year Plan ;

(b) if so, the names of the recipient Institutions and the amount received by each of them so far ; and

(c) the number of Tribal students staying in each Hostel at present ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) to (c). The requisite information is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha as soon as possible.

**Steps to improve Transport System
of Tripura**

2621. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to scarcity of tyres and tubes of Motor vehicles in Tripura a bottleneck has been created ;

(b) whether the Lt. Governor of Tripura has assured to remove the bottlenecks; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to improve the transport system of Tripura already over-burdened by the heavy influx of displaced persons ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :

(a) A wireless message was received from the Tripura Administration asking for assistance to the Tripura Road Transport Corporation in securing 100 truck tyres required by it for relief work for refugees from East Bengal. A representative of M/s. Dunlop (India) Limited was contacted immediately for arranging to rush supplies to that corporation. Intimation about the actual despatch of tyres to the Tripura Road Transport Corporation is awaited.

Apart from the above, no report of shortage of truck tyres in Tripura has been received from the Tripura Administration.

(b) and (c). The information required is being collected from the Tripura Administration and will be laid on the table of the Sabha, when received.

State Transport Board in Tripura

2622. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a State Transport Board has been constituted in Tripura, if so, on what date ; and

(b) how many buses and trucks are under the control of this Board ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : (a) and (b). No State Transport Board has been constituted in Tripura but the Tripura Road Transport Corporation was established on the 31st March, 1970, under the Road Transport Corporations Act, 1950, for the management of the road transport services in the territory. This Corporation has already purchased 34 trucks and proposes to purchase a further 26 trucks before the end of June, 1971. No bus has yet been purchased by this Corporation.

Grant for Upgrading of School in Tripura

2623. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tripura have asked for grants for upgrading Jalghara school of Tripura upto Higher Secondary stage ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. There is no School named Jalghara school in Tripura. However, there is a school named Salgarah Senior Basic School in Tripura. The upgradation of this school into High School during the current financial year is under the consideration of the Tripura Administration.

**Grants to Andhra Pradesh Government
for Construction of Houses for
Harijans**

2624. SHRI T. BALAKRISHNIAH : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any amount has been allotted to the Government of Andhra Pradesh for construction of houses for Harijans and Girijans during 1970-71 ; and

(b) if so, what ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information is given in the statement laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-471/71]

Loans Advanced to Small Scale Industries by Nationalised Banks in Tamilnadu

2625. SHRI BHUVARAHAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of loans and advances so far given to small scale industries by the nationalised banks in Tamil Nadu during the last two years ; and

(b) whether there is any target fixed for each Bank for giving loans and advances to small scale industries ?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRA CHAVAN) : (a) Upto the end of December 1970, figures of advances extended by the nationalised banks to small scale industries in Tamil Nadu are given below :

No. of accounts :	9709
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*Amount Outstanding : Rs. 22.36 crores.

*Includes advances to industrial estates also.

(b) Nationalised Banks do not allocate amounts separately for each category. Under the liberalised procedure for giving credit since nationalisation the banks are endeavouring to meet the credit requirements of the small-scale sector in a increasing measure.

Students Sent Abroad for Higher Studies

2626. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the number of students sent abroad for higher studies during last three years, year-wise and state-wise ;

(b) the number of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ; and

(c) the criteria regarding the selection of students for higher studies abroad ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). A statement is attached.

(c) There are two scholarship schemes for studies abroad administered by the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare. The first relates to the offers made by foreign Governments/Agencies. For this the only criterion of selection is merit. The second scheme which is financed entirely by the Govt. of India is open to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Denotified Tribes students only. Nine scholarships under this scheme are available every year. Though 9 candidates are selected every year, it is not always possible to find placement for them in their selected subjects in foreign countries and hence the shortfall during the three years. It is also to be noted that during the last three years one Scheduled Caste candidate was selected on merit basis for scheme number one mentioned above.

Statement

The following number of scholars were sent abroad for higher studies during the last three years :

Year	No. of student sent abroad and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes amongst them		
	Total No.	S.C. & S.T. amongst them	
		S.C.	S.T.
1968-69	326	6	2
1969-70	323	5	6
1970-71	300	4	1

The number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes scholars sent abroad statewise and year-wise is as under :—

State/U.T.	Year	1968-69		1969-70		1970-71	
		S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.	S.C.	S.T.
Tamil Nadu		1	—	3	—	—	—
Mysore		2	—	—	—	1	—
Rajasthan		1	—	—	—	—	—
Maharashtra		1	1	—	—	—	—
Himachal Pradesh		—	1	—	1	—	—
Utter Pradesh		1	—	—	—	—	—
Assam		—	—	—	3	—	—
Nagaland		—	—	—	1	—	—
Punjab		—	—	2	—	—	—
Madhya Pradesh		—	—	—	1	1	—
Andhra Pradesh		—	—	—	—	1	1
Tripura		—	—	—	—	1	—
Not known		—	—	—	—	—	—
		6	2	5	6	4	1

Information, State-wise, regarding students sent under the General Scholarships scheme is not maintained in the Ministry.

University Grants Commission's Grants to Kerala University

2627. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of grants given to the Kerala University by the University Grants Commission during the last two years ; and

(b) how does it compare with the grants given to other Universities in the country during the last two years, year-wise and State-wise ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND

SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) and (b). A statement showing the grants paid by the University Grants Commission to the University/Institution deemed to be Universities including the Kerala University, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-472/71*]

Housing Loans Scheme of L.I.C.

2628. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to extend the housing loans scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation to cities having a population of more than ten thousand ; and

(b) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : (a) and (b). No, Sir. The LIC's "Property Mortgage" Scheme and "Own Your Home" Scheme, which provide loan finance for housing, have been extended to all centres where it has either a branch office or a sub-office, irrespective of the population. At some centres the population is even less than 10000. The Scheme are also in operation at a few other selected centres where the LIC does not have any office. The total number of centres where the Schemes are in operation is 423.

आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में अनुभाग अधिकारी,
हिन्दी अनुवादक और हिन्दी सहायक

2629. श्री चन्द्रपाल सैलानी : क्या वित्त मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उनके मन्त्रालय के आर्थिक कार्य विभाग के हिन्दी अनुभाग में अनुभाग अधिकारियों, हिन्दी अनुवादकों और हिन्दी सहायकों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) उक्त पदों के लिए भर्ती और पदोन्नति की पद्धति क्या है ;

(ग) उनमें अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति के कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है ; और

(घ) अगर उपर्युक्त भाग (ग) का उत्तर नकारात्मक हो तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

वित्त मन्त्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० आर० गणेश) : (क) हिन्दी अनुभाग में कर्मचारियों की स्थिति इस प्रकार है :

(i) अनुभाग अधिकारी 2

(ii) हिन्दी अनुवादक 10

(iii) हिन्दी सहायक 7

(ख) (i) अनुभाग अधिकारी : विभाग में अनुवादक पदक्रम (ग्रेड) में 5 वर्ष की सेवा वाले अनुवादकों की पदोन्नति द्वारा, ऐसा न होने पर प्रतिनियुक्ति पर अन्तरण द्वारा, ऐसा भी न होने की स्थिति में सीधी भर्ती द्वारा ।

(ii) हिन्दी अनुवादक : वित्त मन्त्रालय में काम करने वाले और फिलहाल हिन्दी सहायक के पद पर कार्य करने वाले ऐसे व्यक्तियों के अन्तरण द्वारा जिन्होंने हिन्दी सहायक (पदक्रम 210—530 रुपये) के रूप में कम से कम 3 वर्ष काम किया हो, ऐसा न होने की स्थिति में सीधी भर्ती द्वारा ।

(iii) हिन्दी सहायक : चूंकि सरकार ने इन पदों को समाप्त करने और इनके बदले अनुवादकों के पद बनाने का फैसला किया है इसलिए इन पदों के सम्बन्ध में भर्ती के कोई नियम नहीं बनाए गए हैं। वर्तमान पदधारियों को अखिल सचिवालयिक आधार पर, हिन्दी जानने वाले उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों में से चुना गया था ।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

(घ) अनुभाग अधिकारी पद क्रम के मामले में प्रारक्षण सम्बन्धी आदेश लागू नहीं होते क्योंकि इन्हें पदोन्नति द्वारा भरा गया है। जहाँ तक अनुवादकों का सम्बन्ध है, ऐसे हिन्दी सहायक, जिन्हें पदोन्नत करके अनुवादक बनाया गया है, शुरू में संघ लोक सेवा आयोग के माध्यम से भर्ती किये गये थे और गृह मन्त्रालय द्वारा नामित किए गए थे। उस मन्त्रालय द्वारा अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित आदिम जाति के किसी हिन्दी सहायक को आर्थिक कार्य विभाग में नामित नहीं किया गया था। हिन्दी सहायकों के मामले में, तदर्थ नियुक्तियाँ, अखिल सचिवालयिक आधार पर, हिन्दी जानने वाले उच्च श्रेणी लिपिकों और निम्न श्रेणी लिपिकों में से की गयी है। ये पूर्णतः तदर्थ नियुक्तियाँ हैं क्योंकि गृह मन्त्रालय के वर्तमान अनुदेशों के अनुसार हिन्दी सहायकों के पद समाप्त किये

जाने हैं और इनके स्थान पर हिन्दी अनुवादकों के पदों का निर्माण किया जाना है। इस सम्बन्ध में कार्रवाई की जा रही है और जब भर्ती के नियम बन जायेंगे, तो पदों को नियमित आधार पर भरा जायगा और अनुसूचित जातियों, अनुसूचित आदिम जातियों के लिए प्रारक्षण सम्बन्धी आदेशों का पालन किया जायगा।

**Recognition to National Diploma in
Commerce for Admission to
M.B.A. Course**

2630. SHRI KINDER LAL : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Delhi University has withdrawn from this year the recognition of Government of India's National Diploma in commerce course for admission to Master of Business Administration course, if so, the reasons therefor ;

(b) the reasons for certain restrictions being imposed by Delhi University on Government of India's National Diploma holders for admission to Post-Graduate courses ;

(c) whether Aligarh University has sent a scheme for government's approval for starting Correspondence course at Post-Graduate level for National Diploma holders, if so, whether Government propose to implement it early ; and

(d) how Government propose to find a solution for further studies in Post-Graduate courses by National Diploma (Commerce) students at the Delhi University ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : (a) The Delhi University had at no time recognised the National Diploma in Commerce for admission to the Master's Degree Course in Business Administration. Therefore, the question of withdrawal of the recognition does not arise.

(b) The University has not considered the National Diploma in Commerce as academically equivalent to its B. Com. degree for the purpose of admission to the M. Com. Course. The University, however, under a temporary Ordinance (1968) made a special provision for the holders of the National Diploma in Commerce to either appear for the B. Com. degree examination of the University or to sit for an entrance test for admission to the M. Com. course, after undergoing a course of instruction of two academic terms in both cases.

(c) No specific scheme has been received from the University. The proposal is still under the consideration of the University.

(d) A number of Indian universities have recognised the National Diploma as equivalent to their B. Com degree for purpose of admission to postgraduate courses in commerce. National Diploma holders can seek admission to these universities for continuing their studies for the M. Com. degree.

**Finance Allocation for Prohibition
Programme in U. P.**

2631. SHRI K. C. PANDEY : Will the Minister of EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE be pleased to state the amount allotted by the Central Government for prohibition during the Fourth Plan period for U.P. ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE (SHRI K. S. RAMASWAMY) : As per entry 8 of List II of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, the prohibition programme and its implementation fall in sphere of the responsibility of State Governments, and as such no amount has been allotted by the Central Government to U. P. in this regard under Plan provision.

**Development of Places of Tourist Interest
in Rajasthan**

2632. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the steps taken up by Government for the development of places of tourist interest in Kota and its environment in Rajasthan and further plans in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : Due to limitation for resources and strict order of priorities no schemes have been formulated in the Central Sector for the development of tourist facilities in and around Kota.

Air Flights connecting regional Capitals with Delhi

2633. SHRI BRIJ RAJ SINGH-KOTAH : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that at present there is no proper air-link of important regional capitals like Trivandrum, Bangalore and Bhubaneswar with Delhi ; and

(b) whether Government have any plans to remove the difficulty of passengers who want to save time ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Same-day connections, both ways, are available between (1) Delhi and Bhubaneswar ; and (2) Delhi and Bangalore. There is a same day connection from Trivandrum to Delhi but not in the reverse direction. Indian Airlines have plans to provide this from the winter of 71.

Booking done by Indian Airlines on Bombay-Cochin and Cochin-Bombay Sectors

2634. SHRI VAYALAR RAVI : Will the Minister of TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of bookings done by Indian Airlines on Bombay-Cochin and Cochin-Bombay Sector since January, 1970 ; and

(b) how far the Indian-Airlines has met with the demands of passengers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM AND CIVIL AVIATION (DR. SAROJINI MAHISHI) : (a) and (b). Indian Airlines carried 26,880

passengers from Cochin to Bombay and 25,767 from Bombay to Cochin during the period January, 1970 to May, 1971. However, capacity fell short of the requirements.

12.00 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

REPORTED HEAVY FLOODS IN THE GANGES, ALAKNANDA, TEESTA AND THE RIVERS OF ASSAM

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : मैं अवि-लम्बनीय लोक महत्व के निम्नलिखित विषय की ओर सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्री का ध्यान दिलाता हूँ और प्रार्थना करता हूँ कि वह इस बारे में एक वक्तव्य दें :

“बिहार में गंगा नदी में, उत्तर प्रदेश में अलकनन्दा नदी में, पश्चिम बंगाल के कूच बिहार और जलपाईगुड़ी जिलों में तीस्ता नदी में तथा असम में कुछ नदियों में कथित भारी बाढ़ आ जाने से उत्पन्न स्थिति ।”

सिंचाई और विद्युत मंत्रालय में उप-मंत्री (श्री बंजनाथ कुरील) : दक्षिण पश्चिमी मानसून असम में 29 मई को, उत्तर बंगाल में 31 मई को, बिहार में 3 जून को, पूर्वी उत्तर प्रदेश में 6 जून को और पश्चिमी उत्तर प्रदेश में 8 जून को आगे बढ़ा । 16 जून तक मानसून वृष्टि उत्तर बंगाल, बिहार और उत्तर प्रदेश में अधिक थी और असम में कम थी । इस अवधि के दौरान रिकार्ड की गई भारी वृष्टि इस प्रकार थी—असम में पस्सीघाट में 9 जून और 10 जून को 13 सेन्टीमीटर, डिब्रुगढ़ में 9 जून को 10 सेन्टीमीटर और जोरहाट में 15 जून को 14 सेन्टीमीटर, उत्तर बंगाल में बागडोगरा में 11 तथा 12 जून को 18 सेन्टीमीटर, जलपाईगुड़ी में 12 या 13 जून को 19 सेन्टीमीटर और कूच बिहार में 15 जून को 22 सेन्टीमीटर, उत्तर प्रदेश के जोशीमठ में 12 तथा 14 जून को क्रमशः 8 सेन्टीमीटर तथा 6 सेन्टीमीटर और धारचूला में 14 जून को 27 सेन्टीमीटर ।

चालू मानसून के दौरान असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र तथा इसकी कुछ सहायक नदियों, उत्तरी बंगाल में तीस्ता ; उत्तर बिहार में गंगा और कुछ नदियों और उत्तर प्रदेश के चमोली तथा पिथौरागढ़ जिलों में, बाढ़ों की सूचना मिली है। अब तक प्राप्त बाढ़ों की स्थिति का ब्यौरा निम्नलिखित है:—

असम में ब्रह्मपुत्र और इसकी सहायक नदियों सुबनसिरी और पगलाडिया में बाढ़ें आईं। ब्रह्मपुत्र डिब्रुगढ़ में 31 जून को और नियामाटी में 12 जून से आगे चेतावनी स्तर से ऊपर थी। डिब्रुगढ़ में जल-स्तर 14 जून को चेतावनी स्तर से नीचे गिर गया था। नियामाटी में जल-स्तर 16 जून को गिरना शुरू हो गया परन्तु 17 जून तक भी चेतावनी स्तर से ऊपर था। अन्य स्थानों पर जल-स्तर चेतावनी स्तरों से नीचे थे। भू-कटाव के परिणामस्वरूप सुबनसिरि के बाएं तटबन्ध में दरार आ गई।

उत्तर बंगाल में 4 जून को तीस्ता में साधारण दर्जे की बाढ़ें आईं और जलपाईगुड़ी तथा कूच बिहार जिलों के अरक्षित क्षेत्रों में जल-उमड़ाव (स्पिल्लोंग) हुआ। 8 जून को तीस्ता में फिर बाढ़ें आयीं। 14 जून के प्रारम्भिक घण्टों में तीस्ता में भारी बाढ़ आई थी। बाढ़ें उसी दिन दोपहर तक घट गयीं।

बिहार में गंगा में केवल नीची बाढ़ें आयीं। कमला बालान, बागमती और कोसी में मध्यम बाढ़ें आयीं। 17 जून को बागमती चढ़ रही थी लेकिन फिर भी चेतावनी स्तर के नीचे थी। अभी तक किसी क्षति की सूचना नहीं मिली है।

उत्तर प्रदेश में 10 जून को चमोली जिले के अलकनंदा बेसिन में भारी वर्षा हुई। भू-स्खलन तथा मकानों के गिरने से 5 व्यक्तियों की मृत्यु होने की सूचना मिली है। रींगीगाड पर एक पुल बह गया था। नन्दिप्रयाग से आगे

बदरीनाथ सड़क पर कई जगहों में दरारें पड़ गई थीं। विरही पर एक अस्थाई पुल बह गया। पिथौरागढ़ जिले में 10 और 11 जून को भारी वर्षा हुई। धारचूला के निकट गर्लपति पुल बह गया तथा यातायात भंग हो गया। एक व्यक्ति की जान गई। धारचूला में सरकारी और निजी सम्पत्ति की हानि हुई।

राज्य सरकारें क्षति का मूल्यांकन कर रही हैं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : 23 वर्षों की आजादी के बाद भी हमारे देश में हर साल किसी न किसी सूबे में या कुछ सूबों में बाढ़ें प्रायः आती रहती हैं और लाखों व्यक्तियों को इससे जान माल की क्षति उठानी पड़ती है। इस साल हम में से किसी को भी उम्मीद नहीं थी कि वर्षा इतनी पहले शुरू हो जायगी और उसके परिणामस्वरूप बाढ़ें पहले आ जायेंगी। लेकिन इस साल बाढ़ें समय से पहले आ गई हैं। बिहार में गंगा नदी, कोसी, गंडक, बागमती, भुतही, बलान, पुनपुन, सोन इत्यादि जितनी भी बिहार की नदियां हैं चाहे वे बिहार में हों या उत्तरी बिहार में, सभी में बाढ़ आ गई है और बहुत सी फसलों को नुकसान हुआ है। मकई की फसल करीब-करीब बरबाद हो गई है। लेकिन सरकार ने बयान में कहा है कि कोई क्षति नहीं हुई। मालूम नहीं यह समाचार उन्हें कैसे मिला। बाढ़ के फलस्वरूप बिहार के जितने भी जिले हैं, दरभंगा, मुजफ्फरपुर, सारन, चम्पारन, पूर्णिया, सहरसा, भागलपुर, मुंगेर पटना, गया, शाहाबाद आदि सभी बाढ़ की चपेट में हैं और सैकड़ों गांव बाढ़ से घिरे हुए हैं। कई जगहों से यह रिपोर्ट आ रही है कि संक्रामक रोग भी फैलने लगा है। पशुओं को चारा मिलना मुश्किल हो गया है और हजारों घर क्षतिग्रस्त हो चुके हैं। करोड़ों रुपये की बरबादी हुई है। यह स्थिति आज हमारे बिहार की है। हर साल यहां बाढ़ आती है और बिहार के लिए यह कोई नई बात नहीं है।

[श्री रामावतार शास्त्री]

उत्तर प्रदेश में भी अलकनंदा नदी में बाढ़ आई। पिछले साल भी वहां उसमें बाढ़ आई थी जिसकी वजह से 22 बसें पानी में बह गई थीं और सैकड़ों लोग उस समय मारे गये थे। इस साल फिर उसमें बाढ़ आई और तीन लड़कियां बह चुकी हैं। आपने खुद बताया है कि पांच या सात आदमी और मर चुके हैं। आवागमन के साधन बदरीनाथ को बन्द हो चुके हैं और बहुत भारी क्षति का अनुमान है। यह उत्तर प्रदेश की स्थिति है। वहां भू-स्खलन भी हो रहा है, पहाड़ टूट कर गिर रहे हैं जिसकी वजह से भी नुकसान हो रहा है, लोग मर रहे हैं। चार गांवों का तो बिल्कुल पता ही नहीं है कि कहाँ हैं, बह कर कहाँ चले गये हैं।

जहां तक बंगाल का सम्बन्ध है उत्तरी बंगाल में तीस्ता नदी में बाढ़ आने की वजह से कूच बिहार और जलपाईगुड़ी में खतरा उत्पन्न हो गया है। जलपाईगुड़ी शहर में पानी आ गया है जैसे बिहार के सीतामढ़ी में आ गया है। असम की ब्रह्मपुत्र नदी में बाढ़ आ गई है जिसकी वजह से 146 गांव प्रभावित हुये हैं। अभी बरसात के दो महीने बाकी हैं। अभी तो श्रीगणेश ही हुआ है, प्रारम्भ ही हुआ है और आगे चलकर पता नहीं स्थिति कहाँ तक बिगड़ेगी। इसी से आप अनुमान लगा सकते हैं कि आने वाले दिनों में कैसी मुसीबत हिन्दुस्तान के विभिन्न सूबों के नागरिकों को उठानी पड़ेगी, किसानों, मजदूरों और गरीब लोगों को भुगतनी पड़ेगी। इस स्थिति पर 23 वर्ष की आजादी के दौरान भी हम काबू नहीं पा सके हैं।

इस पृष्ठभूमि में मैं सरकार से जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार ने बाढ़ों की समस्या को स्थायी रूप से हल करने के लिए पिछले तीन सालों के अन्दर कौन सी योजनाएँ लागू की हैं और उसका क्या नतीजा निकला है और इसमें सरकार की कितनी धनराशि व्यय हुई है।

भविष्य में बाढ़ें न आयें और अगर आएँ तो हम उनका मुकाबला कर सकें, इसके लिए

आपने अगर कोई योजना बनाई है तो उस योजना का खाका सदन के सामने और देश के सामने आप रखें ताकि जनता को यह भरोसा हो सके कि सरकार सचमुच में बाढ़ों को रोकने और बाढ़ों से प्रताड़ित लोगों की मदद करने के लिए तैयार है।

इस साल जो बाढ़ आई है, क्या सरकार को इसके बारे में पहले से कोई अनुमान था या नहीं; अगर था, तो इससे बचने के लिए सरकार ने क्या उपाय किये?

1967 के चुनाव के बाद पश्चिमी बंगाल में जो संयुक्त मोर्चा की सरकार बनी थी, उसके सिंचाई मंत्री, श्री विश्वनाथ मुकर्जी, ने पश्चिमी बंगाल में बाढ़ की रोक-थाम के लिए, और बिहार को उसके असर से बचाने के लिए, एक मास्टर प्लान दिया था। उसके बाद 1968 में वहां फिर बाढ़ आई। उन्होंने 1969 में फिर मास्टर प्लान दिया। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उस मास्टर प्लान को लागू किया है या नहीं; अगर नहीं, तो कौन से व्यवधान उपस्थित हो गये, जिनकी वजह से उस मास्टर प्लान को लागू नहीं किया गया। क्या सरकार पश्चिमी बंगाल और बिहार की जनता को बाढ़ से बचाने के लिए उस प्लान को लागू करने का इरादा रखती है या नहीं? अगर सरकार ऐसा नहीं करेगी, तो वह हिमालय से निकलने वाली नदियों की बेगवती धारा को नहीं रोक सकेगी, जिसका परिणाम यह होगा कि उस क्षेत्र में जीवन और सम्पत्ति की बहुत क्षति होगी।

यह बाढ़ हर साल आती है और इस बार भी आई है। हर साल लाखों सरकारी कर्मचारी बाढ़ की चपेट में आते हैं, जिससे उन्हें अनेक बाधाओं और कठिनाइयों का सामना करना पड़ता है। पिछली बार जब बिहार में बाढ़ आई थी तो सरकार ने वहाँ के केन्द्रीय सरकारी कर्मचारियों को फ्लड एडवांस दिया था। इस बार बिहार, उत्तर प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल के उत्तरी भाग और आसाम में जो बाढ़ आई है,

उसके भी हजारों सरकारी कर्मचारी प्रभावित हुए होंगे। देश भर में जहाँ-जहाँ बाढ़ आई है, क्या सरकार यहां के सरकारी कर्मचारियों की मदद के लिए फ्लड एडवांस, बाढ़ सम्बन्धी अग्रिम राशि, देगी, ताकि वे लोग निश्चिन्त हो कर अपना काम कर सकें ?

श्री बंजनाथ कुरील : इसमें कोई शक नहीं है कि बाढ़ से हर साल जन, धन और पशुओं की बहुत क्षति होती है। इसको ध्यान में रखते हुए सरकार ने 1954 की भयंकर बाढ़ के बाद इस सम्बन्ध में एक नेशनल पालिसी बनाई थी, जिसके तीन फेजिज हैं : इम्मीडिएट, शार्ट-टर्म और लांग-टर्म। उसी के आधार पर काम हो रहा है। एक फ्लड कंट्रोल बोर्ड बना है, आसाम में एक कमीशन बना है और एक टेक्निकल कमेटी भी है, जो इन सब मामलों में सलाह देती है। बाढ़ की रोक-थाम और उससे उत्पन्न कठिनाइयों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ स्कीमें हाथ में हैं, जिनमें से कुछ मुख्य काम हैं एम्बैकमेंट बनाना, पहले के एम्बैकमेंट्स को मजबूत करना और ड्रेनेज के द्वारा पानी को बाहर निकालने की कोशिश करना, आदि।

ये स्कीमें इस समय हाथ में हैं : आसाम में प्रोटेक्शन आफ कोकिलमुख एरिया फ्राम इरोज़न आफ रिवर ब्रह्मपुत्र—336 लाख रुपये, दुबरी प्रोटेक्शन वर्क्स—155 लाख रुपये और भाईजन प्रोटेक्शन वर्क्स—100 लाख रुपये। बिहार में रेजिंग एण्ड स्ट्रेंथनिंग आफ कमला बालान एम्बैकमेंट—103 लाख रुपये और प्रोटेक्शन वर्क आफ कोसी एम्बैकमेंट—320 लाख रुपये। बंगाल में ईस्टर्न भोगराहाट ड्रेनेज स्कीम—296.50 लाख रुपये, स्वर्णरेखा एम्बैकमेंट स्कीम—132.54 लाख रुपये और इम्परूवमेंट आफ लोअर दामोदर (फेज वन)—655 लाख रुपये।

एक माननीय सदस्य : श्री शास्त्री जी ने तो उत्तर बंगाल की बात कही है।

श्री बंजनाथ कुरील : उसमें सियालदागंग बेसिन ड्रेनेज स्कीम—115 लाख रुपये, नोवी

बेसिन ड्रेनेज स्कीम—149 लाख रुपये और रिससीटेशन आफ रिवर कालियाघरी—425 लाख रुपये।

उत्तर प्रदेश में लखनऊ टाउन प्रोटेक्शन वर्क्स—296 लाख रुपये और स्ट्रेंथनिंग आफ रेलवे एम्बैकमेंट नियर चितौनी रेलवे स्टेशन—119 लाख रुपये।

ये योजनायें इस समय हमारे हाथ में हैं। जहां जहां आवश्यकता होगी, वहां के लिए भी योजनायें बनाई जायेंगी।

श्री शास्त्री ने पूछा है कि क्या इस बाढ़ के बारे में कोई अनुमान था। अन्दाज तो रहता है, लेकिन बाढ़ इतनी जल्दी आ जायेगी, यह ब्याल नहीं था। गंगा में पानी अभी डेंजर पायंट से ऊपर नहीं गया है। अलकनन्दा का कुछ पता नहीं लगता है और उसका कोई फोरकास्ट नहीं हो पाता है। वह तुरन्त घटती है और तुरन्त बढ़ जाती है, जिससे नुकसान हो जाता है। पिछले साल से इस तरह की घटनायें शुरू हुई हैं। इससे पहले इस तरह की घटनायें इस नदी में नहीं होती थीं।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय माननीय मंत्री ने फ्लड एडवांस के बारे में नहीं बताया है।

श्री दुना उराब (जलपाईगुड़ी) : नार्थ बंगाल में बराबर बाढ़ आया करती है। अभी मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि वहां बाढ़ आई है, लेकिन वहां पर फ्लड कंट्रोल के उपायों के बारे में उन्होंने कोई जिक्र नहीं किया है। उसकी रिपोर्ट भी नहीं निकली है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार उसकी रिपोर्ट को निकालने के लिए और उसको कार्य रूप में परिणत करने के लिए क्या कर रही है।

श्री बंजनाथ कुरील : नार्थ बंगाल के लिए कुछ काम जारी हुए हैं। एक तो एक्सप्लोरेशन

[श्री वैजनाथ कुरील]

आफ बाटरवे आफ जलपाईगुरी रोड एण्ड रेलवे ब्रिज की योजना हाथ में है और दूसरी है प्रोवाइडिंग ए प्रापर आउटफाल टु करला रिवर टु प्रिवेंट फ्लॉडिंग इन जलपाईगुरी टाउन । जलपाईगुरी टाउन को जो डेंजर है, उससे बचने के लिए ये दो योजनायें हाथ में हैं ।

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Bihar) : What about Cooch-Bihar ?

I wish to make a humble submission. We do not understand what is the purpose of tabling calling attention motions if this is the type of answer that is to be given. I would seek your protection in this regard. If you kindly go through the statement of the Minister, you will find that it is just a catalogue of events and nothing more. Is this the only function of the Minister, to present a catalogue ? Are we, the members here, and the people outside not entitled to know what Government is doing about this matter ? But about that, nothing has been said. This is very reprehensible I think Government should be asked by you to come prepared with a better statement in reply to future calling attention notices.

In the statement it has been said that severe floods took place in various places, and particularly in North Bengal between the 3rd and 8th June. But what about the damages or loss of property ? Nothing has been mentioned. This simply shows that the hon. Minister is very complacent about the flood situation in North Bengal as also the other parts of India. But the Minister should know that this complacency will not be excused by the turbulent rivers. The time will come when the Minister and the Government will be washed away unless they take drastic steps now.

It is reported in almost all the newspapers that about 30,000 people were forced to leave their homes in North Bengal, about 800 acres of paddy land eroded and 160 houses were washed away. The hon. Minister has not said anything about that.

We know what happened in the great October flood of 1968. When that shock

has not subsided, we find particularly in the Jalpaiguri District this further danger and devastation, even though the Government is sitting tight and doing nothing.

It has been announced that the North Bengal Flood Control Commission would be formed, and a small office has been opened. I would like to know whether this Commission has started functioning in the North Bengal area to control the floods, and whether the hon. Minister is aware that a scheme was taken up as long back as 1969 at the Irrigation Ministers' Conference held in Simla to control the North Bengal rivers ? The estimated expenditure under this scheme for the various rivers was as under :

Master plan for Teesta river	... Rs. 114 crores.
Master plan for Jaldhaka river	... 9.41 crores.
Master plan for Roydok river	... 30.85 crores.
Master plan for Torsha river	... 28.30 crores.
Master plan for Mahendra river	... 1.82 crores.

The total comes to Rs. 184.38 crores.

May I know whether this entire amount of Rs. 184.38 crores for the work of the North Bengal Flood Control Commission has been sanctioned by the Government of India ?

The hon. Minister said that certain actions have been taken to control the flood fury of the North Bengal rivers. Besides the expansion of the rail and road bridges, what were the other suggestions made by the Technical Committee in 1969 ? In this connection, may I know whether the flood protection scheme by an effective armoured embankment in that area from Mandalghat and Jalpaiguri town of Beltali and Jhar Singheswar was sanctioned, but suddenly for God knows what reasons, the officials stopped the work at Ribiganj ? As a result, serious apprehensions have appeared in the minds of the local people

there. If this scheme is not extended upto Beltali and Jhar Singheswar as originally proposed, the entire area of Haldibari, Dewaganj, Hemkumari etc., will be washed away during the monsoon period. I would appeal to the Minister that the original scheme be implemented.

Lastly, I would like to know what steps have been taken to give relief, house construction and other kinds of relief, to the 30,000 people who have been forced to leave their hearths and homes in North Bengal.

Lastly I would like to know whether he is thinking in terms of giving certain permanent relief not only by the construction of the flood protection scheme but also by initiating a scheme, flood insurance scheme, in areas which are affected by floods and people in those areas who want to insure their life and properties insured may do so. Is the Government thinking on these lines ?

SHRI B. N. KUREEL : I have already stated that the Government has got a national flood control scheme and I also stated that it has got three phases, immediate, short term and long term. The long term scheme will take about 30-40 years. That is the plan. At present schemes to give immediate relief are taken. He asked about the persons who had been evacuated from that place. The State Governments are making estimates and other things and when they ask for help from the Central Government certainly we shall look into this. The hon. Member has given certain details. We shall see that this part of the country does not get washed away by the rivers. We shall make all efforts to control it.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : The specific question was whether Rs. 184.28 crores had been sanctioned.

SHRI B. N. KUREEL : That plan has been prepared, but as I said it is a long term policy ; it will take a long time to spend this amount.

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे (मंदसौर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अपना

वक्तव्य दिया है। उसी संदर्भ में मंत्री महोदय से मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि बाढ़ें इस प्रकार से प्रति वर्ष इन नदियों में आया करती हैं। इस बार भी आई, गत वर्ष भी आई। इस में एक दो नहीं सैकड़ों मनुष्यों की जाने गई, कई पशु बह गए, कई मकान ढह गये। इस बार अलकनन्दा की बाढ़ के कारण जो हानि हुई है वह असाधारण है। बिहार के पूर्णिया जिले के कटिहार सब-डिवीजन में भी अनेक नगरों को क्षति पहुंची है और कटिहार की स्थिति यह है कि वह भी शायद जलमग्न होने की दशा में पहुंच जाये। इस बारे में मंत्री महोदय का केवल यह कहना कि हम कुछ कदम उठा रहे हैं, काफी नहीं हैं। बार बार इस बारे में सदन में आश्वासन दिए गए कि फ्लड कंट्रोल प्रोग्राम के अन्तर्गत और दूसरी स्कीमों के अन्तर्गत हम इस पर विचार कर रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि आप के पास कोई ऐसा साधन है या किसी ऐसे निश्चित उपाय के ऊपर आप विचार कर रहे हैं जिससे कि फ्लड फोरकास्टिंग सिस्टम का लाभ लेकर पहले से मालूम हो जाय कि बाढ़ आ रही है जिस में सैकड़ों व्यक्ति जो बह जाते हैं वह बचाये जा सकें और जो इतना नुकसान होता है उसे बचाया जा सके ? क्या ऐसा कोई उपाय अपनाया जा रहा है ? इस प्रकार की घोषणा डा० के० एल० राव ने अपने भाषण में उस कान्फरेंस के अन्दर की थी जो पिछले वर्ष नवम्बर में यहां हुई थी जिस में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर भी थे और दूसरे और एक्सपर्ट लोग भी थे। मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय से यह भी जानना चाहूँगा कि उस सम्बन्ध में जो भी उस मीटिंग के अन्दर घोषणायें की थीं उसमें जो सुझाव दिए गए थे उन के ऊपर आप ने अब तक कौन सी कार्यवाही की है, कौन से कदम उठाए हैं ? मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूँ कि यह केवल ब्रह्मपुत्र, गन्डक, कोसी या अलकनन्दा का ही सवाल नहीं है, गुजरात और मध्य प्रदेश की नर्मदा नदी और दूसरी अनेक नदियों में बाढ़ आती रहती है जिस से कि अपार जनहानि होती है, मकान बह जाया करते हैं, करोड़ों, अरबों

[श्री लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे]

रूपरे की सम्पत्ति की हानि होती है। जैसा हमारे अनेक माननीय सदस्यों ने यहां पर विचार रखे हैं कि कोई सैन्ट्रल बोर्ड होना चाहिए और उस समिति ने भी सिफारिश की थी कि उचित समझा जाय तो संविधान में संशोधन किया जाय ताकि कुछ अधिकार इस के बारे में जो स्टेट्स को दे रखे हैं, वे केन्द्र को मिलें और केन्द्र उन के बारे में विचार कर सके। यह सबाल इरिगेशन मंत्रालय की कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में भी सदस्यों ने उठाया था और अपने विचार प्रगट किए थे।

मैं माननीय मंत्री महोदय का ध्यान श्री के० एल० राव के दो वक्तव्यों की ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, जिस में उन्होंने बतलाया था—

"The Union Government has prepared a comprehensive plan to provide "substantial" protection from floods, cyclones, sea erosions and water-logging in the coming years.

Giving this information today, the Union Irrigation and Power Minister, Dr. K. L. Rao, suggested the creation of a revolving fund for financing these massive flood control works. The schemes which can be taken in the current plan period, he observed, were additions and improvements in the flood forecasting units, organising joint inspection of flood control works by the Centre and the States well in advance of the monsoon season, and intensification of soil conservation measures particularly in the catchment area of the Himalayan rivers."

मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इस के बारे में आप ने क्या कदम उठाये हैं? अगर नहीं उठाये हैं तो इस पर आप क्या विचार करने जा रहे हैं?

दूसरे वक्तव्य में माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने कहा था—

"The Union Government has now admitted that five States in India are the worst-affected by floods. During the 16-year period from 1956, the total loss suffered by those States is of the order of Rs. 333.31 crores. The admission came at the meeting of the Consultative Committee of the Members of Parliament for Irrigation and Power. The Ministry has expanded today's meeting to include those who also serve on the Central Flood Control Committee."

मैं जानना चाहूँगा कि इन पांच स्टेट्स के बारे में जो वर्तमान स्थिति है उस के बारे में आप क्या करने जा रहे हैं। अभी आप ने कहा कि आंकड़े नहीं आये हैं कि कितना लौस हुआ है। लेकिन मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि आप ने क्या सहायता दी है, किस प्रकार की सहायता देने जा रहे हैं, किस रूप में देने जा रहे हैं? क्या कोई यूनिट तैयार करने जा रहे हैं जो हमेशा फ्लड-कंट्रोल पर काबू पाने के लिए कोई निश्चित फोर्स के रूप में तत्काल वहां जा कर काम करे और उन को तत्काल सहायता दे?

श्री बंजनाथ कुरील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय सदस्य ने पहली बात तो यह पूछी है कि क्या हमारे पास कोई वार्निंग या फोरकास्टिंग सैन्टर्स हैं? हमारे पास इस का प्रबन्ध है। यह जलपाइगुड़ी में है, पटना में है। जो पटना में है उस के कंट्रोल रुम्ज मुजफ्फरपुर, दरभंगा मुंघेर और वीरपुर में हैं। इसी तरह से जो लखनऊ में है, उस के कंट्रोल रुम्ज इलाहाबाद, वाराणसी, गोरखपुर में हैं।

दूसरी बात माननीय सदस्य ने यह पूछी थी कि कन्सल्टेटिव कमेटी में जो कमिटेमेन्ट्स हुई थीं, उन पर क्या काम हुआ है? मैं इस के बारे में डिटेल्स अभी नहीं बता सकूँगा, लेकिन बाद में उन की जानकारी प्राप्त कर के माननीय सदस्य को अवगत करा सकूँगा।

इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि ये चार-पांच स्टेट्स बहुत ही ज्यादा इफेक्टेड हैं और हर

साल लाखों नहीं, बल्कि करोड़ों रुपये का नुकसान होता रहता है। जैसा मैंने बताया है कि इस बारे में सरकार की एक निश्चित नीति है, नेशनल स्कीम बनी हुई है और उस के अन्तर्गत इन सब को मदद पहुंचाने की बात होती रहती है। उस का जो कन्ट्रोल बोर्ड है, कन्ट्रोल कमीशन है, टेक्नीकल कमेटी हैं, उन सब के फंक्शन अलग अलग हैं।

एक बात माननीय सदस्य ने पूछी है कि जिन लोगों का नुकसान हुआ है, उस का कोई एस्टीमेट है। एस्टीमेट तो नहीं है, लेकिन जब एस्टीमेट्स बनेंगे और स्टेट गवर्नमेन्ट्स सैन्ट्रल गवर्नमेन्ट से मदद मांगेगी, उस वक्त हम लोग इसके बारे में कुछ कर सकेंगे।

डा० लक्ष्मीनारायण पांडे : मैंने कांस्टीचूशन में संशोधन के लिए पूछा था, उस के बारे में आप ने कुछ नहीं बताया।

श्री बंजनारायण कुरील : वह स्टेट और सैन्टर के रिलेशन की बात है, उस के बारे में आफ-हैंड में कुछ नहीं कह सकता हूँ, लेकिन उस पर विचार किया जा सकता है।

श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट (अल्मोड़ा) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने जितनी भी घटनायें घटी हैं, लखनऊ से लेकर कलकत्ते तक, सब का जिक्र किया लेकिन जहाँ से ये घटनायें शुरू होती हैं, उन का जिक्र नहीं किया। मेरा तात्पर्य उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी हिस्से से है, जहाँ से अलकनन्दा नदी निकलती है। उन्होंने धारचूला और पिथौरागढ़ का जिक्र किया, लेकिन वहाँ क्या रिलीफ पहुंचा रहे हैं या क्या योजनायें बना रहे हैं, इस का कोई जिक्र स्टेटमेंट में नहीं है—इस का मुझे दुख है।

मैं उन का ध्यान आज के टाइम्स आफ इण्डिया की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूँ, उस के पेज 7 पर लिखा हुआ है—

“600 pilgrims stranded at Chamoli”

कल के हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स में भी यह समाचार है कि 350 बकरियाँ वहाँ बह गईं, बहुत से मकान टूट गये, बहुत सी खेती बह गई और 600 यात्री वहाँ पर स्ट्रैंडर्ड हैं। उत्तर प्रदेश की सरकार ने यह आदेश दिया है कि कोई बद्रीनाथ और केदार नाथ की यात्रा न करें, क्योंकि लैंड-स्लाइड वहाँ इतने ज्यादा हो रहे हैं कि कहीं भी खतरा पैदा हो सकता है। ऐसी परिस्थिति में सरकार का ध्यान उस तरफ आकर्षित होना चाहिए था और इस तकलीफ के निराकरण के लिए कुछ काम अवश्य होना चाहिए था। मेरे पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने ऐसी योजनाओं का काफी जिक्र किया है जिन से फ्लड-कन्ट्रोल किया जा सकता है, मैं उन को दोहराना नहीं चाहता हूँ लेकिन यह निवेदन अवश्य करना चाहता हूँ कि जितने दुखित परिवार हैं, जिन की खेती को नुकसान हो गया है, मकान टूट गये हैं, जानवर बह गये हैं, उन की क्षतिपूर्ति के लिए सरकार को अवश्य ध्यान देना चाहिए। मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार इस के लिए क्या कर रही है ?

दूसरी बात मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि जो योजनायें करोड़ों रुपयों की लखनऊ से कलकत्ता तक के लिए आप ने बतलाई हैं, क्या कोई थोड़े से करोड़ रुपयों की योजना इस क्षेत्र के लिए भी आपने बनाई है, क्योंकि यह इलाका बहुत पिछड़ा हुआ इलाका है, इस की तरफ आप का ध्यान नहीं जाता है। शुरू से यह बहुत तिरस्कृत इलाका रहा है, बोकल इलाका न होने की वजह से सब मामलों में तिरस्कृत रहा है। आज वे लोग महसूस करते हैं कि हमारे साथ सीतेला व्यवहार होता है। जहाँ काश्मीर, हिमाचल प्रदेश, नागालैंड, मेघालय और दुनिया भर में काम हो रहा है, लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के ये 8 जिले हमेशा पिछड़े रहे। अभी आज ही मेरा सवाल था, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यवश वह नहीं आ सका, सब जगहों के लिए आप स्कालरशिप दे रहे हैं लेकिन उत्तर प्रदेश के इन 8 जिलों के लिए पढ़ाई के स्कालरशिप्स नहीं देते हैं। इस तरह से यह इलाका तिरस्कृत

[श्री नरेन्द्र सिंह बिष्ट]

नहीं रहना चाहिए, इस की ओर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए। पिछले साल आप ने सुना होगा 20 बसें वहाँ पर बह गईं, बहुत से यात्री बह गये थे, बड़ी भयंकर स्थिति नन्दप्रयाग में हो गई थी। इस लिए मैं सरकार से प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि थोड़ी बहुत योजना वहाँ के लिए भी बननी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो ध्यान आकर्षित किया है, प्रश्न नहीं है।

श्री बंजनाथ कुरील : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस में कोई शक नहीं है कि उत्तर प्रदेश के ये पर्वतीय जिले काफी पिछड़े हुए हैं, इनके निराकरण के लिए कुछ अवश्य होना चाहिए। दिक्कत यह है कि इस तरह की कोई घटना पहले इस नदी में नहीं हुई थी। भागीरथी और अलकनन्दा दोनों गंगा की ट्रिब्यूटरीज हैं, देवप्रयाग में ये दोनों गंगा को बनाती हैं। पहले इन में कोई प्राबलम इस तरह की पैदा नहीं हुई थी, पिछले साल यह प्राबलम आई और उस के आधार पर अब कुछ स्कीम बनेगी और जरूर बनेगी। लैंड स्लाइड से बहुत सी जानें चली जाती हैं। इस लिए कोई बड़ी स्कीम इस के लिए बननी चाहिए—ऐसा मेरा ख्याल है। हम इस पर विचार करेंगे और इस पर्वतीय-आंचल का अवश्य ध्यान रखा जायगा—इतना ही आश्वासन मैं इस समय दे सकता हूँ।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्गुली (टिहरी गढ़वाल)
अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप इजाजत दें तो दो शब्द मैं भी कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे आपसे बड़ी हमदर्दी है कि बैलट ने आपका लिहाज नहीं किया।

श्री परिपूर्णानन्द पैन्गुली : ध्यानाकर्षण प्रस्ताव पर मैंने भी अपना नाम भेजा था लेकिन मेरा दुर्भाग्य है कि बैलट में मेरा नाम नहीं आ सका। यह अलकनन्दा का जो प्रश्न है

वह मेरी कांस्टीट्यून्सी का है। आपकी इजाजत हो तो केवल दो शब्द ही कहना चाहता हूँ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह एक ऐसा मसला है जिस पर किसी दिन शाम को जब बिजनेस खत्म होगा तो आध घंटे, घंटे का टाइम दे दूंगा।... (व्यवधान)...

12.40 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

DELHI MOTOR VEHICLES (AMDT.) RULES

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 3(1)/71-Tpt. in Delhi Gazette dated the 16th April, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939. [Paced in Library. See No. LT-448/71.]

ANNUAL REPORT RE. INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL UNDERTAKINGS, P. O. SAVINGS CERTIFICATES (2ND AMDT) RULES AND NOTIFICATIONS

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R.
GANESH) : I beg to lay on the Table :—

(1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) on the working of the Industrial and Commercial Undertakings of the Central Government for the year 1969-70. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-450/71.]

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S. O. 874 (Hindi and English versions) Published in Mysore Gazette dated the 20th May, 1971, under sub-section (2) of section 9 of the Mysore Stamp Act, 1957 read with clause (c) (iv) of the Proclamation dated the 27th March,

- 1971, issued by the President in relation to the State of Mysore. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-449/71*]
- (3) A copy of the Post Office Savings Certificates (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 907 in Gazette of India dated the 5th June, 1971, under sub-section (3) of section 12 of the Government Savings Certificates Act, 1959. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT 451/71*].
- (4) A copy each of the following Notifications under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961 :—
- (i) The Income-tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 1997 in Gazette of India dated the 14th May, 1971.
- (ii) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 2168 in Gazette of India dated the 28th May, 1971.
- (iii) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 2272 in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) S. O. 2276 (Hindi version) published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1971 containing corrigendum to Notification No. S. O. 4001 dated the 16th December, 1970. [*Placed in Library. See No. LT-452/71.*]
- (5) A copy of each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under the Central Excise Rules, 1944 :—
- (i) G. S. R. 611 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 706 published in Gazette of India dated the 15th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G. S. R. 775 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G.S.R. 801 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (v) G. S. R. 810 to G. S. R. 875 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G. S. R. 894 published in Gazette of India dated the 1st June, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum. [*Placed in Library See No. LT-453/71.*]
- (6) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—
- (i) G. S. R. 689 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ii) G. S. R. 803 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iii) G. S. R. 876 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (iv) G. S. R. 877 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.

- (v) G. S. R. 878 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vi) G. S. R. 879 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (vii) G. S. R. 880 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (viii) G. S. R. 881 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (ix) G. S. R. 882 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (x) G. S. R. 883 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with explanatory memorandum.
- (xi) G. S. R. 884 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xii) G. S. R. 885 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xiii) G. S. R. 886 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xiv) G. S. R. 887 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xv) G. S. R. 888 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (xvi) G. S. R. 889 published in Gazette of India dated the 29th May, 1971 together with an explanatory memorandum.
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 and section 38 of the Central Excise and Salt Act, 1944 :—
- (i) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twentieth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 676 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (ii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twenty-first Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 677 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (iii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twenty-second Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 678 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (iv) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twenty-third Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 679 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (v) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twenty-fourth Amendment Rules, 1971 published in Notification No. G. S. R. 680 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971.

- (vi) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twenty-fifth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 681 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (vii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Twenty-sixth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 682 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971.
- (viii) The Customs and Central Excise Duties Export Draw-back (General) Nineteenth Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R. 683 in Gazette of India dated the 8th May, 1971, together with an explanatory memorandum. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-455/71.]*

**ANNUAL ASSESSMENT REPORT RE.
USE OF HINDI**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MOHSIN) : Sir, on behalf of Shri K. C. Pant, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Assessment Report for the year 1969-70 (Hindi and English versions) on the programme for accelerating the spread and development of Hindi and its progressive use for various official purposes of the Union. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-456/71.]*

**CERTIFIED ACCTTS, ANNUAL REPORT
AND STATEMENT RE. INDIAN
INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Certified Accounts of the Indian Ins-

titute of Technology, Bombay, for the year 1968-69 along with the Audit Report thereon under sub-section (4) of Section 23 of the Institute of Technology Act, 1961. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-457/71.]*

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Accounts could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-458/71.]*

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the above Accounts. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-459/71.]*

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report of the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras, for the year 1969-70. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-460/71.]*

- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining the reasons as to why the Hindi version of the above Report could not be laid on the Table simultaneously. *[Placed in Library. See No. LT-461/71.]*

12.41 hrs.

MESSAGES FROM RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I have to report the following messages received from the Secretary of Rajya Sabha :—

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 8th June, 1971, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Accounts :—

"That this House concurs, in, the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the 30th April, 1972, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, seven members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :—

1. Shri S. B. Bobdey
2. Shri B. K. Kaul
3. Shri Niranjan Verma
4. Shrimati Vidyawati Chaturvedi
5. Shri Thillai Villalan
6. Shri Shyam Lal Yadav
7. Shri Sheel Bhadra Yajee.'

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on Tuesday, the 8th June, 1971, adopted the following motion in regard to the Committee on Public Undertakings :—

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from the Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the Lok Sabha for the term ending on the

30th April, 1972, and do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Chairman may direct, five members from among the members of the House to serve on the said Committee."

2. I am further to inform the Lok Sabha that in pursuance of the above motion, the following members of the Rajya Sabha have been duly elected to the said Committee :

1. Shri Syed Ahmed
2. Shri Narayana Kalliyana Krishnan
3. Choudhary A. Mohammad
4. Shri Dahyabhai V. Patel
5. Shri Kota Punnaiah.'

- (iii) "In accordance with provisions of rule 111 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to enclose a copy of the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Management) Bill, 1971, which has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 16th June, 1971."

- (iv) "In accordance with the provisions of sub-rule (6) of rule 186 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am directed to return herewith the Bengal Finance (Sales Tax) (Delhi Validation of Appointments and Proceedings) Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th June, 1971, and transmitted to the Rajya Sabha for its recommendations and to state that this House has no recommendations to make to the Lok Sabha in regard to the said Bill."

- (v) "In accordance with the provisions of Rule 127 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha, I am direct to

inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha, at its sitting held on the 17th June, 1971, agreed without any amendment to the Gold (Control) Amendment Bill, 1971, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 14th June, 1971."

ment) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

- (5) Consideration and passing of the Mysore State Legislature (Delegation of Powers) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.
- (6) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the West Bengal Security (Tripura Re-enacting) Second Amendment Ordinance, 1971.
- (7) Consideration of a motion for concurrence in the recommendation of Rajya Sabha for the reference of the Advocates (Amendment) Bill, 1970, to a Joint Committee.
- (8) Discussion and voting of the Demands for Grants under the control of the Ministry of ;

12.42 hrs.

DELHI SIKH GURDWARAS (MANAGEMENT BILL)

AS PASSED BY RAJYA SABHA

SECRETARY : Sir, I lay on the Table of the House the Delhi Sikh Gurdwaras (Management) Bill, 1971, as passed by Rajya Sabha.

Home Affairs

Irrigation and Power

Communications

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : With your permission, Sir, I rise to announce that Government Business in this House during the week commencing from Monday, the 21st June, 1971, will consist of :—

- (1) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 13th May, 1971, regarding the State of Gujarat.
- (2) General discussion on the Punjab Budget for 1971-72.
- (3) Discussion and voting on the Demands for Grants in respect of the Punjab Budget for 1971-72.
- (4) Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras (Management) Ordinance, 1971 and consideration and passing of the Delhi Sikh Gurudwaras (Manage-

12.43 hrs.

STATEMENT RE : VISIT OF U. N. HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR REFUGEES

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR) : Sir, Prince Sadruddin Aga Khan, United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, expressed a desire to visit India...

MR. SPEAKER : Is it a long statement ?

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : Two pages.

MR. SPEAKER : It may be laid on the Table.

SHRI R. K. KHADILKAR : I beg to lay a copy of the statement on the Table. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-462/71].

12.44 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES**(i) COUNCIL UNDER THE INSTITUTES OF TECHNOLOGY ACT, 1961**

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHRI D. P. YADAVA) : I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of Section 31 (2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council established under Section 31(1) of the said Act."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of Section 31(2) (k) of the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council established under Section 31(1) of the said Act "

The motion was adopted.

(ii) COUNCIL OF THE INDIAN INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE, BANGALORE

SHRI D. P. YADAVA : Sir, I beg to move :

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9(1) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Institute for the term ending on the 31st December, 1973."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (e) of clause 9 (1) of the Scheme for the Administration and Management of the properties and funds of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, read with regulations 3.1 and 3.1.1 of the Regulations of the Institute, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from among themselves to serve as members of the Council of the Institute for the term ending on the 31st December, 1973."

The motion was adopted.

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AGRICULTURAL REFINANCE CORPORATION (AMENDMENT) BILL*

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Agricultural Refinance Corporation Act, 1963."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI YESHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Sir, I introduce the Bill.

12.46 hrs.

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**STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE :
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY ORDINANCE AND
MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY BILL—Contd.**

MR. SPEAKER : The House shall now take up discussion on the Statutory Resolution disapproving of the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance and on the Bill. The Minister had replied to the

debate yesterday. How much time does Shri Vajpayee want ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) Reasonable time.

MR. SPEAKER : We decided yesterday to dispense with the Lunch Hour today. Do you think, we should have voting during the Lunch Hour ?

SOME HON. MEMBERS : After the Lunch Hour.

MR. SPEAKER : Then, how can we proceed unless there is voting on this ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : It was notified in the Bulletin that there would be no Lunch Hour today.

MR. SPEAKER : It was duly notified that there would be no Lunch Hour.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : It was also notified that there would be no voting during the Lunch Hour.

SHRI D. N. TIWARY (Gopalganj) It is not there.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : If the question of quorum cannot be raised during the Lunch Hour, how can voting take place ?

MR. SPEAKER : How can we resume discussion of the Bill if there is no voting ? Why not have lunch then ? There was a special procedure that we adopted yesterday and I think, we should go in for voting during the Lunch Hour.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, स्टैट्यूटरी रेजोल्यूशन में मेरा भी नाम था, मुझे भी थोड़ा सा समय दे दीजिए। मैं तो अभी बोला ही नहीं हूँ। दस मिनट या पांच मिनट, जो भी आप मुनासिब समझें दे दीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : After Shri Vajpayee's speech, Shri Banerjee will have three or four minutes and then there will be voting, because there cannot be any discussion of the Bill unless the disapproval motion is disposed of.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, नजरबन्दी अध्यादेश का निरनुमोदन करने के लिए मैंने जो संकल्प रखा था उस पर जिन माननीय सदस्यों ने भाग लिया है और मेरे संकल्प का समर्थन किया है मैं उनके प्रति अपना आभार प्रकट करना चाहता हूँ। जिन्होंने विरोध किया है उनमें भी ऐसे सदस्य हैं जिनकी भावनायें नजरबन्दी कानून को पुनरुज्जीवित करने के पक्ष में नहीं हैं। कुल मिलाकर इस विवाद में 25 व्यक्तियों ने भाग लिया और अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपको यह जानकर सुखद आश्चर्य होगा कि 25 सम्मानित सदस्यों में से 13 सम्मानित सदस्यों ने मेरे प्रस्ताव का समर्थन किया और श्री पंतजी द्वारा प्रस्तुत विधेयक का विरोध किया। इन 13 सदस्यों में से कांग्रेस संगठन के नेता श्री एस० एन० मिश्रा और नामजद सदस्य श्री फ्रैंक एन्थोनी को भी शामिल कर रहा हूँ। यद्यपि उन्होंने कहा कि वह विधेयक के विरोधी नहीं हैं लेकिन कुल मिलाकर उनका सारा भाषण इस विधेयक के खिलाफ था और वह चाहते थे कि विधेयक में ऐसे संशोधन किए जायें जिससे उसे व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता के विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त न किया जा सके।

जहां तक दलों का सवाल है अध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय पंत जी को यह स्वीकार करना चाहिए कि विरोधी दलों में इस सवाल पर मतभेद पैदा करने का उनका प्रयत्न विफल हुआ है। एक पुराना तरीका अपनाया जाता रहा है एक दल को दूसरे के विरुद्ध प्रयुक्त करने का, दोनों तरह के तर्कों को इस आधार पर काटने का कि वे एक दूसरे का खंडन करते हैं। लेकिन इस प्रयत्न में सफलता नहीं मिली। यह कहना कि भारतीय जनसंघ ने और मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी ने हाथ मिला लिए हैं, यह हास्यास्पद है, निराधार है।

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण बन्धु पन्त) : निराधार नहीं, हास्यास्पद है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हाथ मिलाना हास्यास्पद नहीं है, कहना हास्यास्पद है। अध्यक्ष

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

जी, जब मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी सरकार के कुछ कदमों का समर्थन करती है तब मार्क्सिस्ट पार्टी अच्छी है।

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : हम पार्टी को बुरा नहीं कहते। उनके कुछ गलत कार्यों को हम बुरा कहते हैं।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्रधान मंत्री कल सदन में नहीं थीं। अगर अपने पक्ष के माननीय सदस्यों के भाषण सुनतीं तो उनको आश्चर्य भी होता और दुःख भी होता।

अध्यक्ष जी, इस विवाद में यह भी कहा गया कि हम गरीबी हटाना चाहते हैं इसलिए हमें नजरबन्दी कानून चाहिए। सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों की ओर से यह भी कहा गया कि हमने चुनाव में राइटरी-एक्शन और लेफ्ट एक्स-ट्रिमिज्म से लड़ने का ऐलान किया था और दोनों से लड़ने के लिए हम नजरबन्दी कानून ला रहे हैं।

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : ऐसा किसी ने नहीं कहा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : यह बात कही गई। श्री स्टीफेन्स ने कहा। मैं जानता हूँ कि नजरबन्दी कानून को पुनर्जीवित करना, उसे सदन के सामने पेश करना, उसके लिए स्वीकृति लेना बड़ा कठिन काम है, और यह काम माननीय पन्त जी के जिम्मे आया। मारला बहुत खराब था और उन्होंने उसको कम खराब बनाकर पेश करने में थोड़ी बहुत सफलता पाई। वह योग्य पिता के योग्य पुत्र हैं। लेकिन उन्हें विधेयक ऐसा थमा दिया गया कि जिसका किसी तर्क-संगत आधार पर समर्थन नहीं किया जा सकता

अध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न नहीं है कि किन्हीं विशेष परिस्थितियों में सरकार को किसी व्यक्ति

को नजरबन्दी में लेने का अधिकार है या नहीं। प्रश्न यह है कि क्या आज ऐसी परिस्थितियाँ विद्यमान हैं और क्या यह विधेयक इन परिस्थितियों पर काबू पाने में सफल हो सकता है। कल पन्त जी ने कुछ आंकड़े पेश किए थे। अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं भी कुछ आंकड़े उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ। यह गृह मंत्रालय द्वारा प्रकाशित एक रिपोर्ट है जिसमें 30 सितम्बर, 1968 से 30 सितम्बर, 1969 तक नजरबन्दी कानून के अन्तर्गत की गई कार्यवाहियों का ब्यौरा है। होना तो यह चाहिए था कि 30 सितम्बर, 1969 से लेकर 30 सितम्बर, 1970 तक की रिपोर्ट आ जाती। यह 1971 का जून का महीना है। अध्यक्ष महोदय, कई प्रदेशों में नजरबन्दी कानून लागू था लेकिन जो रिपोर्ट पेश है आप उसको जरा देखें। नजरबन्दी कानून का कोई औचित्य नहीं है, कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है।

आन्ध्र प्रदेश : 177 व्यक्ति नजरबन्द किए गये, और विवरण में लिखा है कि :

Andhra Pradesh—177—bad character ; Assam—633—bad character ; Bihar—7—5 for violent activity, 1 for goondaism and 1 for communal agitation ; Gujarat—1—bad character ; M.P.—2—for harbouring dacoits.

अध्यक्ष जी, जब अखबारों में यह खबर छपती है कि एम० पी० डेकोइट्स अरेस्टेड तो एम० पी० को बड़ी कठिनाई पैदा होती है। यद्यपि खबर का मतलब यह होता है कि मध्य प्रदेश के डाकू पकड़े गये, पालियामेंट के मेम्बर डाकू नहीं पकड़े गये। लेकिन क्या डाकुओं को रक्षा देना ऐसा जुर्म है जिसके लिए नजरबन्दी कानून की जरूरत है ?

Maharashtra—19—bad character ; Orissa—31—bad character ; Punjab—1—bad character ; Rajasthan—1—bad character ; U.P.—7—bad character ; West Bengal—1610—for criminal and goonda activities.

SHRI JYOTIRMAY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Against Congress.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
Delhi—5—bad character ; Manipur—79—bad
character ; Tripura—3—bad character.

श्री पीलू मोदी (गोधरा) पार्लियामेंट
हाउस का क्या लिखा है ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अगर आप कुल मिलाकर देखें तो विदेशों की गुप्तचरी करने के लिए या विदेशों के साथ सम्बन्ध बिगाड़ने के लिए या पूर्ति सामान की सप्लाई और सेवाओं को भंग करने के लिए कोई गिरफ्तारियां नहीं हुई हैं, किसी को नजरबन्द नहीं किया गया। पश्चिम बंगाल में जरूर 1483 व्यक्तियों को हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियों के लिए पकड़ा गया है। लेकिन मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि हिंसात्मक कार्यवाहियां इस नजरबन्दी कानून से कैसे रुक सकती हैं। पहले से पश्चिम बंगाल में एक प्रिवेंशन आफ बायलेंट ऐक्टिविटीज ऐक्ट कायम है। उससे पहले नजरबन्दी कानून था, और माननीय पंत जी ने कल स्वीकार किया कि केवल नजरबन्दी कानून से नक्सलवादी हिंसा का सामना नहीं किया जा सकता है, उसके लिए अन्य उपाय अपनाने होंगे। मगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ नजरबन्दी कानून क्या थोड़ी भी दूर तक उसमें सहायक होता है ? हवाला दिया गया कलकत्ता में हिंसा हो रही है। हवाला दिया गया फौरवर्ड ब्लॉक के नेता श्री हेमन्त कुमार बसु की हत्या कर दी गयी, राजनीतिक कार्यकर्ता मौत के घाट उतारे जा रहे हैं। मगर मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि क्या सरकार को पहले से पता होता है कौन हत्या करने वाला है। अगर यह पहले से पता नहीं है तो निवारक निरोध अधिनियम के अन्तर्गत कार्यवाही कैसे हो सकती है। स्थिति तो यह है कि अब तक श्री हेमन्त कुमार बसु की हत्या करने वाले गिरफ्तार नहीं किए गए।

राजनीतिक हत्यायें बन्द हों यह हम चाहते हैं। लोग हिंसा का परित्याग करने का संकल्प करें, यह आवश्यक है। लोकतन्त्र और हिंसा साथ साथ नहीं चल सकते। लेकिन मैं यह

समझने में असमर्थ हूँ कि नजरबन्दी कानून यह राजनीतिक हत्याओं को किस प्रकार रोक सकता है ? हत्यायें कोई घोषणा करके नहीं करता, हत्यायें कोई इरादे की जानकारी दे कर नहीं करता। हत्या करने वाले चोरी छिपे हत्या की तैयारी करते हैं। और अगर सरकार चोरी छिपे हत्या करने वालों के बारे में जानती है तो मेरा निवेदन है कि उसको सामान्य कानून के अन्तर्गत गिरफ्तार किया जा सकता है। उसके लिए केन्द्रीय आधार पर नजरबन्दी कानून की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय, अनेक प्रदेशों में नजरबन्दी कानून बने। जहाँ नहीं बने वहाँ या तो राष्ट्रपति राज लागू होता जा रहा है या केवल सत्तारूढ़ दल का शासन है। राज्यों में अगर राज्यों के शासन समझते हैं कि नजरबन्दी कानून की आवश्यकता है तो कानून बना सकते हैं। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कानून की आवश्यकता क्या है, श्री पंत इस सम्बन्ध में सदन को विश्वास में नहीं ले सके।

13.00 hrs.

श्री पीलू मोदी मेरा भी अमेंडमेंट है, उसको मंजूर कीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उन्होंने माना है कि कुछ मामलों में ज्यादातियां हो सकती हैं। श्री अमृत नाहाटा ने जो भाषण दिया वह तो सचमुच इस कानून के अनौचित्य को सिद्ध करने के लिए पर्याप्त होना चाहिए।

SHRI AMRIT NAHATA (Barmer) :
I don't want your crocodile tears or your sympathy.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं जानता हूँ, श्री अमृत नाहाटा को व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता की चिंता नहीं है। कल उन्होंने यह भी कहा। उन्होंने कहा कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा के लिए क्या संकट है यह मुझे मालूम नहीं है, लेकिन जबकि

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

मेरे क्षेत्र के मुसलिम मतदाताओं के साथ पिछले दिनों में इस कानून के अन्तर्गत अन्याय हुआ था, इस लिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ। अन्याय हुआ था नहीं, मैं नहीं जानता लेकिन श्री अमृत नाहाटा सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्य होते हुए जब इस कानून को कार्यान्वित करने के बारे में अन्याय और मतभेद की शिकायत करते हैं तो मेरा यह आरोप प्रमाणित हो जाता है कि जिन लोगों के हाथ में इस कानून को कार्यान्वित करने का भार सौंपा जा रहा है वह इसका दुरुपयोग कर सकते हैं, दुरुपयोग कर चुके हैं और भविष्य में भी दुरुपयोग करेंगे। अगर साम्प्रदायिक आधार पर भेदभाव हो सकता है तो राजनीतिक आधार पर भेदभाव होने के तो और भी कारण हैं। श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त ने सदन को इस सम्बन्ध में विश्वास में लेने का प्रयत्न नहीं किया।

इस कानून में जो आपत्तिजनक अंश हैं उनमें सुधार करने के लिए क्या किया जा रहा है? उदाहरण के लिए जिस व्यक्ति को पकड़ा जायगा उसे गिरफ्तारी का आधार बताया जायगा किन्तु उसकी गिरफ्तारी के पक्ष में कौन से तथ्य हैं उनसे उसे अवगत नहीं किया जायगा। ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड केवल सिफारिश देगा, ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड की रिपोर्ट जिसको नजरबन्द किया जायेगा उसको नहीं दी जायेगी। जिसको नजरबन्द किया जायेगा वह ऐडवाइजरी बोर्ड के सामने अपने वकील को लेकर हाजिर नहीं हो सकेगा, वह उन गवाहों से जिरह नहीं कर सकेगा। और इस लिये मैं कहता हूँ कि यह स्वाभाविक न्याय के प्रतिकूल है।

अगर कोई राष्ट्र विरोधी कार्यवाहियों में संलग्न है, अगर कोई विदेशों के साथ मिलकर षडयन्त्र कर रहा है या कोई हमारी स्वाधीनता को संकटापन्न बनाने में सचेष्ट है तो उसके विरुद्ध कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, मगर उसे खुली अदालत में अपराधी साबित करने की आवश्यकता है।

न्याय का सिद्धांत यह है कि 100 अपराधी छूट सकते हैं, लेकिन एक निपराधी दंडित नहीं किया जाना चाहिए। मैं नहीं चाहता कि 100 अपराधी छूटें, लेकिन एक बार आप नजरबन्दी कानून बना लेते हैं तो फिर यह सरकारी अधिकारियों को इस बात के लिए प्रेरित नहीं करता कि वह प्रमाण जुटाये और अदालत के आमने अपने पक्ष की पुष्टि कर सकें।

श्री पंत ने कहा कि हम किसी को हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने से नहीं रोकते। बड़ी कृपा है उनकी, इसके लिए हम उनके आभारी हैं। इतनी दया वह दिखा रहे हैं यह क्या कम है? लेकिन यह दया उनकी दी हुई नहीं है, यह संविधान प्रदत्त अधिकार हैं कि किसी को हाई कोर्ट या सुप्रीम कोर्ट में जाने से रोका नहीं जा सकता। लेकिन हाई कोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट तब तक हस्तक्षेप नहीं कर सकते जब तक गिरफ्तारी के आधार अस्पष्ट न हों या अपूर्ण न हों—अगर हम अधिकारी को इस बात का हक देते हैं कि वह लिख दे कि वह व्यक्ति भारत की सुरक्षा के खिलाफ कार्यवाही कर रहा था, क्या कार्यवाही कर रहा था यह बतलाना जनहित में नहीं है, तो मुझे शक है कि हाईकोर्ट और सुप्रीम कोर्ट इच्छा रखते हुए भी नजरबन्द व्यक्ति के पक्ष में निर्णय नहीं दे सकते।

आज श्री फ्रेंक ऐन्थनी सदन में नहीं हैं, लेकिन मैंने पिछले संसद की कार्यवाहियों को देखा, उनकी आवाज हमेशा इस विधेयक के खिलाफ उठती रही है। वह इसमें संशोधन कराने का निरन्तर प्रयत्न करते रहे हैं, लेकिन अभी तक उनको सफलता नहीं मिली।

पहले यह कानून एक साल के लिए था, फिर उसकी अवधि तीन वर्ष के लिये बढ़ाई गई, फिर तीन वर्ष के लिये बढ़ाई गई, लेकिन अब इस विधेयक में कोई अवधि नहीं है और इसकी और बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार को सदन के सामने नहीं आना पड़ेगा।

श्री पंत यह स्वीकार करने को भी तैयार हैं कि हमारे देश में वस्तुतः संकट की स्थिति है। कल उन्होंने एक संकेत दिया। मैं उस संकेत को गम्भीरता के साथ लेना चाहता हूँ कि परिस्थितियाँ ऐसी बन रही हैं जिनमें शायद हमें राष्ट्रीय संकट की घोषणा करनी पड़े। ऐसी स्थिति में मूलभूत अधिकार स्थगित हो जायेंगे। उस स्थिति में हम को राष्ट्रीय स्वतन्त्रता और सुरक्षा को चुनना पड़ेगा और व्यक्तिगत स्वाधीनता को सीमित करना पड़ेगा। इस वाद-विवाद के सम्बन्ध में मेरे मन में कोई दुविधा नहीं है। अगर राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा और व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता में संघर्ष होता है तो राष्ट्र की स्वाधीनता और सुरक्षा सर्वोपरि है, व्यक्ति की स्वाधीनता नहीं लेकिन आज वह संकट नहीं है और आप इस विधेयक द्वारा वह संकट पैदा नहीं कर सकते, उस संकट की अनुमति भी आप नहीं कर सकते। आम सरकारी अधिकारियों के हाथ में ऐसे अधिकार दे सकते हैं जिनका वह दुरुपयोग करेंगे। दुरुपयोग करेंगे राजनीतिक विरोधियों के खिलाफ, दुरुपयोग करेंगे अपने से मतभेद रखने वालों के खिलाफ।

अगर राष्ट्रीय संकट की घोषणा होती है, आपात्कालीन स्थिति की घोषणा होती है तब तो इस विधेयक की आवश्यकता नहीं है, और मैं प्रधानमंत्री से कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर सचमुच कोई राष्ट्रीय संकट है तो कृपया इस विधेयक पर मतभेद पैदा मत कीजिए। इस विधेयक को लेकर इस सदन को या इस देश को बांटने का समय नहीं है। अगर आज आवश्यकता है तो सारा देश बंगला देश की समस्या का सामना करने के लिए एक व्यक्ति के रूप में खड़ा रहे, यह नजरबन्दी कानून बीच में नहीं आना चाहिए। देश बंगला देश की स्वाधीनता के लिए बड़ी से बड़ी कुर्बानी करने के लिए तैयार है, लेकिन उस के लिये बिल्कुल सामान्य कार्यवाही होनी चाहिए, नजरबन्दी कानून का डर नहीं, और अगर डर पैदा किया जायेगा तो सामान्य रूप से जो शासन का समर्थन करते हैं

वह भी विरोध करने के लिए विवश होंगे, और फिर देश में राष्ट्रीय संकट का सामना करने के लिए जिस वातावरण की आवश्यकता है वह नहीं बनेगा।

मैं जस्टिस तेंबुलकर का एक उद्धरण पढ़कर समाप्त कर दूंगा :

“Power is an incomparable intoxicant and the tendency exists in all governments all the world over to encroach upon the fundamental rights, sometimes consciously and sometimes unconsciously. It is the duty of every citizen to resist such encroachment with all his might. Thus alone shall we prove ourselves worthy citizens of an independent democratic republic.”

सम्पूर्ण देश भर में आज जो परिस्थिति है उसका सामना करने के लिए पर्याप्त हथियार हैं। परिस्थिति और गम्भीर होती है तो सदन नये अधिकार देने में संकोच नहीं करेगा, लेकिन वर्तमान परिस्थिति में इस कानून का कोई औचित्य नहीं है, और यह अध्यादेश ठुकरा दिया जाना चाहिये। मुझे विश्वास है कि अभी भी विवेक जागेगा, श्री पंत जो प्रचण्ड विरोध हुआ है उसको ध्यान में रखेंगे और इस विधेयक को इस समय आगे बढ़ाने पर जोर नहीं देंगे।

केन्द्रीय सरकार के पास पर्याप्त साधन हैं। जिन राज्यों में स्थिति बिगड़ सकती है उनमें पहले से कानून बने हुए हैं। केन्द्रीय स्तर पर आज इस तरह के कानून की कोई आवश्यकता नहीं है, कोई औचित्य नहीं है। यह देश को बांटने वाला कानून है, यह राष्ट्र की सुरक्षा को मजबूत करने वाला कानून नहीं है। यह जनता में भेद करने वाला कानून है और मैं चाहूंगा कि इस कानून को वापस लिया जाये।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मेरी पार्टी की ओर से तथा समस्त वामपंथी विरोधी दलों की ओर से तथा और जो विरोधी दल हैं उनकी ओर से इस विधेयक का विरोध हुआ है इसलिये मैं भी

[श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी]

इसका विरोध करता हूँ। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि जिस दिन यह कानून इस सदन में इंट्रोड्यूस किया गया था उस दिन भी हम लोगों ने एक राय से इसका विरोध किया था। मैं आपको यह भी बतलाना चाहता हूँ कि बंगला देश की समस्या के बारे में प्रधान मंत्री जी ने जब विरोधी दलों की एक मीटिंग बुलाई थी और जिस में बंगला देश में उत्पन्न हुई स्थिति के बारे में विचार किया था, उस वक्त भी हम लोगों ने बार बार उनके सामने इसरार किया था कि आज जो देश के सामने परिस्थिति उत्पन्न होने जा रही है, इस में राष्ट्रीय एकता की जरूरत है और ऐसी जरूरत के मौके पर ऐसा कानून जिस को हम लोग न चाहें या विरोधी दल वाले न चाहें, न लाना ही बेहतर है। हम लोगों ने उनसे निवेदन किया था कि इसको हटा दिया जाए और इसको न लाया जाए।

पन्त जी के भाषण को मैंने बहुत गौर के साथ सुना है। उनके भाषण को सुनने के बाद मैं समझता हूँ कि हमारी चिन्ता में कोई कमी नहीं हुई है और हमारी चिन्ता के पीछे जो तर्क हैं उनका जवाब नहीं दिया गया है। उन्होंने कोई ऐसी दलील नहीं दी जिससे यह आवश्यक प्रतीत होता हो कि इस विधेयक को पास करना बहुत जरूरी है ..

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : On a point of order. After the Minister's reply, no other speech than that of the Mover of the Resolution is allowed in this case.

MR. SPEAKER : He is also one of the signatories of the Resolution.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : मैं यह कह रहा था कि उन्होंने कोई ऐसी दलील नहीं दी है जिससे यह सिद्ध हो सके, कि इस कानून को पास करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

अभी काफ़ी दृष्टान्त इस सदन में रखे हुए हैं और कहा गया है कि इस कानून का जिस तरह से पिछले कानून का नाजायज इस्तेमाल किया गया था, नाजायज इस्तेमाल होगा।

MR. SPEAKER : This is an exception because he insisted on speaking for two or three minutes ; this is not a precedent and should not be a rule for the future.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I said only five minutes.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I will require five minutes.

MR. SPEAKER : Is he also a signatory ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : Then I will have to stop Shri Banerjee.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I do not want to speak ; let him speak.

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : पन्त जी ने कहा है और बहुत समझाने की कोशिश की है कि इस कानून का नाजायज इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा। लेकिन हम समझते हैं कि जिस तरह से पिछले कानून का दुरुपयोग किया गया था उसी तरह इसका भी दुरुपयोग होगा। कभी नक्सलवादियों के नाम से और कभी दूसरों के नाम से उन्होंने इस बिल के औचित्य को सिद्ध करने की कोशिश की है और कहा है कि नक्सलवादी प्रवृत्तियाँ जो देश में अपना सिर उठा रही हैं, उन से निबटने के लिए इस कानून की बहुत जरूरत है। नक्सलवादियों की समस्या हमारे सामाजिक जीवन में जो परिवर्तन हो रहे हैं, उसके कारण उत्पन्न हुई है। जो नवयुवक आज अपने चारों ओर निराशा के बादल घिरे हुए देखते हैं, बेकारी की हालत से तंग आ जाने के बाद उनके सामने जो परिस्थिति बनती है और उस कारण जो समस्या पैदा होती है उसका इलाज यह नहीं है कि नजरबन्दी कानून

के अन्तर्गत उनको गिरफ्तार कर लिया जाए। श्री बदरूजा की बात भी की गई है। मुझे ताज्जुब होता है कि अभी तक भी उनके खिलाफ चार्ज क्या है, यह लोगों को मालूम नहीं है। इस बास्ते मैं समझता हूँ कि इस कानून का नाजायज इस्तेमाल होगा और उसी तरह से होगा जिस तरह से प्रिवेंटिव डिटेन्शन का हुआ। जिस तरह से हमने उसका विरोध किया था उसी तरह से हम इसका भी विरोध करना चाहते हैं। विरोध केवल इसलिए नहीं करना चाहते हैं कि इसका नाजायज इस्तेमाल होगा बल्कि इसका एक और भी कारण है। आज देश को एकता की जरूरत है। गरीबी हटाओ का नारा भी उन्होंने दिया है। आपको याद ही है कि चीनी आक्रमण तथा पाकिस्तानी आक्रमण के वक्त सारा देश एक इन्सान की मानिन्द खड़ा हो गया था और उसने एक होकर उन आक्रमणों का मुकाबला किया था। उम एके को खत्म न किया जाए। इससे वह खत्म हो सकता है। एक विरोधी के रूप में मैं उन से निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि इस पर वह दुबारा सोचें और सोचने के बाद आज वह इसको वापिस ले लें तो इसी सदन में हम सब एक राय होकर उनको यह आश्वासन दे सकते हैं कि देश के ऊपर अगर कोई ऐसी आपत्ति आएगी चाहे वह बाहर से आए या अन्दर से आये जिस का हम सब को मुकाबला करना होगा तो उसका मुकाबला हम सब अपने राजनीतिक मतभेदों को भुलाकर एक होकर करेंगे।

MR SPEAKER : The question is :

"This House disapproves of the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance, 1971 (Ordinance No. 5 of 1971) Promulgated by the President on the 7th May, 1971."

The Lok Sabha divided.

Division No. 4] AYES [13.23 hrs.

Agarwal, Shri Virendra

Bade, Shri R. V.

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Benerjee, Shri S. M.

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Bhaura, Shri B. S.

Bishma Dev, Shri M.

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Brahman, Shri Rattanlal

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar

Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Chittibabu, Shri C.

Das, Shri R. P.

Deb, Shri Dasaratha

Dhandapani, Shri

Dhote, Shri Jambuwant

Dutta, Shri Biren

Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Halder, Shri Madhuryya

Halder, Shri Krishna

Hazra, Shri Manoranjan

Horo, Shri N. E.

Janardhanan, Shri C.

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.

Krishnan, Shri M. K.

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Manoharan, Shri K.

Maran, Shri Murasoli

Menon, Shri Krishna

Modak, Shri B. K.

Mody, Shri Piloo

Mohanty, Shri Surendra

Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Muthuswamy, Shri

Narendra Singh, Shri

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarain

Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah

Purty, Shri M. S.

Ramkanwar, Shri

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Roy Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Saksena, Prof. S. L.

Sambhali, Shri Ishaq

Saminathan, Shri

Sen, Dr. Ranen

Sen, Shri Robin

Sezhiyan, Shri

Shamim, Shri S. A.

Sharma, Shri R. R.

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Sivasamy, Shri M. S.

Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

NOES

Afzalpuikar, Shri Dharamrao

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Alagesan, Shri

Ambesh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Arvind Netam, Shri

Asgar Hussain, Shri

Aziz Imam, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Banamali Babu, Shri

Barman, Shri R. N.

Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhargava, Shri B. N.

Bhatia, Shri D. D.

Bhuvarahan, Shri

Bisht, Shri N. S.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandu Lal

Chandrashekharaappa, Shri T. V.

Chandre Gowda, Shri

Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Chaudhury, Shri Amarsinh

Chavan, Shri D. R.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.

Chawla, Shri A. N.

Jadeja, Shri

Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Kadam, Shri Dattajirao

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Kadam, Shri J. G.

Dalip Singh, Shri

Kakoti, Shri Robin

Damani, Shri S. R.

Kale, Shri

Das, Shri Dharnidhar

Kavde, Shri B. R.

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Khadilkar, Shri R. K.

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Kisku, Shri A. K.

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Dhamankar, Shri

Kotrashatti, Shri A. K.

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Dube, Shri Jwala Prasadji

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Maharaj Singh, Shri

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Majhi, Shri Kumar

Gavit, Shri. T. H.

Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray

Genda Singh, Shri

Minimata Agamdas, Shrimati

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Gohain, Shri C. C.

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Gokhale, Shri H. R.

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Gotkhinde, Shri

Murthy, Shri B. S.

Gopal, Shri K.

Nimbalkar, Shri

Gounder, Shri T. N. T.

Oraon, Shri Kartik

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Hansda, Shri Subodh

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam

Hari Kishore Singh, Shri

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath

Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand	Samanta, Shri S. C.
Pandey, Shri N. N.	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Pandey, Shri Tarkeshwar	Sarkar, Shri S. K.
Pant, Shri K. C.	Satish Chandra, Shri
Paokai, Haokip, Shri	Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Parashar, Shri Narain Chand	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Patel, Shri Ramubhai	Sayajirao, Shri
Patil, Shri S. B.	Shankar Dev, Shri
Patil, Shri T. A.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Peje, Shri S. L.	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Sharma, Shri S. D.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Ram Dhan, Shri	Shastri, Shri Raja Ram
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Ramji Ram, Shri	Shastri, Shri Shivpujan
Rana, Shri M. B.	Shenoy, Shri P. R.
Rao, Shri Rajagopala	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja	Shukla, Shri B. R.
Reddy, Shri K. K. Rami	Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Singh, Shri Kedar Nath
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Singh, Shri S. D.
Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri	Singh, Shri V. N. P.

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

I shall first put amendment No. 1 to the vote of the House. The question is :

Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st December, 1971." (1)

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

The motion was negatived.

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 2 to the vote of the House. The question is :

Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri

Tiwary, Shri D. N.

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 10th November, 1971." (2)

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Vekaria, Shri

Division No. 5] AYES [13.31 hrs.

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Agarwal, Shri Virendra

Vikal, Shri R. C.

Bade, Shri R. V.

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Balakrishnan, Shri K.

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Balathandayutham, Shri

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Yadava, Shri D. P.

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal

Ayes 69 ; Noes 150.

Bhagirath Bhanwar, Shri

The motion was negatived.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

13.20 hrs.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL
SECURITY BILL—*Contd.*

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

MR. SPEAKER : We shall take up the amendments. The amendments that I shall be putting to vote one by one, are :
1, 2, 3 and 60.

Bhaura, Shri B. S.

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Brahman, Shri Rattanlal

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

*The following members also recorded their votes :—

Ayes : Sarvasbri K. Balakrishnan, K. Veeriah, Samar Mukherjee, D. K. Panda, Balathandayutham, C. K. Chinnaraji and S. A. Muruganantham.*Noes* : Sarvasbri N. K. Sinha, Sidrameshwar Swamy, Chiranjib Jha, Chhotey Lal, Z. M. Kahandole, A. Shafi, P. V. G. Raju and C. M. Stephen.

Chandrapan, Shri C. K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaudhary, Shri Ishwar

Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Chinnaraji, Shri C. K.

Chittibabu, Shri C.

Das, Shri R. P.

Deb, Shri Dasaratha

Dhandapani, Shri

Dhote, Shri Jambuwant

Dutta, Shri Biren

Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha

Haldar, Shri Madhuryya

Halder, Shri Krishna

Hazra, Shri Manoranjan

Horo, Shri N.E.

Janardhnan, Shri C.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.

Krishnan, Shri M. K.

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Manjhi, Shri Bhola

Manoharan, Shri K.

Maran, Shri Murasoli

Menon, Shri Krishna

Modak, Shri B.K.

Modi, Shri Piloo

Mohanty, Shri Surendra

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Muruganantham, Shri S. A.

Muthuswamy, Shri

Narendra Singh, Shri

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarain

Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah

Purty, Shri M. S.

Ramkanwar, Shri

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Reddy, Shri Eswara

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Saksena, Prof. S. L

Sambhali, Shri Ishaq

Sen, Dr. Ranen

Sen, Shri Robin

Sezhiyan, Shri

Shamim, Shri S. A.

Sharma, Shri R. R.

Shastri, Shri Ramavatar

Sivasamy, Shri M. S.

Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh

Thevar, Shri P. K. Mokkiah

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Veeriah, Shri K.

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Vishwanathan, Shri G.

Chotey Lal, Shri

Yadav, Shri G. P.

Chodhury, Shri Moinul Haque

NOES

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao

Dalip Singh, Shri

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Darbara Singh, Shri

Alagesan, Shri

Das, Shri Dharnidhar

Ambesh, Shri

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Ankineedu, Shri

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Aziz Imam, Shri

Dhamankar, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Barman, Shri R. N.

Dube, Shri Jwala Prasadji

Basappa, Shri K.

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Bhagat, Shri H. K. L.

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Bhargava, Shri B. N.

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Bhatia, Shri D. D.

Genda Singh, Shri

Bhuvarahan, Shri

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Bisht, Shri N. S.

Gohain, Shri C. C.

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Gokhale Shri H.R.

Chandrashekarappa, Shri T. V.

Gopal, Shri K.

Chandre Gowda, Shri

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Hansda, Shri Subodh

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Hari Kishore Singh, Shri

Chaudhury, Shri Amarsinh

Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.

Chavan, Shri D. R.

Jadeja, Shri

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Jha, Shri Chiranjib

Chawla, Shri A. N.

Joshi, Shri Popatlal

Kadam, Shri Dattajirao

Kadam Shri J. G.

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Kakoti, Shri Robin

Kale, Shri

Kapur, Shri Sat Pal

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Kavde, Shri B. R.

Kisku, Shri A. K.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Kotrashatti, Shri A. K.

Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Maharaj Singh, Shri

Mahishi, Dr. Sarojini

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Majhi, Shri Kumar

Mehta, Dr. Jivraj

Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray

Minimata Agamdas, Shrimati

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Murthy, Shri B. S.

Nahata, Shri Amrit

Nimbalkar, Shri

Oraon, Shri Kartik

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath

Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand

Pandey, Shri R. S.

Pant, Shri K. C.

Paokai, Haokip, Shri

Patil, Shri S. B.

Patil, Shri T. A.

Peje, Shri S. L.

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi

Radhakrishanan, Shri S.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri

Raj Bahadur, Shri

Rajdeo Singh, Shri

Raju, Shri P. V. G.

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri

Ramji Ram, Shri

Rana, Shri M. B.

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.

Rao, Shri Rajgopala

Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varandaraja

Reddy, Shri K. K. Rami

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Rohtagi, Srimati Sushila

Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Rudra Pratap Singh, Shri

Samanta, Shri S. C.

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Sant Bux Singh, Shri

Singh, Shri S. D.

Sarkar, Shri S. K.

Singh, Shri V. N. P.

Satish Chandra, Shri

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sa'pathy, Shri Devendra

Sinha, Shri-N. K.

Savitri Shyam, Shrimati

Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh

Sayajirao, Shri

Stephen, Shri C. M.

Shafi, Shri A.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Shankar Dev, Shri

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Swamy Shri Sidrameshwar

Sharma, Shri A. P.

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.

Sharma, Dr. H. P.

Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri

Sharma, Shri Madhoram

Tewari, Shri Shankar

Sharma, Shri N. K.

Tiwari, Shri K. N.

Sharma, Shri S. D.

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Shashi Bhushan, Shri

Vekaria, Shri

Shastri, Shri Raja Ram

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Shastri, Shri Ramanand

Vikal, Shri R. C.

Shastri, Shri Shilpujan

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.

Yadava, Shri R. P.

Shukla, Shri B. R.

Yadava, Shri D. P.

Siddayya, Shri S. M.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Siddheswar Prasad, Shri

Ayes 75 ; Noes 158.

Singh, Shri Kedar Nath

The motion was negatived.

* The following members also recorded their votes :—

Ayes : Sarvashri M. Satyanarayan Rao, Shiv Shanker Prasad Yadav, Indrajit Gupta, Saminathan, and D. K. Panda ;*Noes* : Sarvashri Chhuttan Lal, Gotkhinde, Ram Bhagat Paswan, Asgar Hussain, N. N. Pandey, Narain Chand Parashar, Arvind Netam, Rasiklal Parikh, Ramubhai Patel and T. N. T. Gounder.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's amendment No. 2 was tabled also by Shri Ram Doo Singh ; that was up to 31st December, 1971. Amendment No. 2 of Shri S. M. Banerjee was up to 10th November, 1971. So Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu's date comes in between. This is all infructuous. (*Inter-ruption*) It is redundant now So, I am not putting it.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put Mr. Dage's amendment No. 60. The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected therewith be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 7 members, namely :—

- (1) Shri Chhuten Lal
- (2) Shri Hiralal Doda
- (3) Shri Nathuram Mirdha
- (4) Shri Shrikishan Modi
- (5) Shri Krishna Chandra Pant
- (6) Shri Natwarlal Patel ; and
- (7) Shri Nawal Kishore Sharma with instructions to report by the first day of the next session." (60)

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill to provide for detention in certain cases for the purpose of maintenance of internal security and matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 (Definitions)

MR. SPEAKER : We will now take up clause-by-clause consideration. There are no amendments to clause 2.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Power to make orders detaining certain persons)

MR. SPEAKER : There are a number of amendments.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 5 and 6,—

omit "the relations of India with foreign powers,"(7)

Page 2, —

omit lines 7 and 8, (8)

Page 2, —

omit lines 20 and 21 (10)

Page 2, line 29,—

for "twelve days" *sub titute* "five days" (11)

Page 2, line 35 —

for "twenty-two days" *substitute* "fourteen days" (12)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I beg to move :

Page 2, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "or the maintenance of public order" (18)

Page 2,

omit lines 9 and 10 (19)

Page 2,—

omit lines 18 and 19 (20)

Page 2,—

omit lines 31 to 35 (22)

Page 2, line 37,—

for "as soon as may be" *substi-*
-tute "within seven days" (23)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE
(Gwalior) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 17 to 19, substitute—

“(a) Chief Secretary,

(b) Home Secretary,” (55)

SHRI D. K. PANDA (Bhanjanagar) :
I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 15, insert—

Provided that no order of detention shall be passed in respect of an Indian national if measures under the existing law would meet the needs for which detention order is proposed :

“Provided further that no order of detention shall be made without the unanimous endorsement of the Committee comprising of seven Lok Sabha Members representing all the political parties.

(1A) The detaining authority shall give reasons as to why such measures were not found sufficient ;

(1B) The detainee shall have a right of appeal against the order passed under clause (b) of subsection (1) of section 3 to the Parliamentary Committee.”(61)

SHRI NATHU RAM AHIRWAR
(Tikamgarh) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

after line 10, insert—

“(iv) the maintenance of communal, regional and linguistic or inter-cast harmony, or” (64).

SHRI N. K. SHARMA (Dausa) : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 20 and 21, substitute—

“(c) Commissioners of Police, wherever they have been appointed,” (65).

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :
Sir, subject to our fundamental opposition to the Bill as a whole, I am seeking to get some of these clauses amended by moving these amendments. While doing so, I do not commit myself or my party to the principles underlining this Bill.

My one amendment seeks to delete Sub-clause (1) of clause (a), the relationship of India with any foreign powers. If the object of the Bill, as was stated by Shri Pant yesterday, was only to maintain internal security, why should this clause be there ? Clause (3) has been resurrected word by word from the Preventive Detention Act, 1950. Yesterday I was listening to the speech of Shri Pant. After this massive mandate obtained by the party there should be no need for such a Bill. For more than a year there was no such Act and the government had functioned. Then, for more than one and a half months you had it by means of an Ordinance. Can the government tell us that during the period of one and a half months there was improvement in the situation described by Shri Pant yesterday ?

This is not a law and order problem measure. This has been there even during the days of the British. After that we had it in 1950 under the name Preventive Detention Act. This Act has been directed against my party for the last 23 years. I have suffered this preventive detention. I have suffered preventive detention under the British rulers, under the Congress regime, as late as 1962-63 and very recently under the DMK rule I have seen what a prison is.

Why should this government, which claims to build socialism in this country, seek to include in this enactment relations with foreign powers, maintenance of public order, maintenance of supplies and essential services to the community ? What does it mean ? Can you say that

[Shri M. Kalyanasundaram]

the enactment is concerned only with the security of the State? No, it is not confined to the security of the State alone. Because of the inclusion of maintenance of public order here, any strike of the railway or posts and telegraphs employees can be declared as interfering with the maintenance of public order and the strike can be banned and the leaders of the strike arrested. Similarly, maintenance of supplies essential to the community is included here. Now that the budget is passed, government anticipate trouble from the wage-earners because they have refused to raise the dearness allowance of the Central Government employees. Mills are being closed creating unemployment. Land reforms are not being effectively implemented, creating dissatisfaction among the peasants. So, more than any trouble in the borders, government anticipate more trouble from the workers and peasants inside the country who agitate for their just demands. Because of the assurances given by the ruling party during the elections the workers and peasants and middle class employees were expecting much from the government. Now they are disappointed. So government anticipate trouble from the Central and State Government employees, workers and peasants. This Act is only intended to suppress those struggles of the workers and peasants and not to defend the country or to certain internal security.

Even if there are any forces which have something to do with violence, they have a misconceived idea about revolution and they are not so serious. Do not try to magnify it. The problem of Naxalbari is sought to be magnified only to suppress all genuine struggles of the workers and peasants in our country so that the landlords and the capitalists class can be allowed to swindle the 55 crores of people and their labour.

There is no change from the original Preventive Detention Act, which was clearly directed against the workers and peasants and the Communist Party. The same thing is continued. What is the change? The ruling party spoke so much about polarisation and the need to fight against right reaction, Now what is happening?

By this Act they are only going to strengthen the reactionary forces, the capitalist exploiters, both outside and inside.

But I want to tell them one thing. Let them not think that they will succeed in suppressing the movement with this Act. We have faced even worse Acts and repression. The workers and peasants of this country know how to defend themselves, either with this Act or without this Act. Do not rely on this Act, the Police and bullets.

What is called for is a change in your policy if you want to succeed in maintaining peace and internal security. Do not blame our people. Our people have shown their sense of patriotism twice recently, in spite of this Government's policy. So, do not blame the people. Examine the policies that you are pursuing in the sphere of economy.

I am opposed to this clause as a whole but at least if they accept these amendments, they can go to the people and tell them that this is not directed against the workers, peasants or the political opposition; this is intended only for internal security.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस काले विधेयक को पूरी तरह से रद्द करने का हमारा प्रयत्न विफल हुआ...

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्दगांव) : अब सफल हो गये है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब हम कोशिश कर रहे हैं कि इस की कालिख जितनी कम हो जाय उतना ही अच्छा है, लेकिन यह रहेगा काला कानून।

इस धारा के अन्तर्गत जो हमारी आपत्तियां हैं, वे इस प्रकार हैं—भारत की सुरक्षा समझ में आने वाली बात है, लेकिन 'दी रिलेशनज आफ इण्डिया विद फारन पावर्स' यह इतना व्यापक है, निरर्थक है कि इस को यहां रखने

का कोई अर्थ नहीं है। विदेशों की, दूसरे देशों की आलोचना करने का अधिकार आप छीनना चाहते हैं, यह उचित नहीं है, यह इसमें रहना चाहिए। दूसरे देशों के साथ सम्बन्ध बिगाड़ने की किसी की इच्छा नहीं है, लेकिन कोई पड़ीसी यदि सम्बन्ध बिगाड़ने पर तुला हुआ हो, तो फिर उस के सम्बन्ध में जनता को बोलने से, जनमत जाग्रत करने से रोकना नहीं चाहिए। आज पाकिस्तान का सवाल है, पाकिस्तान का समर्थन करने वाला चीन है—इन की खुली आलोचना होगी और होनी चाहिए।...

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : श्री ज्योतिर्मय बसु से पूछ लीजिए कि होगी या नहीं होगी।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हर बार ज्योतिर्मय बसु का नाम लेना—उन को खतरनाक बताना नहीं, बल्कि उन को महत्व प्रदान करना है। इस लिए मेरा निवेदन है कि इस में से “रिलेशनज आफ इण्डिया विद फारन पावर्स” निकाल दीजिए।

दूसरा संशोधन यह था कि “मेन्टेनेन्स आफ पब्लिक आर्डर” की इस में आवश्यकता नहीं है। डिफेन्स आफ इण्डिया, सिक्योरिटी आफ इण्डिया, सिक्योरिटी आफ स्टेट तक ठीक है, मेन्टेनेन्स आफ पब्लिक आर्डर के लिए सामान्य कानून पर्याप्त हैं, उन का उपयोग किया जा सकता है। मेन्टेनेन्स आफ पब्लिक आर्डर के नाम पर इस विधेयक की भावना का काफी दुरुपयोग हुआ है, उस को इस में रखने की जरूरत नहीं है।

तीसरी बात—जैसा अभी मेरे पूर्ववक्ता ने कहा—मुनाफाखोरों, चोरबाजारी करने वालों को गिरफ्तार करना एक अलग चीज है, और कर्मचारियों के, मजदूरों के आन्दोलनों, उन की न्यायोचित मांगों को मनवाने के लिए उन के संघर्ष और उस के परिणामस्वरूप होने वाली सुविधाओं में गड़बड़ी पृथक चीज

है। इस में कहा गया है—“दी मेन्टेनेन्स आफ सप्लाइज एण्ड सर्विसिज एसेन्शल टु दी कम्युनिटी” इस का भाव यह निकलता है कि यह चोर-बाजारों के खिलाफ कानून है, जबकि एसेन्शल कमाडिटीज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत चोर-बाजारों को, मुनाफाखोरों को पकड़ा जा सकता है। मेन्टेनेन्स आफ एसेन्शल सर्विसिज एक्ट के अन्तर्गत सुविधाओं को बनाये रखा जा सकता है, जब इन के लिए हमारे पास पर्याप्त कानून हैं, तो उन का इस कानून में समावेश करने की क्या आवश्यकता है।

चौथा संशोधन यह है कि इस कानून में अधिकार दिया गया है कि कोई भी जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट, अतिरिक्त जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट, कोई भी पुलिस कमिश्नर—कलकत्ता, बम्बई, मद्रास, हैदराबाद का—नजरबन्द करने का आदेश निकाल सकता है। इंग्लैंड में इस तरह का कानून था, लेकिन केवल होम सैक्रेटरी नजरबन्दी का आदेश निकाल सकता था। कल श्री भण्डारे ने अमरीका का हवाला दिया, लेकिन उस के अन्तर्गत भी संकट काल की घोषणा करना जरूरी है। अगर सरकार सचमुच इस बात के लिए प्रयत्नशील है कि इस कानून का दुरुपयोग न हो तो यह अधिकार जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट को नहीं होना चाहिए, एडीशनल जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट को नहीं होना चाहिए, यह अधिकार स्टेट के चीफ सैक्रेटरी और होम सैक्रेटरी को होना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूँ कि इस संशोधन के मानने में आप को आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। आजकल संचार के पर्याप्त साधन उपलब्ध किसी भी जिले से राज्य की राजधानी के साथ सम्पर्क करना कठिन नहीं है, लेकिन छोटे से पुलिस आफिसर को ऐसा अधिकार नहीं देना चाहिए। अगर सचमुच किसी को गिरफ्तार या नजरबन्द करने की जरूरत है तो राज्य के चीफ सैक्रेटरी और होम सैक्रेटरी का अधिकार होना चाहिए, जिला मैजिस्ट्रेट का नहीं।

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : In clause 3, I want that "maintenance of public order" should go. This is the most elastic thing. For anything, anybody can be detained under this. For any doubt, a man can be brought under detention if this is there.

Another thing is that "maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community" should go. There are enough laws already existing under which this can be controlled. But if you put this thing here, it means that the intention of the Government is to see that there is no trade union movement by the workers who are engaged in supply work and in any essential services. So, this should also go.

Then, about giving powers to District Magistrate and Additional District Magistrates, I say, they are no better than rubber stamps. I have met many District Magistrates with so many cases of P.U.A. Act under which more than 300 persons of my party have been arrested in West Bengal. In almost all the cases, the orders have been passed by District Magistrates as if they have nothing to do but simply to put their signatures down below the cyclostyled order brought before them by the police authorities. In almost all the cases, this order has been served only to victimise and harass the political opponents, specially, the C.P.M in West Bengal.

I could have produced facts before this House that almost all these people are connected with trade unions, working classes and the movements for the upliftment of rural people. We know that the real anti-social elements are not arrested. But the persons who are doing some political activity are arrested simply on concocted charges. So, I want to say very categorically that no power should be given to District Magistrates and Additional District Magistrates who are always busy to oblige the Government. I want that the power that has been given here should not be there.

Down below I have another amendment that in no case anybody should be detained for more than five days and after five days, that man who is detained should be produced before a court of law and full opportunity

should be given to him to defend himself and the Government if it had any complaint against that particular detenu, must also come forward with full facts and the detenu should be given opportunity to defend his case and in no case a person should be detained for more than five days. After five days, he should be brought before a court of law to be tried under the existing law.

These are my amendments with regard to this clause.

SHRI D. K. PANDA : My amendment is that after clause 3, sub-clause (1) insert :

"Provided that no order of detention shall be passed in respect of an Indian national if measures under the existing law would meet the needs for which detention order is proposed ;

Provided further that no order of detention shall be made without the unanimous endorsement of the Committee comprising of seven Lok Sabha Members representing all the political parties.

(1A) The detaining authority shall give reasons as to why such measures were not found sufficient ;

(1B) The detenu shall have a right of appeal against the order passed under clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 3 to the Parliamentary Committee."

Sir, I am totally opposed to this Bill as it is more draconian than any law that has been passed so far. Even under Sec. 44 of the Defence of India Act the British gave some rights and it is said that the executive cannot suddenly come in and claim the right to wield absolute and arbitrary powers not even during war time. Then Sec. 44 says :

"There should be interference with the liberty of the citizens of India *as little as possible.*"

Even under the Defence of India Rules 1962, Rule 30 provides for lesser restrictions on the liberty and movement of a citizen.

So, even under the British regime, they had given certain rights and the restrictions were somewhat lessened by the provision of Sec. 44. Now, here absolutely no such measure has been taken and the Bill contemplates that the executive authority shall assume all the powers—judicial, administrative and executive and ride roughshod and they can do and undo things. I would just remind the hon. Minister that out of 87 people who were detained under the P. D. Act, there is not a single profiteer. There is not a single hoarder. There is not a single smuggler. There is not a single person who was indulging in espionage activities. So, it is all a clear case of political vindictiveness against the leftist and progressive forces and in my own State of Orissa, 27 CPI Members were detained during the Chinese aggression absolutely without any reason and specially when we held the first meeting of the kind denouncing the Chinese attack and six months thereafter 27 members of our Party including the Party Secretary were put under detention. So, our past experience is bitter and after the massive mandate they won which they say they won for liquidating poverty, they are now going to liquidate the very liberty of the citizen of free India by this very Bill.

So, while opposing this, I also appeal to Hon. Members of the House, that in view of the reassurance given by the Minister that this arbitrary power will not be abused, let it be put statutorily in the Bill so that it may be a safeguard and I request them to support my amendment. I hope this will be accepted even by the Treasury Benches.

SHRI N. K. SHARMA : I have already moved my amendment No. 65. It is a formal one. This relates to Clause 3. The Bill gives powers to Commissioner of Police, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras and Hyderabad. With the contemplated change in Criminal procedure Code it is likely that more places may be required where they may be posted as and when necessary. So, I want to substitute—Commissioners of Police, wherever they have been appointed. This is more or less a formal amendment and I hope my friend Mr. Pant will agree to it.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

K. C. PANT) : I accept amendment No. 65 of Shri N. K. Sharma. I will surprise Mr. Dinen Bhattacharyya by accepting his amendment No. 23. He wants that the State Government should communicate within 7 days. In the Bill it is 'as soon as may be'. I accept his amendment because it is a Central Act and Centre has responsibility to see these things. That point was made by several hon. Members. So, I would accept his amendment also. I heard the other hon. Members also very carefully. Shri M. Kalyanasundaram and Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya said that this measure would be used against workers and peasants etc. etc. Shri M. Kalyanasundaram said that we had said that there was need to fight against right reaction, but this would only strengthen right reaction. In this House, he usually refers to right reaction when he speaks of Shri Piloo Mody. In this case, he himself says that the opposition is cutting across party lines ..

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :
He has given them that opportunity.

14.00 hrs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There are different considerations which are impelling different parties to take different postures, but the fact of the matter is this. Can he cite a single instance where the Preventive Detention Act or the preventive detention measures have been used anywhere against the trade union movements...

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) :
In hundreds of cases. I can show him hundreds of cases. What is he saying? Why does he ask us to show them here? We cannot show them here. If he is interested in seeing them, I shall give him those cases.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am interested in knowing. But let me complete my sentence...

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :
The leaders of the Central Government employees were detained.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Let me complete my sentence.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :
We shall give him copies of the detention order; he can examine them and he will find there nothing else but this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If hon. Members do not want to listen to me, that is a different matter. The Preventive Detention has not been used in any single case of a trade union movement or trade union activity which is legitimate.....

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I shall give him two names. One trade union worker by name Sonar Bhattacharya was detained.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I was detained in 1953 for allegedly having told the workers to stage a demonstration before the office of the Indian Jute Mills Association. I was kept under preventive detention for three months for this. This was the ground brought against me. The High Court released me eventually. What is he talking about? Was that not a legitimate movement?

SHRI K. C. PANT : This only confirms that the safeguards are effective.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I want compensation for three months' deprivation of my liberty. Will he compensate me?

SHRI K. C. PANT : All these detentions have helped him to come to Parliament also.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : We can give him hundreds of cases. Let him not tell us bogus things.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : He is not going to change his mind.....

SHRI K. C. PANT : I began by saying that where possible, I was ready to accept some of the amendments.....

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Because it helps him.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If hon. Members have given an amendment, and I accept it, I think that there should be some appreciation of that fact.

There was reference to the relations of India with foreign powers, and some hon. Members wanted to delete it. I can only assure them that this provision will be used

extremely sparingly. We have not used it even in the past except on one occasion where it was found to be necessary. We are not using this to curb criticism against foreign governments, normally, but there are occasions, and in fact, there was one occasion where it was found necessary to use this. I can only assure hon. Members that it will not be used unless it becomes absolutely essential. I can certainly give that assurance.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : There are other methods for it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That applies to all the clauses.

SHRI K. C. PANT : With regard to amendments 9, 18 and 53 and so on, there, internal security and public order are involved. In the matter of public order, the Constitution has laid the responsibility primarily on the State Governments, and we are here to help them. After the Preventive Detention Act at the Centre lapsed on 31st December, 1969, or rather before that, all the State Governments were asked, and as I had explained yesterday, being faced with the direct responsibility of law and order, all the State Governments barring one agreed that they needed such an Act; it was only Kerala which said that they would only like this to be used for maintenance of essential services etc.....

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Which means that they were prodded by the Central Government. The Centre prodded them.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Not all the State Governments were run by our party. My hon. friend's party was also in some of the Governments. Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's party was also in some of the Governments. Other parties were also there. But there was a difference between them and their parties. Those parties which had undertaken the task of Government were far more responsible and being faced with the direct task of maintenance of law and order, they were much more responsive to the needs of the situation. Therefore, the State Governments said that they would need the law. Today, these friends can say that they do not need it, but they should ask their State Governments or their members

who were in those governments and were in power why they had at that time felt the necessity for such a law. This is the real point that they will have to consider.

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat): I had quoted the statement of Shri C. Achuta Menon, Chief Minister of Kerala, wherein he has said that this is not needed in his State.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I mentioned that the then Kerala Government said they would like to confine it only to the maintenance of essential services etc. That was the communication which we had received at that time and which I placed before the House yesterday and today. As to what is their opinion today, I cannot say.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Can he place the whole letter before us.

SHRI K. C. PANT: It is his own Government there; he can get that letter.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: He is referring to the letter and says 'you get it from the Government there'.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: He is distorting the letter.

SHRI K. C. PANT: There was a question asked why Commissioners of Police are allowed to use these powers. They are in fact more senior officers than district magistrates. If district magistrates can be accepted, we can accept the Commissioners of Police as well. They have to handle the law and order situation on the ground.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU: A Commissioner himself was in the list of spies, according to the intelligence report of Shri P. K. Basu, DIG, I. B., he was in contact with the British secret service agent, Brig. Stevans.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Conspiracies are always in his mind.

Two amendments were moved for reducing the period of 12 days to 5 days and the period of 22 days to 14 days. I do not know if my hon. friends realise the implica-

tions of their own suggestions. In the old scheme, 5 days are given for the grounds to be communicated to the detenu and 12 days are given for the State Government to take a decision, either to approve or to disapprove. That scheme remains intact even here under ordinary circumstances. In extraordinary circumstances it will be extended; within 15 days he will have to communicate the grounds to the detenu and within 22 days the State Government must make up its mind. If they reduce it to 5 days, the detenu may not have a chance either to put forward his case or have that examined by the State Government. Surely they did not intend to deprive the detenu of the opportunity either to put forward his case or for it to be considered by the Government. I am sure they did not mean this, but the amendment, if accepted, would lead to this.

Then I am amazed that Shri Samar Mukherjee, Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya, Shri Mohammed Ismail as well as Shri Vajpayee should have asked us to omit lines 9 and 10. These lines enable us to use this measure against blackmarketeers, hoarders etc. I cannot understand why they should want this, of all provisions, to be taken out.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: 'Maintenance of order' is a *para brahma*; you can bring anything under it.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If you are opposed to the principle of the Bill, that is a different matter; but having accepted the Bill in its principle, this should be the last provision to take out.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Let us know what he means by the term, 'maintenance of supplies and services essential to the community'. Can he categorically say that it would be used only against blackmarketeers and none else. If the railway workers, port workers, electricity workers go on strike, you say you will not proceed against them under this.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I have already said that this enables us to proceed against blackmarketeers, hoarders etc. I am surprised that they want this out.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is wrong with the Essential Services and Maintenances of Supplies Act already on the statute book ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : That is prospective. Nobody seems to realise this difference between an act being committed and the court looking into it and preventive action to prevent the act being committed.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Has the Essential Services Act been used against a single blackmarketeer ? It has been invoked only to crush strikes of port and dock workers, railway workers and so on.

SHRI K. C. PANT : We on this side are second to one in this country in our concern for labour and this attempt to be the spokesmen of workers to attract publicity is not fair,

Shri Panda's amendment also cannot be accepted because action under the ordinary law providing for penalties will naturally take time and preventive detention is resorted to where immediate action is called for to prevent mischief. I have been underlining this again and again.

Since we are short of time, I would not like to say anything more.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendments Nos. 7, 8, 10, 11 and 12 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 7, 8 and 10 to 12 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendments Nos. 18, 19, 20 and 22 to the House.

Amendments Nos. 18 to 20 and 22 were put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

'Page 2, line 37,—

for "as soon as may be"
substitute—

"within seven days" (23)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 55 to the House.

Amendment No. 55 was put and negatived

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 61 to the House.

Amendment No. 61 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall put amendment No. 64 to the House.

Amendment No. 64 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2,—

for lines 20 and 21,
substitute —

"(c) Commissioners of Police, wherever they have been appointed," (65)

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : As amendments 21, 53, 54 and 56 and 63 sought to be moved by Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Shri Vajapayee and Shri Kalyanasundaram are the same as earlier amendments moved, these are barred and will not be put to vote. The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill

CLAUSE 5 (POWER TO REGULATE
PLACE AND CONDITIONS OF
DETENTION)

MR. SPEAKER : We go to clause 5. There are some amendments.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM
(Tirunelveli) : Sir I move :

MR. SPEAKER : Now that you have moved.....

Page 3,—

for lines 8 to 11, substitute—

“(a) to be detained in such place and under such conditions which are applicable to special class of political prisoners without lock-up in cells.” (13)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
I move :

Page 3, lines 9 and 10,—

omit “including conditions as to maintenance, discipline and punishment for breaches of discipline,” (24)

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :
I have an amendment No. 14. There is no other place where it can be moved ; so, I shall move it now.

MR. SPEAKER : It is a new clause ; it is a separate one. Let us first take up clause 5 ; then you can move it later on.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :
There is no other place for taking it up and so I move :

Page 3,—

after line 17, insert—

“5 As Every person in respect of whom a detention order has been made shall be eligible to reasonable allowances to be fixed by the concerned Government, for the maintenance of the family and dependents of the detainee, which shall include the education of the children.” (14)

The amendments 13 and 24 are to clause 5.

*SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :
Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are totally opposed to the Bill in full, and in our view it is blackest piece of legislation. I was myself a victim twice under such a law. For 150 years our country was cruelly subjected to the oppressive rule of British Imperialism. The people of our country, after a long and arduous struggle achieved Independence. But fifteen days after declaring our country as a Sovereign Democratic Republic, i.e., 11th February, 1950, 22 innocent and unarmed political prisoners in Salem Jail were killed. In Cuddalore also the prisoners were shot dead. When this Government is armed with such powers, why should the Government be granted more powers, under a new law ? There is absolutely no need for such arbitrary powers. Every citizen of the country has the fundamental right to freedom for political activity. It is not proper that the political prisoners should be put in the jail without trial. Worse still is to confine such political prisoners in lock-ups, where they do not have freedom even to move around within the prison also. Hence my amendment not to keep such prisoners in lock-ups. They should be allowed to exercise their freedom. That is why I have moved my amendment and I hope that the Government will accept it. ♦

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
In my amendment which I have moved I have asked for the omission of “including conditions as to maintenance, discipline and punishment for breaches of discipline,” on page 3.

Now, Shri Badrudduja has been arrested. Mr. Sasanka Shekhar Sanyal, his counsel, wanted to meet him in jail. He was asked to go there by the jail authorities, but on reaching the jail gate, Mr. Sanyal, who is also a member of the Rajya Sabha, was told by the jail authorities that “the Secretary, Home Department, has asked us not to allow you to see Mr. Badrudduja.” This is

* The Original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

the discipline. Then, Mr. Sanyal asked him, "Under what law and under what rule you are asking me not to see Mr. Badrudduja who has been arrested under mere suspicion and kept as a detenu?" The Home Secretary had no answer to this, and he only said, "I will ask the Law Department to inform you under what rule you are not permitted to see the detenu." This is the condition; this is the discipline imposed on the detenu. So, I want to state emphatically that the authorities want to impose these rules and always use these rules according to their own whims, and the detenu does not get any opportunity to have even the minimum facilities, not to speak of a decent life in the jail. So, I am moving this amendment in order that these things should go.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : I have given an amendment to clause 5. I am also opposed to the provisions of clause 5 as they are. Clause 5(a) says : "to be detained in such place and under such conditions, including conditions as to maintenance, discipline and punishment for breaches of discipline, as the appropriate Government may, by general or special order, specify ;" It will lead to all sorts of discrimination from State to State. Already, the detenus in my State are classified as C class prisoners. These prisoners are not even eligible for coffee or anything in the morning. They are treated just as ordinary criminals in some States. In some other States, there are two divisions—first class and second class. So, there should be uniformity,

Then, when you want to detain, only political prisoners are to be detained. My amendment only seeks to treat them as political prisoners. Cannot the Government go even to that extent? Even in this respect, should we follow the old British tradition in the matter of treatment? Yesterday, I was astonished when the esteemed Minister of State in the Ministry of Home Affairs, Shri Pant, was quoting from Rajaji for justification. Rajaji has been discarded by history. And he is now quoting from Rajaji for justification. He said that he is more progressive than Rajaji. Today,

he is quoting from Rajaji who in 1930 was holding a high position.

Now, to maintain discipline, there are the jail manuals in all the States. *(Interruption.)*

14 24 hrs.

[SHRI R. D. BHANDARE *in the Chair*]

The jail manuals are there. The State Governments are competent to deal with any breach of discipline inside the jails. The rules are also there. Why do you want this to be specifically mentioned here? If you want to improve it, it is all right. But this will make matters worse. Inside the jails, there has been shooting, there has been lathi charge. For instance, in the Cuddalore jail and in the Salem jail, the jail warders and the jail superintendents have been beating the detenus. I was one of those who was beaten. Every hair in my head was plucked inside the jail. These have happened in the past. Today, you are asking the jail authorities to behave in the same way as they behaved during the days of the British or in the earlier days after we achieved freedom. This clause should not be there in this Bill.

Then, I have suggested that every person detained shall be eligible to a reasonable allowance to be fixed by the concerned Government for the maintenance of the family and dependants of the detenu, which shall include the education of such children. When you deprive him of his liberty without any charge or conviction, should you not be humanitarian and give him this allowance, treating him as a decent human being and not as a convict? If you think that only by enforcing this Act you can maintain the internal security of the country, revise your budget and plan allocations, construct more jails and purchase more arms to be kept in jail for maintaining discipline. Jatin Das fought for the rights of political prisoners and died after starving for 57 days. You might not have known that history. At least read that history and bear that tradition. You are the son of an illustrious father. Don't support this Bill. But if you are forced to do it, do not have this clause. Or, at least accept my amendment.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, on the first point, there appears to be an impression in the mind of my hon. friend that this measure is going to be used against political opponents. That is not so. As I explained yesterday, we are certainly not against political dissent.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : You said, this will be directed against Naxalites. Are they not political workers ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : If they resort to violent means which may bring them under the mischief of this Act, certainly this Act will be used against them. We can have a regular debate on this if he wants, but there is a difference between political dissent and violent methods. Political dissent is the basis of democracy. But the condition for the success of democracy is that peaceful methods must be resorted to. If one accepts that violent methods can be used to subvert the State or change the Government, that is not a democratic method at all.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Even Gandhiji said, for self-defence, you can use violence.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There can be no confusion of ideas so far as this basic thing is concerned. We must ensure that violent methods are not used which would destroy the fabric of democracy. If this basic point is not clear to him, no matter what I say, I cannot explain our purposes...

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Is not the jail manual adequate to maintain discipline ? Why have this clause ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am only trying to explain our approach to this problem. We in this country are proud of the freedoms we have. We have freedoms of association, of speech, etc., enshrined in our Constitution. We have just had an election of which we can be proud. Ours is the biggest democracy in the world, so many people peacefully taking part in the elections and expressing their political views through the ballot box.

AN HON. MEMBER : Ha, ha !

SHRI K. C. PANT : Even the hon. member who says "Ha, ha" has been elected by the people. Or, does he believe in Mr. Madhok's theory about chemically treated ballot papers ?

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You persuade Shri Gokhale to order an inquiry.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Therefore, we are proud of our record of freedom and democracy in this country and I think we have to preserve this record. For this purpose if we have to encroach upon the freedom of a few individuals who are out to destroy this system, I think this House should not grudge this power.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What is this long lecture about freedom and democracy ?

SHRI DASARATHA DEB (Tripura East) : I was detained in the Agartala jail and even though I was a Member of Parliament I was treated.....

MR. CHAIRMAN : Let him resume his seat. The Minister is not yielding.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am sorry to find that my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta, who is normally not agitated is today... (*Interruptions*) So many general remarks were made here during the course of the discussion and I have simply given the general approach of the government in this matter and Shri Indrajit Gupta, who is usually fair to the other members of this House is less than fair to me today.

So far as amendment No. 13 is concerned, even under the Preventive Detention Act, 1950 the question regarding the place of detention was left to be decided, according to the circumstances of each case, by the detaining authorities themselves and this is a reasonable arrangement and it worked satisfactorily in the past.

So far as amendment No. 24 goes, if you accept this amendment then perhaps clause 5 would be left very very vague. In this context, a specific point was raised just now that some counsel went to meet

[Shri K. C. Pant]

Shri Badrudduja and he could not meet him.

AN HON. MEMBER : He was not only a counsel but a member of the Rajya Sabha.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Whatever it is, he went in the capacity of a legal counsel. We will have to enquire into this particular aspect of a counsel having gone and not being able to meet him. I shall make enquiries.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Why could they not be treated as political prisoners ? They should be allowed the courtesy of regular letters, interviews etc.

SHRI K. C. PANT : There is no special class known as political prisoners.

So far as amendment No.25 goes, I do not know whether it has been moved.

MR. CHAIRMAN : It has not been moved.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as that goes, it is a suggestion for a new provision, I do not want to go into all the details though I have them here. This is essentially a matter to be decided by the detaining authority, having regard to the circumstances of each case. If at all it is considered necessary by the appropriate government to grant any such allowance, that would be in the nature of *ex gratia* payment. I cannot vouch for the fact, but I did make enquiries this morning as to whether the State Governments did make such *ex gratia* payments and I was told that they do it in deserving cases. I have asked for further facts. I cannot say anything more at this stage.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment No. 13 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 13 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I will now put amendment No. 24 to the vote of the House.

Amendment No.24 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I am putting amendment No.14, seeking to insert a new clause, 5A, to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 14 was put and negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is,

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill

Clause 7—(POWERS IN RELATION TO ABSCONDING PERSONS)

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Sir. I move :

Page 3, line 34,—

Omit "and his property" (15)

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : In the case of a person wanted under the Act, if he goes underground, his property is to be attached and his family is to be teased. This is very atrocious. The property may be the property of the family. If a small peasant, who may be having two acres of land or a small house to live in with his family, evades arrest and is not found they will attach his property and will tease the members of his family. This is all British tradition. We are all shouting so much about Yahya Khan's military atrocity in Bangla Desh. This is what is going to happen here if this measure is there. This is very bad and he should remove it.

***SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :** Mr. Chairman, instead of taking steps to trace the offender who has gone underground, what the Government want to do is to starve the family of the offender by confiscating the property, which may rightfully belong to the family and not merely to the offender. During our Independence struggle, when non-cooperation movement and Satyagraha were taking place, the whole village was penalised for the simple reason that a person of that village participated in that struggle. The Government cannot confiscate the property of the family simply because they are unable to trace the offender. That is why I have moved my Amendment to omit the words "and his property" in line 34 on page 3 of the Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I was listening to Shri Kalyanasundaram who chose to refer to Yahya Khan's atrocities in the context of this clause and his amendment. The only conclusion I can draw from that is that he is probably accustomed to overstating his case, because this is a gross overstatement of any case that he might have. After all, here is a case in which after due processes of law the magistrate will issue a warrant etc, a man will go and try to arrest somebody. This man, who is sought to be detained under law, goes underground as he was about to say.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : I am not ashamed of that word. It is perfectly right to go underground if the police misbehave.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If he gets excited, he might give more away than he intends to. So, I think, he should not get excited. I was only saying that this man deliberately evades detention and, therefore, he does not allow the law to take its course....

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Because the law is bad.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is my precise point. If Parliament passes a law, you have to accept it. This is one of the disciplines of democracy. Whether you are on this side or that side, you must accept it. The day you accept this, that day you

will be a true democrat, not till then. Therefore, this will have to stay.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, I put Amendment No.15 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

'Page 3, line 34,—

Omit "and his property" (15)

The Lok Sabha divided

Division No. 6] **AYES** [14.47 hrs.

Bade, Shri R. V.

Balathandayutham, Shri

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Bhaura, Shri B. S.

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Brahman, Shri Rattanlal

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Chittibabu, Shri C.

Das, Shri R. P.

Deb, Shri Dasaratha

Deo, Shri P. K.

Dhandapani, Shri

Dhote, Shri Jambuwant

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

Dutta, Shri Biren

Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Halder, Shri Madhuryya

Halder, Shri Krishna

Hazra, Shri Manoranjan

Janardhanan, Shri C.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Jorder, Shri Dinesh

Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Madhukar, Shri K. M.

Manjhi, Shri Bho'a

Manoharan, Shri K.

Modak, Shri B. K.

Modi, Shri Ploo

*Mohammad Yusuf, Shri

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Muruganatham, Shri S. A.

Narendra Singh, Shri

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarain

Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Reddy, Shri Eawara

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.

Sambhali, Shri Ishaq

Sen. Dr. Ranen

Sen, Shri Robin

Sharma, Shri R. R.

Sivasamy, Shri M. S.

Subravelu, Shri

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Vishwanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ambesh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Arvind Netam, Shri

Asgar Hussain, Shri

Aziz Imam, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bahuguna, Shri H N

Banamali Babu, Shri

Barman, Shri R. N.

Bassappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhargava, Shri B. N.

Bhatia, Shri D. D.

Bhuvarahan, Shri

Chandrakar, Shri Chandulal

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.

*Wrongly voted for Ayes

Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chawla, Shri A. N.

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Chutten Lal, Shri

Das, Shri Dharnidhar

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Dhamankar, Shri

Dharia, Shri Mohan

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Gandhi, Shrimati Indira

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Gautam, Shri C. D.

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Ghosh, Shri P. K.

Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh

Gogoi, Shri Tarun

Gohain, Shri C. C.

Gotkhinde, Shri

Gopal, Shri K.

Gounder, Shri T. N. T.

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hansda, Shri Subodh

Hari Kishore Singh, Shri

Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.

Judeja, Shri

Jaffer Shariff, Shri C. K.

Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.

Jha, Shri Chiranjib

Joshi, Shri Popatlal

Kadam, Shri Dattajirao

Kadam, Shri J. G.

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Kakoti, Shri Robin

Kale, Shri

Kamala Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri T. D.

Kapur, Shri Sat Pal

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Kavde, Shri B. R.

Kisku, Shri A. K.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Lutfal Haque, Shri

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Malhotra, Shri Inder J.

Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray

Minimata Agamdas, Shrimati

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Modi, Shri Shridhar

Mohammad Tahir, Shri

Naik, Shri B. V.

Nimbalkar, Shri

Oraon, Shri Kartik.

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath

Pandey, Shri N. N.

Pandey, Shri R. S.

Pant, Shri K. C.

Paokai Haokip, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri

Patil, Shri S. B.

Patil, Shri T. A.

Peje, Shri S. L.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi

Radhakrishnan, Shri S.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri

Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai

Raj Bahadur, Shri

Rajdeo Singh, Shri

Raju, Shri P. V. G.

Ram Dhan, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri

Ramji Ram, Shri

Rana, Shri M. B.

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.

Rao, Shri Jaganath

Rao, Shri Rajagopala

Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varandaraja

Raut, Shri Bhola

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila

Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Samanta, Shri S. C.

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Satish Chandra, Shri

Satpathy, Shri Devendra

Savant, Shri Shankarrao

Sayajirao, Shri

Shankar Dev, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri A. P.

Sharma, Dr. H. P.

Shashi Bhushan, Shri

Shastri, Shri Shivpujan

Shetty, Shri K. K.

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.

Shiva Chandika, Shri

Shukla, Shri B. R.

Siddayya, Shri S. M.

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Singh, Shri Kedar Nath

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sinha, Shri N. K.

Sokhi, Shri, Swaran Singh

Stephen, Shri C. M.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Page 4,—

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

for lines 13 to 15, substitute—

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar

“detention, produce him (the man who has been detained) before a court of law to be tried under the existing law.” (28)

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Vekaria, Shri

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Ayes 56 ; Noes 145.

The motion was negatived.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now I put clause 7 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“That Clause 7 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

CLAUSE 8. (GROUNDS OF ORDER OF DETENTION TO BE DISCLOSED TO PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE ORDER)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : Sir, I beg to move :

*The following members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Shri Krishna Menon, Prof. S. L. Saxena, Sarvashri Shiv Shanker Prasad Yadav, Bhagirath Bhanwar, M. S. Purty, Saroj Mukherjee, E. R. Krishnan, B. N. Reddy and Gadadhar Saha.

Noes : Sarvashri D. P. Yadava, Hari Singh, Ram Bhagat Paswan, H. R. Gokhale, B. P. Maurya, Shrimati Savitri Shyam, Sarvashri V. B. Tarodekar, Mulki Raj Saini, Dr. Govind Das Richhariya, Sant Bux Singh, Dalip Singh, Darbara Singh, Genda Singh, Shankar Tewari, K. C. Pandey, S. P. Verma and Mohammad Yusuf.

This is the crux of the whole thing that I want to put before the House. The Bill empowers the executive authority to detain a man merely on suspicion and without giving him an opportunity to go to any court of law. My amendment is this that if anybody is detained, he may be put in jail for five days after which he must be brought before a court of law to be tried under the existing law. I don't understand why the Government which is so proud of its big majority is afraid of giving a person an opportunity to be tried under the law. Why should they not give him an opportunity to at least defend himself that he is not guilty of the charges which are brought against him and the Government should accept it. Hon. Minister, Mr. Pant is every time referring to democracy, liberty and freedom. Where will the freedom go if the little fundamental rights that we have in the Constitution are sought to be whittled down by this Bill ?

So, my point is that a man who has been detained will after five days be brought before a court of law and an opportunity given to him to get the benefit of the existing law and all charges that are brought against him should be made known to him and after that, if he was found guilty, then you can very well put him in jail. I am not against putting anybody in jail if he was really guilty of any charge. Without establishing the charges against anybody, how can you detain a person year after year and there is no limit to the detention. So, while I oppose the whole Bill, I want to

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharya]

emphasize that nobody should be detained without being brought to the court of law within five days of detention.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
A word, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Time is very short. No, please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : This is a fascist measure they are rushing through this House. Can't you allow us to say a word, Sir ?

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Banerjee, kindly take your seat first. You had agreed that there will be guillotine after 2.30.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not at all.

MR. CHAIRMAN : We have to pass this Bill before 3 p. m.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We did not agree to it.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : How can you pass it before 3 p. m. ? I have yet to speak.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : This is what hon. Shri Kalyanasundaram said yesterday :

"Let the Minister reply to-day and let Mr. Vajpayee also reply to-day. Let us take up the clause by clause consideration tomorrow and finish it by 3.30 p. m."

The Speaker's ruling is :

"The decision on time limit was unanimously adopted by the House. Now I want to put it to the House."

.....(Interruptions)

SHRI PILOO MODY : I don't think the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs should be allowed to interfere with the proceedings of the House.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : As a Member of the Business Advisory Committee, I made it clear to the hon. Speaker when he was in the Chair that the time will have to be extended. The House is supreme and it can extend the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Kalyanasundaram.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : The House never agreed for extension of time. It was decided that by 3-30 P.M. the whole business will be finished. So, unless you take the opinion of the House whether they agree or not, how can the time be extended ?

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : You send the whole opposition out and have it passed.

SHRI K. N. TIWARY : It does not depend upon the opposition ; the whole House does not mean opposition only.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : You called me, Mr. Chairman.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes, you may continue.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Clause 8 is very dangerous, especially sub-section (2) which says :

Nothing in sub-section (1) shall require the authority to disclose facts which it considers to be against the public interest to disclose.

Who is the authority ? The third grade or fourth grade police officer, who collects information. That information will be piled up in the D.I.G's office and cyclostyled grounds will be prepared and those grounds are put as vague as possible.

MR. CHAIRMAN : You are repeating the same point.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : I am not repeating. I had the privilege of being served with so many detention charges ; when I went through them, I found them all quite vague. The informa-

tion is furnished by the Special Branch constable not even the Inspector. These are the facts. Even in respect of furnishing of the information, here you say, details will not be disclosed. Why should it be so? Why should they be afraid like this?

If Kalyanasundaram happens to be agent of China, it is your duty to expose him before the people. Say, here is such and such evidence that Kalyanasundaram has such and such link with China. That is an honest way of dealing with political opponents. I am not here to shield anybody who is anti-national. Whoever may be in the Communist party, this country is his country. He is a citizen of this country. Only when he treats this country as his country could he come here. These police officers can make any number of concocted charges; I have myself been a victim of so many concocted charges. Honest communists are victims of so many such concoctions. You do not want to disclose the details. He cannot appeal against the police. Are you going to be defended only by the Police? This Act is going to be implemented by the Police. This Act is going to be enforced by the Police. Grounds will be supplied by the Police. The Advisory Committee will become a farce. It will be guided by the Police. Government will be guided by the Police. You know the fate of those who were only guided by the Police. In this way, you are not going to save democracy, but you are destroying democracy.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The provision contained in sub-clause (2) of Clause 8 is based on the Constitutional provision contained in Art. 22(6). Even if this provision may not be used, it is essential in the public interest that the authority should be there for not disclosing facts which are considered against public interest to be disclosed. In certain types of cases, the facts cannot be disclosed in public interest. I do not want to specify those cases, but my hon. friends can understand the types of cases that I am referring to. In those cases, revealing the facts to the detenus can further jeopardise the interests of security. There are certain types of detenus under this Act, who can be made detenus, and if you reveal the facts to them, that can be a dangerous thing. Many of the reports are intelligence

reports, and it may lead to exposure of sources for those reports. So, hon. Members can well understand that there are various implications. But the facts are placed before the advisory body, and when my hon. friend says that the grounds are very vague and very sketchy and so on, may I remind him that the Supreme Court has given various rulings on this, and the effect of it is as follows. Firstly, the grounds communicated to the detenus should be sufficient to enable him to make an effective representation and the court may examine whether the grounds are sufficient or not. Secondly, the grounds furnished should not be vague, and the courts can examine whether or not the grounds are vague. Thirdly, the grounds should not be irrelevant, and the courts can go into the question of the relevancy of the grounds.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : You will kick me inside jail, and you are asking me to go to the court even to know the details of the grounds.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am afraid that even in a murder case, when a man is just apprehended for murder, even then, he has to be kept in jail. The arguments can go on, and sometimes a man goes in appeal right up to the Supreme Court, and sometimes he has to spend one year in jail till his case is decided.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : But there are specific charges against him. The detenu knows what the charges are.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am only pointing out that sometimes even under the ordinary law, detention is inevitable, even while the case is being tried

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : But he knows the charges.

SHRI K. C. PANT : So, these things have to be seen in their totality, and the best way of preventing the mischief of this Act is to stay away from those activities which will bring the mischief of this Act into play.

MR. CHAIRMAN : I shall now put amendment No. 28 to the vote of the House.

[Mr. Chairman]

The question is :

'Page 4, for lines 13 to 15, substitute—

"detention, produce him (the man who has been detained) before a court of law to be tried under the existing law." ' (28)

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 7] AYES {15.04 hrs.

Bade, Shri R. V.

Balathandayutham, Shri

*Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Benerjee, Shri S. M.

Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Bhaura, Shri B. S.

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Brahman, Shri Rattanlal

Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh

Chittibabu, Shri C.

Das, Shri R. P.

Deb, Shri Dasaratha

Deo, Shri P. K.

Dhandapani, Shri

Dhote, Shri Jambuwant

Dutta, Shri Biren

Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha

Guha, Shri Samar

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Haldar, Shri Madhuryya

Halder, Shri Krishna

Hazra, Shri Manoranjan

Janardhanan, Shri C.

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.

Krishnan, Shri M. K.

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Madhukar, Shri K. M.

Manjhi, Shri Bhola

Manoharan, Shri K.

Menon, Shri Krishna

Modak, Shri B. K.

Mody, Shri Piloo

Mohanty, Shri Surendra

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Muruganatham, Shri

Narendra Singh, H. H. Maharaja

Panda, Shri D. K.

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarain

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and latter informed the Speaker accordingly.

Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah

Purty, Shri M. S.

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.

Saha Shri Gadadhar

Saksena, Prof. S. L.

Sambhali, Shri Ishaq

Sen, Dr. Ranen

Sen, Shri Robin

Sezhiyan, Shri

Sharma, Shri R. R.

Sivasamy, Shri M. S.

Subravelu, Shri

Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharmarao

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ambesh, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Asgar Hussain, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Banamali Babu, Shri

Barman, Shri R. N.

Barupal, Shri P. L.

Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhargava, Shri B. N.

Bhatia, Shri D. D.

Bhuvarahan, Shri

Chandrashekarappa, Shri T. V.

Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chawla, Shri A. N.

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Chhuttan Lal, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalip Singh, Shri

Darbara Singh, Shri

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Dhamankar, Shri

Dharia, Shri Mohan

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dumada, Shri L. K.**Kamble, Shri T. D.****Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar****Kapur, Shri Sat Pal****Gandhi, Shrimati Indira****Kasture, Shri A. S.****Ganesh, Shri K. R.****Kavde, Shri B. R.****Gavit, Shri T. H.****Kedar Nath Singh, Shri****Genda Singh, Shri****Kisku, Shri A. K.****Ghosh, Shri P. K.****Kureel, Shri B. N.****Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh****Lutfal Haque, Shri****Gohain, Shri C. C.****Majhi, Shri Gajadhar****Gokhale, Shri H. R.****Malaviya, Shri K. D.****Gotkhinde, Shri****Malhotra, Shri Inder J.****Gopal, Shri K.****Maurya, Shri B. P.****Gounder, Shri T. N. T.****Mehta, Dr. Jivraj****Gowda, Shri Pampan****Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray****Hansda, Shri Subodh****Minimata Agamdas, Shrimati****Hari Singh, Shri****Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram****Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.****Mishra, Shri Bibhuti****Jadeja, Shri****Mishra, Shri G. S.****Jaffer Shariff, Shri C. K.****Mishra, Shri Jagannath****Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.****Modi Shri, Shrikishan****Jha, Shri Chiranjib****Mohammad Tahir, Shri****Joshi, Shri Popatlal****Mohammad Yusuf, Shri****Kadam, Shri Dattajirao****Mohsin, Shri****Kahandole, Shri Z.M.****Naik, Shri B. V.****Kakoti, Shri Robin****Nimbalkar, Shri****Kale, Shri****Oraon, Shri Kartik****Kamala Prasad, Shri**

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	Qraon, Shri Tuna		Rana, Shri M. B.	
	Oza, Shri Ghanshyam		Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.	
	Pahadia, Shri Jagannath		Rao, Shri Jaganath	
	Painuli, Shri Paripoornanand		Rao, Shri Rajagopala	
	Pandey, Shri K. C.		Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varandaraja	
	Pandey, Shri N. N		Raut, Shri Bhola	
	Pandey, Shri R. S.		Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	
	Pant, Shri K. C		Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das	
	Paokai, Haokip, Shri		Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	
	Parashar, Shri Narain Chand		Roy, Shri Bishwanath	
	Parthasarathy, Shri		Samanta, Shri S. C.	
	Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat		Sankata Prasad, Dr.	
	Patil, Shri, S. B.		Sant Bux Singh, Shri	
	Patil, Shri T. A.		Sarkar, Shri S. K.	
	Peje, Shri S. L.		Satish Chandra, Shri	
	Pradhani, Shri K.		Satpathy, Shri Devendra	
	Qureshi, Shri Mohd. Shafi		Savant, Shri Shankarrao	
	Radhakrishnan, Shri S.		Savitri Shyam, Shrimati	
	Raghu Ramaiah, Shri		Sayajirao, Shri	
	Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai		Shankar Dev, Shri	
	Raj Bahadur, Shri		Shankaranand, Shri B.	
	Rajdeo Singh, Shri		Sharma, Shri A. P.	
	Raju, Shri P. V. G.		Sharma, Dr H. P.	
	Ram Dhan, Shri		Sharma, Shri Madhoram	
	Ram Swarup, Shri		Shashi Bhushan, Shri	
	Ramji Ram, Shri		Shastri, Shri Ramanand	

Shastri, Shri Shivpujan

Shetty, Shri K. K.

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.

Shiva Chandika, Shri

Shukla, Shri B. R.

Siddayya, Shri S. M.

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sinha, Shri N. K.

Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh

Stephen, Shri C. M.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar

Tarodekar, Shri V. B.

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

Vekaria, Shri

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Vikal, Shri R. C.

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadava, Shri D. P.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The result* of the division is :

Ayes 66 ; Noes 158.

The motion was negatived

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"That clause 8 stand part of the Bill"

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is past three now. What about the Punjab Budget due to be presented at 3 P. M. ?

15.00 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER : I think when members settled about the time they did not care for the technicalities. I wanted to put it to the House at 2.30 P. M. But they said 'No'.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : The Minister of Parliamentary affairs read out the record just now ; it is 3.30 P. M.

MR. SPEAKER : Anyway it is not a constitutional provision that it must come at 3 P. M. It can come after the Bill.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We would like to hear the Minister.

MR. SPEAKER : This Bill must first be disposed of ; this is the third extension we are having.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : Where is the Budget ?

* The following members also recorded their votes :—

Ayes : Sarvashri Shiv Shanker Prasad Yadav, E. R. Krishnan and Somnath Chatterjee ;

Noes : Sarvashri Dharnidhar Das, C. D. Gautam, Ankineedu, R. P. Yadav, Shankar Tewari, J. G. Kadam and C. M. Tewari

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Your State will be without a budget.

MR. SPEAKER : Does not matter ; we are without many other things. I think there is nothing very special necessitating its presentation at 3. M.

प्रधान मंत्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मंत्री, गृह मंत्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : आ तो जाना चाहिए क्योंकि राज्य सभा में भी जाना है ।

MR. SPEAKER : We can take it up after this Bill.

Clause 9 (Constitution of Advisory Boards)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I beg to move :

Page 4, for clause 9, substitute—

“9. The Central Government and each State Government shall, as the case may be, offer all kinds of help including financial help to the detinue so that he may get the assistance of legal practitioner to conduct his case in the court.” (29)

This follows an earlier amendment I had moved.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : My amendment No 29 is consequential to amendment No. 28. The purpose of the amendment is this, that after five days, when the detinue is produced before the court, he may not have the opportunity of engaging a lawyer etc. So the amendment says that he should be given financial and other assistance for the purpose to defend his case before the court.

SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA (Motihari) : I beg to move :

Page 4, lines 21 and 22,—

omit “,or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as,” (40)

अध्यक्ष जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूँ कि जो व्यक्ति जज की योग्यता रखता है या जो रिटायर्ड जज है उसको रखने के सम्बन्ध में यहां पर बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने एतराज किया है। इसलिए मेरा अमेन्डमेन्ट यह है कि हाई कोर्ट का जो सिटिंग जज हो उसी को बोर्ड में रखा जाये। जो व्यक्ति जज होने लायक है या जो रिटायर्ड जज है उसके बारे में लोग यही सोचेंगे कि यह सरकार के पक्ष में अपनी राय जाहिर कर रहा है क्योंकि इससे उसको फायदा हो सकता है। लोगों को इस प्रकार की शंका उसके प्रति हो सकती है। इसीलिए मैं चाहता हूँ कि हाई कोर्ट के सिटिंग जज को ही यह काम सौंपना चाहिए। कल फ्रैंक ऐंथनी साहब ने भी इस पर एतराज किया था। दूसरे वकीलों ने भी इस पर एतराज किया है। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ यह बहुत जरूरी अमेन्डमेन्ट है और सरकार को इसे मान लेना चाहिए।

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I beg to move :

Page 4, line 22,—

omit “or are qualified to be appointed as,” (57)

अध्यक्ष जी, यदि आप पुरानी कार्यवाही, उठाकर देखेंगे तो पायेंगे कि इस सवाल पर बहुत बहस हुई थी। हाई कोर्ट का जज रखना अलग बात है लेकिन ऐसे व्यक्ति को एडवाइजरी बोर्ड में रखना जो कि हाई कोर्ट का जज बन सकता है वह दूसरी बात है। जैसा कि कल ऐंथनी साहब ने कहा था कि जिन वकीलों को कोई मुकदमा नहीं मिलता है उनके लिए एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के दरवाजे खुले रहते हैं। इसलिए मैं समझता हूँ यह संशोधन मान लेना चाहिए कि एडवाइजरी बोर्ड में हाई कोर्ट का सिटिंग जज होगा। मेरा संशोधन भी यही है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : The simple point is that there may be many situations in the States where serving Judges are simply not available for this kind of work. Therefore, we have to provide for this.

MR. SPEAKER : I put amendment No. 29 to the House.

Amendment No. 29 was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : The question is : 'Page 4, lines 21 and 22,—

omit “, or have been, or are qualified to be appointed as,” ’ (40)

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 8] AYES [15.16 hrs.

Balathandayutham, Shri
Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
Banerjee, Shri S. M.
Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
Bhaura, Shri B. S.
Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
Brahman, Shri Rattanlal
Chandrappan, Shri C. K.
Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
Chauhan, Shri Bhara Singh
Deb, Shri Dasaratha
Deo, Shri P. K.
Dhandapani, Shri
Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
Dutta, Shri Biren

Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha
Guha, Shri Samar
Gupta, Shri Indrajit
Halder, Shri Madhuryya
Halder, Shri Krishna
Hazra, Shri Manoranjan
Janardhanan, Shri C.
Joarder, Shri Dinesh
Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.
Krishnan, Shri E. R.
Krishnan, Shri M. K.
Lalji Bhai, Shri
Manoharan, Shri K.
Maran, Shri Murasoli
Modak, Shri B. K.
Mody, Shri Piloo
Mohanty, Shri Surendra
Mukherjee, Shri Samar
Mukherjee, Shri Saroj
Muruganatham, Shri
Narendra Singh, H. H. Maharaja
Pandey, Dr. Laxminarain
Pradhan, Shri Dhan Shah
Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
Reddy, Shri B. N.
Reddy, Shri Eswara
Roy, Dr. Saradiah

Saha, Shri A. K.

Shah, Shri Gadadhar

Saksena, Prof. S. L.

Sambhali, Shri Ishaq

Scindia, Shri Madhavrao

Sen, Dr. Ranen

Sezhiyan, Shri

Subravelu, Shri

Swa'antra, Shri Teja Singh

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

Yadav, Shri Shiv Shanker Prasad

NOES

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Ambesh, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri

Ansari, Shri Ziaur Rahman

Asgar Hussain, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Banamali Babu, Shri

Barman, Shri R. N.

Barupal, Shri P. L.

Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhargava, Shri B. N.

Bhatia, Shri D. D.

Bhuvarahan, Shri

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T. V.

Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Chawla, Shri A. N.

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Chhuttan Lal, Shri

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Darbara Singh, Shri

Das, Shri Dharnidhar

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Dhamankar, Shri

Dharia, Shri Mohan

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Gautam, Shri C. D.

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Genda Singh, Shri

Ghosh, Shri P. K.

Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh

Gohain, Shri C. C.

Gokhale, Shri H. R.

Gotkhinde, Shri

Gopal, Shri K.

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hansda, Shri Subodh

Hari Singh, Shri

Jadeja, Shri

Jaffer Shariff, Shri C. K.

Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.

Jha, Shri Chiranjib

Kadam, Shri Dattajirao

Kadam, Shri J. G.

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Kakoti, Shri Robin

Kale, Shri

Kamala Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri T. D.

Kapur, Shri Sat Pal

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Kavde, Shri B. R.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Kisku, Shri A. K.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Lutfal Haque, Shri

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Maurya, Shri B. P.

Mehta, Dr. Jivraj

Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Modi, Shri Shrikishan

Mohammad Tahir, Shri

Mohammad Yusuf, Shri

Mohsin, Shri

Naik, Shri B. V.

Oraon, Shri Kartik

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam

Pahadia, Shri Jagannath

Pandey, Shri K. C.

Pandey, Shri N. N.	Roy, Shri Bishwanath
Pandey, Shri R. S.	Sankata Prasad, Dr.
Pant, Shri K. C.	Sant Bux Singh, Shri
Paokai Haokip, Shri	Satish Chandra, Shri
Parthasarathy, Shri	Satpathy, Shri Devendra
Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat	Savant, Shri Shankarrao
Patil, Shri T. A.	Savitri Shyam, Shrimati
Peje, Shri S. L.	Sayajirao, Shri
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna	Shankar Dev, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.	Shankaranand, Shri B.
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.	Sharma, Shri A. P.
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Raju, Shri P. V. G.	Shastri, Shri Shivpujan
Ram Dhan, Shri	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Ram Swarup, Shri	Shiva Chandika, Shri
Ramji Ram, Shri	Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Rao, Shri Rajagopala	Sinha, Shri N. K.
Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varadaraja	Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Raut, Shri Bhola	Stephen, Shri C. M.
Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das	Suryanarayana, Shri K.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.

Tewari, Shri Shankar

15.15 hrs.

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

PUNJAB BUDGET, 1971-72

Tombi Singh, Shri N.

MR. SPEAKER : Just for a minute, the Punjab Budget will be presented, and then we resume discussion of the Bill.

Vekaria, Shri

THE MINISTR OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Sir, I beg to...

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Virbhadra Singh, Shri

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Let him read it.

Vikal, Shri R. C.

MR. SPEAKER : Place everything on the Table.

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I beg to present a statement of the estimated receipts and expenditure of the State of Punjab for the year 1971-72.

Yadava, Shri D. P.

MR. SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : Sir, what is "place everything on the Table ?"

Ayes 60 : Noes 150.

The motion was negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : Whatever he has got.

MR. SPEAKER : He has not moved amendment No. 41.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : This is the outcome of horsetrading that these people have done.

So, I shall put amendment No. 57 to vote of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : We have very fine horses.

Amendment No 57 was put and negatived.

Statement

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill.

Sir, I beg to present the Budget of the State of Punjab for 1971-72. Sir, the House is aware that a Proclamation under Article 356 of the Constitution was issued by the President on the 15th June, 1971 in respect of the State of Punjab. By virtue of this Proclamation the powers of the Legislature of the State are now exercisable by or

*The following members also recorded their votes.

Ayes : Sarvashri Krishna Menon, M. S. Purty, D. K. Panda, Robin Sen and R. P. Das.

Noes : Sarvashri Paripoornanand Painuli, Narain Chand Parashar, Dalip Singh, T. N. T. Gounder, C. M. Tewari and Alagesan.

under the authority of the Parliament. The Budget of the State of Punjab for the year 1971-72 was presented to the State Vidhan Sabha in January 1971 and a 'Vote on Account' was obtained for three months i.e., upto the end of this month. Accordingly, the State Budget for this year is now being presented to the Parliament.

2. The Budget Estimates for this year show a surplus on revenue account of Rs. 12.01 crores; the receipts are placed at Rs. 161.37 crores and the expenditure met from revenue at Rs. 149.36 crores. The revenue receipts compared with the Revised Estimates for last year show a shortfall of Rs. 3.36 crores. But if the national recovery of interest arrears from the Punjab State Electricity Board (Rs. 9 crores) made last year by grant of equivalent loans is ignored, the receipts reflect an improvement of Rs. 5.64 crores mainly under tax receipts and because of larger devolution from the Centre. The expenditure estimates of Rs. 149.36 crores show an increase of Rs. 13.44 crores over the Revised Estimates of 1970-71 because of larger provision for Debt Services (Rs. 2 crores), Social and Developmental Services (Rs. 5.83 crores), Irrigation and Public Works (Rs. 2.29 crores), Road Transport (Rs. 1.62 crores) and other items (Rs. 1.70 crores).

3. The provision for capital expenditure is Rs. 22.06 crores as against Rs. 16.17 crores in the Revised Estimates of 1970-71. The current year is expected to close with an overall deficit of Rs. 4.29 crores. This deficit, however, is likely to be covered by larger collection of taxes and devolution from the Centre.

4. The Budget provides for an outlay of Rs. 68.23 crores for the annual Plan of 1971-72 which includes Central assistance of Rs. 20.20 crores. The Irrigation and Power Sector accounts for 50 per cent of the outlay budgeted for this year, Agriculture and Community Development about 21 per cent, Road Transport and Social Services about 26 per cent and the balance is spread over other sectors.

5. The State's economy has continued to make steady progress. Production of

foodgrains during 1970-71 is expected to have reached 72.5 lakh tonnes against 69.6 lakh tonnes during 1969-70. Increase in the production of wheat has been quite significant—50 lakh tonnes in 1970-71 against 48 lakh tonnes in the previous year. The industrial sector has also achieved greater stability. The progress in these two sectors would have been more appreciable but for power shortage.

6. For the construction of roads a programme of Rs. 10 crores has been formulated for the year 1971-72. Of this rural roads have been allocated a sum of Rs. 4.72 crores. 6,131 villages have already been electrified and 86,917 tube-wells energised. With the commissioning of first unit of Guru Nanak Thermal Plant, apart from meeting the domestic and industrial demands, all the villages are expected to be electrified and 1.2 lakh tube-wells energised.

7. For the welfare of scheduled castes and backward classes, a programme for the construction of Dharamshalas and Chaupals has been launched and as many as 1600 villages are expected to be covered by the end of 1971-72. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was provided for this purpose last year and a further provision of Rs. 50 lakhs has been made this year. The Punjab Scheduled Castes Development and Finance Corporation has been set up to promote and undertake programmes of agricultural development, marketing, processing, supply and storage of agricultural produce, small-scale industry, building construction, transport and other business, trade, etc., for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. The Corporation will have an authorised capital of Rs. 5 crores.

15 16 hrs.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY BILL—Contd.

Clause 10 (Reference to Advisory Boards)

MR. SPEAKER : We now take up clause 10 of the Bill.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I move :

[Shri Dinan Bhattacharya]

Page 4, line 33, *for* "thirty days"
substitute "five days" (30)

Page 4, line 34. *for* "Advisory Board"
substitute "court of law" (31)

Sir, in regard to amendment No. 30, I wish to state that instead of asking for 30 days for placing the matter before the Advisory board, I have said that it should be not more than five days. Within five days after a man is detained, he must be brought to a court of law and tried by the court. In amendment No. 31, instead of the advisory Board, I want that the detenu should be given the opportunity to be produced before a court of law. They are asking for a detenu to be detained for 30 days even without giving any reason. My point is that you cannot detain a man without giving him the opportunity to be tried in a court of law. I have asked that instead of the Advisory Board, you must substitute a court of law, because, the man concerned, who is detained, will at least get the opportunity to be defended in a court of law, and as such I have moved these two amendments.

THE MINISTER OF STATE
IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME
AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The
whole scheme of the Bill is that
the cases of preventive detention should be
reviewed by the Advisory Board and not
by a court of law. That is the whole
scheme of the Bill.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
That is our dispute. It should be the court
of law.

MR. SPEAKER : Order please. I
shall put amendment Nos. 30 and 31 to
the vote.

*Amendments Nos 30 and 31
were put and negatived.*

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

**Clause 11 (Procedure of Advisory
Boards)**

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM
(Tiruchirapalli) : I move :

Page 4, line 45, *for* "ten"

substitute "six" (16)

My suggestion is that the whole procedure should be finished within six weeks and not 10 weeks. Mr. Pant has an Advisory Board and everything else that he wanted. At least reduce the time of the whole procedure, so that the detenu may be sure of his future as early as possible instead of lingering inside the jail indefinitely. Let him know the result within six weeks. I am only seeking to reduce the period from 10 weeks to six weeks.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA :
I move :

Page 4, line 39,—

for "Advisory Board" *substitute*—
"Court" (32)

Page 4, line 45,—

for "report" *substitute* "order" (33)

Page 5, line 1,—

for "The report of the Advisory
Board" *substitute* "The order of the
court" (34)

Page 5, line 2,—

for "Advisory Board" *substitute*—
"Court" (35)

Sir, these are all consequential amendments. My point is that there should be no detention without trial. I have asked and I am now demanding that a man should be tried in a court of law, and there should not be any detention without trial. So, everywhere in the clause, wherever the Advisory Board is mentioned, I have asked for "Court" and "report" instead of "order." After the trial, the magistrate or the trial

magistrate should give the order. I have asked for the substitution of "order" instead of "report" and for the substitution of "The order of the court" instead of the "report of the Advisory Board." My submission is, for the sake of democracy, please do not enact this blackest law that the country has ever seen. You can make use of all the existing laws. Don't put anybody under detention month after month, year after year, without giving him an opportunity to be tried in a court of law.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मुझे भी अपने संशोधन पेश करने हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब तो 3.30 भी बजने वाले हैं।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We have moved amendments. This is going to be opposed by all the opposition parties including Mr. Vajpayee's party. There is no doubt that this Bill is going to be passed by a huge majority. But at least let us have a full discussion on the clause and amendments. This is the beginning of fascism. Let us not have fascism in this House.

MR. SPEAKER : You asked for 1 hour more ; it was given. You asked for another 2 hours ; it was given. Again it was extended by 1½ hours. You should have raised it in the Business Advisory Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The House is supreme. It can change the decision of the Business Advisory Committee.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि इस विधेयक को सोमवार तक ले जाने के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है।

MR. SPEAKER : Rajya Sabha is adjourning. We can continue with this and finish it. Whatever time is taken from the time allotted for private members business, that time can be added on at the end.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ :

Page 5, line 7,—

for "entitle" substitute "debar" (58)

Page 5, for lines 9 to 12, substitute—

"matter connected with the reference to the Advisory Board" (59)

मैंने इन संशोधनों के द्वारा यह मांग की है कि जब भी कोई व्यक्ति नजरबन्द किया जाता है तब उस को वकील के साथ एडवाइजरी बोर्ड के सामने अपना मामला रखने की इजाजत होनी चाहिए। आप यह स्वीकार करेंगे कि कई व्यक्ति ऐसे नजरबन्द किये जायेंगे जो कानून की बारीकियों को नहीं जानेंगे, जो अच्छी तरह से शिक्षित भी नहीं होंगे। अगर हम उन को एडवाइजरी बोर्ड में न्याय देना चाहते हैं तो उनके लिए किसी वकील की सहायता आवश्यक होगी। इस लिए मैंने यह संशोधन रक्खा है कि उन्हें वकील ले जाने की इजाजत हो।

दूसरी बात मैंने यह कही है कि एडवाइजरी बोर्ड की कोई भी कार्रवाई गुप्त न रखी जाये। उस को प्रकाश में लाना जरूरी है, जिस से लोग समझ सकें कि किस व्यक्ति को किस लिए गिरफ्तार किया गया है और किन कारणों से गिरफ्तार किया गया है। नहीं तो जनता के मन में सन्देह पैदा होंगे और सरकार अधिकारों का दुरुपयोग कर रही है इन आरोपों से आप नहीं बच सकेंगे।

SHRI K. C. PANT : So far as the amendment of my hon. friend, Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya goes, I would again repeat that an advisory board cannot be made into a court of law and, therefore, that distinction has been explained before, that remains.

AN HON. MEMBER What about the period ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Regarding the period, even though we are short of time, Sir,

[Shri K. C. Pant]

if you will permit me one minute to read the clause, it says :

“(1) The Advisory Board shall, after considering the materials placed before it and, after calling for such further information as it may deem necessary from the appropriate Government or from any person called for the purpose through the appropriate Government or from the person concerned, and if, in any particular case, it considers it essential so to do or if the person concerned desires to be heard, after hearing him in person, submit its report to the appropriate Government within ten weeks from the date of detention.”

So, considering all the processes that have to be gone through, ten weeks is a reasonable period.

So far as the question of lawyer is concerned, the amendment cannot be accepted as the presence of the lawyer before the Advisory Board will work a change in the entire relationship of the Advisory Board with the detenu. I would like Shri Vajpayee to take note of the fact that under this Bill the detenu is not debarred from seeking legal advice or drafting a representation if he is not educated or he has other difficulties. The lawyer can go to him. Only, the lawyer cannot appear before the Advisory Board. The Advisory Board is the custodian of the detenu and it is supposed to look after his interests. That is the scheme. The Advisory Board is not a court of law and its proceedings are not open to the public.

MR. SPEAKER : I will now put amendment Nos 16, 32, 33, 34, 35, 58 and 59 to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos 16 32 to 35, 58 and 59 were put and negatived

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I rise on a point of order. Rule 26 of the Rules of Procedure clearly says :

“The last two and a half hours of a sitting on Friday shall be allotted for the transaction of private members’ business.”

May I inform you that we have now got only one minute to half past three ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have already extended the time for this Bill. The private members’ business will be taken up after this Bill is passed and then it will have full two and a half hours.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : But, Sir, the proceedings here will have to be conducted strictly under the rules and the rules say what I have said.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already put it to the House, and the House has agreed, that the two and a half hours for the private members’ business will start from the time the Bill is passed.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order. No such decision has been taken. You in your wisdom, without taking the sense of the House,.....

MR. SPEAKER : I put it to the House.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : When did you put it ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, you in your wisdom, without taking the sense of this House, ruled that the House will discuss and finish this matter, taking as much time as it wants, and then the private members’ business will be taken up. Private Members’ business may come up at 4.30, 5.30, 6.30 or 8.30. It is something extraordinary. When we on this side have cooperated with this Government on the last occasion in passing many Bills, it is a sad commentary on parliamentary democracy. This is nothing but a sort of fascism.

MR. SPEAKER : Not at all...(Interruption). This Bill was to be finished yesterday. You wanted two hours, you got it. You again wanted two hours and you said, “we will finish it at 2.30 today.” When you do not do it, I have got no other alternative.

The question is :

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

Those in favour will please say 'Aye'.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : 'Aye'.

MR. SPEAKER : Those against will please say 'No'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : 'NO.'

MR. SPEAKER : I think the 'Ayes' have it.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : The Noes have it.

MR. SPEAKER : Let the lobbies be cleared.

The Lobby have been cleared.

The question is :

"That clause 11 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 9 | AYES [15.38hrs.

Ahirwar, Shri Nathu Ram

Alagesan, Shri

Ankineedu, Shri

Asgar Hussain, Shri

Aziz Imam, Shri

*Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Banamali Babu, Shri

Barman, Shri R. N.

Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhargava, Shri B. N.

Bhuvarahan, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

**Chandrappan, Shri C. K.

**Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Chaturvedi, Shri R. L.

Chavan, Shri Yeshwantrao

Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Dalip Singh, Shri

Darbara Singh, Shri

*Deb, Shri Dasaratha

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Dhamankar, Shri

Dharia, Shri Mohan

Dhote, Shri Jambuwant

Dinesh Singh, Shri

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Gautam, Shri C. D.

*He voted by mistake from a wrong seat and later informed the Speaker accordingly.

**Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Lutfal Haque, Shri

Ghosh, Shri P. K.

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh

Malaviya, Shri K. D.

Gohain, Shri C. C.

Mehta, Dr. Jivraj

Gokhale, Shri H. R.

Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray

Gotkhinde, Shri

Menon, Shri Krishna

Gopal, Shri K.

Minimata Agamdas, Shrimati

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Hansda, Shri Subodh

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Joshi, Shri Popatlal

Mohammed Tahir, Shri

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Mohsin, Shri

Kakoti, Shri Robin

*Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Kale, Shri

*Muruganatham, Shri S. A.

*Kalyansundaram, Shri M.

*Narendra Singh, H. H. Maharaja

Kamble, Shri T. D.

Nimbalkal, Shri

Kapur, Shri Sat Pal

Oraon, Shri Kartik

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Kavde, Shri B. R.

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Pandey, Shri R.S.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Pant, Shri K. C.

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Paokai, Haokip, Shri

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Parashar, Shri Narain Chand

*Wrongly voted for Ayes.

Patil, Shri T. A.	Sharma, Dr. H. P.
Peje, Shri S. L.	Sharma, Shri Madhoram
Pillai, Shri R. Balakrishna	Shashi Bhushan, Shri
Pradhani, Shri K.	Shastri, Shri Ramanand
Radhakrishnan, Shri S.	Sher Singh, Shri
Raghu Ramaiah, Shri	Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
Rai, Shrimati Sahodrabai	Shiva Chandika, Shri
Raj Bahadur, Shri	Shukla, Shri B. R.
Rajdeo Singh, Shri	Siddayya, Shri S. M.
Raju, Shri P. V. G	Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
Ram Swarup, Shri	Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.	Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
Rao, Shri Jaganath	Stephen, Shri C. M.
Rao, Shri Rajagopala	Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das	Tarodekar, Shri V. B.
Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila	Tewari, Shri Shankar
Roy, Shri Bishwanath	Tiwary, Shri K. N.
Saksena, Prof. S. L.	Vekaria, Shri
Sankata Prasad, Dr.	Verma, Shri Balgovind
Sant Bux Singh, Shri	*Verma, Shri Phool Chand
Sarkar, Shri S. K.	Virbhadra Singh, Shri
Satish chandra, Shri	Yadav, Shri N. P.
Sayajirao, Shri	NOES
Shankar Dev, Shri	Balathandayutham, Shri
Shankaranand, Shri B.	Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Berwa, Shri Onkar Lal
 Bhattacharya, Shri S. P.
 Bhaura, Shri B. S.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Brahman, Shri Rattanlal
 *Chawla, Shri A. N.
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Deo, Shri P. K.
 Dhandapani, Shri
 *Genda Singh, Shri
 Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Indrajit
 Halder, Shri Krishna
 Jha, Shri Bhogendra
 Joarder, Shri Dinesh
 Krishnan, Shri M. K.
 Kulkarni, Shri Raja
 Manoharan, Shri K.
 Maran, Shri Murasoli
 Modak, Shri B. K.
 Mody, Shri Piloo
 Mohanty, Shri Surendra
 Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Pandey, Dr. Laxminarain
 *Pandey, Shri N. N.
 *Parthasarathy, Shri
 *Ramji Ram, Shri
 Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan
 Rao, Dr. V. K. R. Varandaraja
 Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal
 Roy, Dr. Saradish
 Saha, Shri A. K.
 Sambhal, Shri Ishaq
 Savant, Shri Shankarrao
 Sezhiyan, Shri
 *Sharma, Shri A. P.
 *Shastri, Shri Shivpujan
 Sivasamy, Shri M. S.
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari
 *Vikal, Shri R. C.
 Viswanathan, Shri G.
 Yadav, Shri G. P.
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
 *Yadav, Shri R. P.

MR. SPEAKER : The result** of the discussion is :

Ayes 128 ; Noes 49.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 11 was added to the Bill.

*Wrongly voted for Noes.

**The following members also recorded their votes :—

Ayes : Sarvashri C. P. Shailani, Hari Singh, Ram Buzat Paswan, Devendra Satpathy, Chiranjit Jha, Chhotey Lal, J. G. Kadam, Jadeja, K. C. Pandey, A. N. Chawla, N. N. Pandey, A. P. Sharma, Parthasarathy Ramji Ram, Shivpujan Shastri, R. P. Yadav, Genda Singh and R. C. Vikal.

Noes : Sarvashri Dinen Bhattacharyya, Ranen Sen, Manoranjan Hazra, Robin Sen, Bharat Singh Chauhan, Teja Singh Swatantra, B. N. Reddy, Biren Dutta, Chandra Shekhar Singh, Jagadish Bhattacharyya, Gadadhar Saha, Samar Mukherjee, Dasaratha Deb, M. Kalyanasundaram, H. H. Maharaja Narendra Singh, Phool Chand Verma, Somnath Chatterjee, C. K. Chandrappan and S. A. Muruganantham.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : At this stage, once again, we request you to please allow this Bill to be taken up at the end of the Private Members' Business. You should not encroach upon the Private Members' Business. You will be setting a very unfortunate precedent. This will become a bad precedent. It will upset all the conventions which we have been following.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Sir, the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and many other friends who are in the House today were not in the House yesterday when this matter came up. After more than the allotted time had been spent, a demand was raised from the Opposition side that more time should be given. I think, Mr. K. N. Tiwary was in the Chair at the time and he asked the Government whether we would have any objection. Then, some members suggested that the sitting of the House should be extended beyond 6 O' Clock, that we should have an extra hour or so and finish it. Mr. Vajpayee said that he had some engagement and, therefore, he had to leave, and so, we should not extend the sitting beyond 6 O' Clock. In deference to his wishes and the wishes of other Members, we agreed to extend the time. Many of the Members, on this side were inconvenienced because they had purchased tickets yesterday.....

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : They have got passes.

SHRI K. C. PANT : They were inconvenienced. In spite of that, we accommodated the Opposition. I was made perfectly clear that we will pass the Bill today and send it to the Rajya Sabha. We have been told that unless it is sent now, they will not have enough time.

I think, considering everything that happened yesterday, it is only fair that, when we have extended our cooperation and accommodated the Opposition, in the same spirit, they should allow us to get through this measure now so that the Rajya Sabha gets enough time.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : What about the Private Members' Business? You want to give precedence to your own Bill.

SHRI K. C. PANT : You made promise yesterday.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We will provide the necessary time for the Private Member's Business after passing this Bill. We now take up clause 12. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI PILOO MODY : With your permission, I would like to move, now that this Government has a massive mandate, we should do away with the Private Members Business. It is not necessary to Indian democracy. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Clause 12.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : What is the use of passing this Bill? You cannot do it unless we give special sanction.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Amendments on clause 12.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I rise on a point of order. If you kindly read Rule 93, sub-para (2) it says :

"Where a Bill has undergone amendment the motion that the Bill as amended be passed shall not be moved on the same day on which the consideration of the Bill is concluded,....."

unless of course the Speaker allows the motion.....(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It was to be passed yesterday.....(*Interruptions*) This is not a relevant point of order.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I rise on a point of order. The main objection of the Treasury Benches is that this Bill has to be sent to the other House. They have not raised any other objection in accordance with the Rules of Procedure and the main objection is that because the Rajya Sabha is going to adjourn on the 24th, we should pass this to-day. We, members of this House, are not answerable to the Members of the Rajya Sabha and we are not concerned with what is happening in Rajya Sabha. I think the Rajya Sabha has been extended upto 24th. We have read it in the Press. They

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

can as well get the Rajya Sabha extended by one day more upto 25th. But, I feel we should have every right to speak in the Second Reading and in the Third Reading of this Bill and this can as well be postponed till Monday. Another thing is that there is a resolution on Bangla Desh. They want to sabotage the whole because they have not made up their mind about recognition of the Bangla Desh. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER : Order please.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I want a ruling from you, Sir, whether for the convenience of the Rajya Sabha a decision should be taken here. I want you to give a ruling so that the Rajya Sabha may also give a ruling whether because a recommendation has come from the Lok Sabha they have to sit longer hours. This is a wrong decision taken by the Treasury Benches. They have taken advantage of the massive majority. Had they brought this Bill in December 1970, they would have been defeated in the House. *(Interruptions)*

MR SPEAKER : Time allotted by the Business Advisory Committee finished day before yesterday. They wanted two hours more. It was given yesterday. Then again 2 hours. It was given yesterday and when we wanted to finish it, Mr. Vajpayee said he had certain engagement.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : That was the First Reading and not the whole Reading. That is not correct.

MR. SPEAKER : Please don't do it. You are all eminent people.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : The whole Bill could not have been passed.

MR. SPEAKER : The total time allotted for this Bill was extended by the same period as the original time allotted. It is almost the double. Yesterday they said, 'We will finish it by 2.30'. Then they said in the same sitting to-day, 'Let it be upto 3 p. m.'. Then Mr. Gupta said, 'We will do it before 3.30'. After all, we shall be bound by certain things.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष

महोदय, क्या कोई रीजनेबल डीबेट होगी या नहीं ? क्या आप उस के लिए टाइम देंगे या नहीं ? यह अच्छा तरीका है ।

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-
TARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND
TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) :
I would like to assure my hon. friends on the other side that there is much more than a mere consideration namely that the Bill has to be passed by the Rajya Sabha also within time. It involves a matter of understanding too. We will have to work together. Yesterday you put to the House Sir, that the Bill has to be*(Interruptions)* Let me have my say. You said that the Bill has to be passed within time. So we must pass this Bill to-day. And Mr. Kalyanasundaram who belongs to Mr. Banerjee's Party said, "Let us take up the clause-by-clause consideration tomorrow and finish it by 3.30 p. m. tomorrow." Mr. Vajpayee went to the extent of saying, 'We will pass the Bill before the Non-Official Business is taken up tomorrow.' This is the solemn understanding. This is the gentlemen's understanding.....*(Interruptions)* It is much more than that. Do we work here on mutual confidence and with understanding of the minds of all. Or do we give assurances and back out of them ? We cannot break our conventions. We will have to work together.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Whatever you have read does not mean that Private Members' Business should be pushed out.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : For that Resolution we are prepared to sit till mid night. We are not afraid of it at all. Don't attribute motives. These were the very words from the Opposition side. Either you stick to them or you say, you do not. If you do not stick to such understandings, working becomes very difficult. Mr. Speaker also said that it is a gentleman's understanding. But that is not honoured. *(Interruption)*

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : It is a very important Bill. We may extend the time by one day. *(Interruption)*

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let us take up the Private Members' Business and after that we will take up this, whatever may be the time at night. We will continue this after Private Members' Business is over.

SOME HON. MEMBERS—*rose (Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down. My only sad experience is this. The Business Advisory Committee's decision is never stuck to. It is always the party that agrees to it ; then they break it.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : We are not breaking at all.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no use of agreeing to any extension, unless we stick to it.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : Who made that commitment, Sir ? That was Mr. Vajpayee. But, that is not the commitment on behalf of the Opposition.

MR. SPEAKER : I thought it like that.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Don't interpret it in their favour...

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : In the Business Advisory Committee we pleaded for 16 hours. That also should not be forgotten.

MR. SPEAKER : We will have to devise a procedure whereby the decision of the Business Advisory Committee... (*Interruption*)

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : How are they concerned with the Private Members' Resolution? There is a separate Committee for Private Members' Resolution. How the Business Advisory Committee is going to regulate it ? How can they regulate Private Members' Business ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मेरा नाम लिया गया है। मुझे सफाई देनी जरूरी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप की वजह से तो कल किया... (व्यवधान)...

SHRI P. K. DEO : There is a separate Committee for Private Members Business... (*Interruption*)

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : प्राइवेट मेम्बर्स बिजनेस ले लीजिए पहले। बाद में हम इस पर विचार कर लेंगे।

MR. SPEAKER : What I propose is this I think I should not agree to both sides. I will put some *via media*... (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : Sir, I would like to know whether we are going to stick to the procedure or not.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : How can I give a promise on behalf of the Opposition ? That was not a promise on behalf of the Opposition.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : We just cannot make him our leader. The Hon. Speaker is interpreting it in such a way as to make it a commitment of ours, and that is simply amazing. We just cannot put up with this kind of interpretation of the Chair. The Chair will have to be told very frankly that it must not interpret anything of this kind in favour of the Treasury Benches. We are going to take a very strong stand in this matter... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I shall interpret what he has said in this House only...

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : May I make one submission ? In the name of point of order, in the name of procedure-wrangling and so many other things, I am afraid we have wasted more than 25 minutes and within this time I am sure one Private Member's Bill could have been completed...

SHRI K. C. PANT : This also could have been completed by then.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN : I request you, Mr Speaker, that let us not depart from the procedure, and let us give prece-

[Shri K. Manoharan]

dence to the Private Members' business. We are prepared to sit till midnight to see that this Bill is over.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN (Muvattupuzha) : May I make one submission? The suggestion just made by Shri Manoharan appears to be impracticable under the rules. The rule, as has been pointed out already says that the last 2½ hours are to be allotted for private Members' business, whereas under rule 15 you can decide up to what time the House is to sit. It need not be up to 17.00 hours only but it can sit beyond that also. Whatever be the time that you decide up to which the House must sit, the last 2½ hours have got to be taken up by private Members' business. It cannot be otherwise. There is no power anywhere under the rules for such a procedure; there is no provision in the rules which would authorise the utilisation of a time prior to the finalisation of the scheduled time. Therefore, I would submit that the last 2½ hours may be allotted for private Members' business.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : The List of Business clearly says that private Members' business is from 3.30 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. It is printed in the Order Paper itself.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : It is subject to change by the House.

SHRI C. M. STEPHEN : Rule 14 says :

"Unless the Speaker otherwise directs, sitting of the House on any day shall ordinarily conclude at 17.00 hours."

MR SPEAKER : It is very clear that last 2½ hours should be allotted for private Members' business. Shri Jyotirmoy Basu says that it is scheduled to start at 3.30 p.m. But I stand by what they said during the last two days that this Bill should have been over by 3.30 p.m. But it is not over.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Then, it has to be guillotined.

SHRI P. K. DEO : That means that you encroach upon private Members' business.

ness. Why do you encroach upon private Members' business?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I accept Shri Jyotirmoy Basu's suggestion to guillotine this and pass this, and then we can pass on to private Members' business.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Let them wait for another few hours before they can take control of that guillotine.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मेरा नाम इसमें लिया जा रहा है, इस लिए मुझे यह कहना है कि हम चाहते थे कि यह विधेयक साढ़े तीन बजे तक पास हो, लेकिन यह तो मैंने नहीं कहा कि इस विधेयक की धाराओं पर विचार नहीं होगा। अगर देर लगी है तो आप समझ सकते हैं कि देर का कारण यह है कि विरोधी दल इस विधेयक के बारे में .

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरी गलती मैंने विश्वास कर लिया था।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : इस में विश्वास का सवाल नहीं है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आप की गलती नहीं बता रहा हूँ, मैं तो कह रहा हूँ कि मेरी गलती है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अब निर्णय क्या दे रहे हैं ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : May I make a submission ?

MR. SPEAKER : The House will finish this business today ..

SHRI PILOO MODY : I thought that you had allowed me...

MR SPEAKER : The hon. Member may please sit down. The House will finish this business today...

SHRI PILOO MODY : Before you say anything, let me say a few words.

* I think the row that has been going on about time between Government benches and the Opposition should be resolved in a manner in which nobody feels that he is the aggrieved party. The Minister for Parliamentary Affairs has read out certain things which seem to imply that the Opposition had committed itself to pass a particular Bill.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : We are opposed to the Bill.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I do not think that the Opposition can ever be committed to passing a Bill by a certain time. There are contingencies of debate.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I never said what he alleges I said ; he is distorting what I said.

SHRI PILOO MODY : There may be amendments which may prolong the period. I realise the difficulty. Government is facing in the sense that it has to get this Bill passed through the Rajya Sabha before the 24th of this month.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Why ? Is it a target date ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Because otherwise the Ordinance expires. I realise they have this particular problem. But I would like to appeal to Government through you that when they have such a mammoth majority, of which they are all very proud, let them be as generous as they should be... (*Interruptions*) This debate has been as acrimonious as it has been for one reason, that the Minister has been so overwise that he will not accept any member's suggestion on any point whatsoever. I think part of the reaction that you see today is the result of that acrimonious attitude of the Minister.

Therefore, appeal to him to adjust his mental thinking in such a way that he can still get the Bill passed through the Rajya Sabha, making the necessary concessions to the House here just now.

MR. SPEAKER : We have had enough of excitement on both sides. We will finish the Bill before we adjourn tonight. As for

the Private Members' business, we will take it up at 4 P.M. and then at 6.30 we will again take up this Bill.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आप पहले ही यह फैसला दे देते तो अच्छा होता ।

MR. SPEAKER : This is suppressing my own conscience, since the Opposition has felt aggrieved and pained on this.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If you follow the procedure, you will be flouting the rule which has been quoted that the last 2½ hours of today shall be devoted to Private Members' business.

MR. SPEAKER : I have not at all interpreted that rule. It is only to accommodate the Opposition that I have done this.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Is he questioning your ruling ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : With all respect, we had a gentlemen's agreement. Now they want to go back on it. Are you sure in your own mind that at 6.30 no new point of order will be raised ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Who said that ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We have seen what has happened to the promises of Shri Indrajit Gupta and Shri Vajpayee, though they are on record. They have gone back on the gentlemen's agreement.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Prospective detainees are not gentlemen. Do not talk about gentlemen's agreement

SHRI K. C. PANT : I want you to be satisfied in your own mind that they will not raise this objection. (*Interruptions*)

16.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER : After finishing the business in the Private List, we will take up the Bill and I think no objection will be taken. The Bill will be passed tonight. So long as it is not passed, we will not adjourn.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : If the members are not here, how will it be passed ? We are opposing. We will not allow it to be passed.

Mr. Maran will not serve the purpose which he has in mind. We have developed various institutions like the National Development Council, the Chief Ministers' Conference etc. This debate has now become a national debate and it is possible through the various instruments that our democracy has evolved to come to grips with this problem and bring about a harmonious decision on this.

16-01 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

SECOND REPORT

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Autonomous Districts) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th June, 1971".

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do agree with the Second Report of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions presented to the House on the 16th June, 1971".

The motion was adopted.

16 03 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Having said this, I would like to confine myself to the various points specifically raised by Mr. Maran. Before I do so, I would like to mention the various provisions that are there in the Constitution governing the transfer of resources from the Centre to the States. The Constitution provides for both obligatory and permissive participation of the States in Union taxation. We have article 268 which fixes the duties levied by the Centre but collected and retained by the States. We have article 269 under which the net proceeds of certain taxes which are levied and collected by the Centre are entirely assigned to the States. Under article 270 a percentage of the net proceeds of income-tax is assigned to the States which is 75 per cent under the Fifth Finance Commission's award. Under article 272 a percentage of the net proceeds of Union Duties of Excise 'may be' allocated to the States—20% under the Fifth Finance Commission's award. Article 275 provides for grants-in-aid by the Centre to the States for meeting their gaps on non-plan revenue account as assessed by the Finance Commission. Article 282 provides for grants to the States for any public purpose. Article 293 (2) provides for loans being advanced by the Centre to the State Governments. The provisions in the Constitution have not so far proved insufficient to meet any legitimate needs of the State Governments. The elasticity of the Constitution to adjust to the various demands that might come up, as they have come up now has been discussed and commended upon by the Fifth Commission which states :

16-02 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : FEDERAL DEBT
COMMISSION—*Contd.*

MR. SPEAKER : Further discussion of the Resolution moved by Shri Murasoli Maran. Shri Shivappa was on his legs. He is not here. The Minister may reply.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K.R. GANESH) : I have heard with great interest the various points made by hon. members on the Resolution moved by Mr. Maran. It is a very sensitive subject and it involves the relation between the Centre and the States. Harmonious relationship between the Centre and the States is very vital for the functioning of our democracy. The only point I wish to convey here is that the formation of a Commission as suggested by

"No such machinery for periodical re-adjustments has been provided in any of the older federations. The only near parallel is the Australian Commonwealth

Grants Commission which examines annually the plea of the claimant States of Australia for Commonwealth assistance.....It has no power to suggest changes in tax sharing or to recommend conditional grants. Its functions are confined to recommending unconditional grants for a few States. The innovation of a periodical Finance Commission in the Indian Constitution has the advantage of making it possible to formulate periodically an appropriate combined scheme to cover most of the transfers from the Union to the States".

This problem has been commended upon by the Administrative Reforms Commission in their report on Centre-State Relationships :

"No Constitutional amendment is necessary for ensuring proper and harmonious relations between the Centre and the State, in as much as the provisions of the Constitution governing Centre-State relations are adequate for the purpose of meeting any situation or resolving any problems that may arise in this field".

Shri Maran has commended upon the decisions of the Finance Commission. The Finance Commission periodically appointed by the President under article 280 makes recommendations regarding distribution of Income-tax and Union Excise Duties between the Union and the States and allocation of States' share amongst them and also about grants-in-aid under article 275 to cover non-Plan revenue gaps of States as assessed by the Commission. I am taking the time of the House in going into details of that because Shri Maran has dealt at length with some of these problems. The recommendations made by the Finance Commissions regarding devolution have, by convention, been accepted as awards by the Centre.

The successive Finance Commissions have recommended progressive enlargement of divisible pool of taxes to be shared as well as States' share therein and payment of grants-in-aid to States in need of such assistance. The Fifth Finance Commission has also included advance tax collections in the

tax divisible pool and the States will get nearly Rs. 270 crores on account of arrears of such collections upto 1966-67 in three instalments from this year. Also the net collections of Special Duties of Excise will be shared by the States from next year, the States would get 20% of their net collections. The transfers from the Centre under the Commission's awards have risen from Rs. 386 crores in the First Plan to Rs. 4,266 crores (eleven times) in the Fourth Plan. That Tamil Nadu has benefited from these awards need hardly be emphasized. Their share of Central taxes and statutory grants has gone up from Rs. 207 crores under the Fourth Finance Commission's award to Rs. 295 crores under the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendations.

Sir, Shri Maran has also mentioned that the States' resources are inelastic with the result that the major, or as he put it, the potent resources are with the Centre. In our federal Constitution, our financial relations have been developed in a manner which harmonises the interests of the resource mobilisation of the Centre as well as the demands and the needs of the States.

One of the main criticisms of Shri Maran, and probably the major cause of his anger, was that the fifth Finance Commission did not take into account the burden on the State Governments as a result of the pay increase of the Tamil Nadu Government employees ; it has cost the State about Rs. 22 crores. Here, I think he is not being fair to the fifth Finance Commission, because the fifth Finance Commission took note of the recommendations of the decisions of some of the Pay Commissions which were in the process of being worked out in respect of many States. As far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, the Pay Commission was appointed after the report of the fifth Finance Commission was submitted. Therefore, the fifth Finance Commission could not have taken into account what would have been the position, because the State Pay Commission was not functioning when the fifth Finance Commission submitted its report.

Shri Maran has also referred to the Planning Commission, and has called it a monster which has overshadowed the Fin-

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

ance Commission as a semi-constitutional authority. As I mentioned earlier, the Planning Commission has also been given a special position in relation to our Constitution. He mentioned that liberal use of article 282 has been made. When the Constitution was framed, the framers of the Constitution could not have visualised the tremendous amount of investments and Public spending that would be necessary as a result of various development projects in the wake of the successive Plans that we have. Therefore, it is inevitable, in the conditions of a growing economy, in the conditions of a vast economic development and the problems that arise out of it, that the rights given under article 282 should have been utilised in a liberal manner as they have been. I do not, therefore, think that this should be a cause for complaint. Rather, a liberal use of the provisions and the rights under article 282 is very necessary in the coming developmental stage which our country would be definitely passing.

Massive assistance had to be given to the States in the commencement of the first Plan for financing the State plans. The quantum of his assistance has risen from Rs 880 crores in the first Plan to Rs. 3,500 crores for the fourth Plan period. As in the case of transfers under the Finance Commission's recommendations, the Union Government has not exercised any discretion in the allocation of Central assistance among the States, because the criterion, as the hon. House knows, for allocation of Central assistance to the States is worked out by the National Development Council. The National Development Council is a very high-powered body with which all the Chief Ministers of the various States are associated. Therefore, a high-powered body of this nature lays down the criteria and the Central Government has invariably accepted them and the decisions given are on the recommendations of the National Development Council.

Shri Matan was also critical of the allocation of Central assistance for the fourth Plan period for Tamil Nadu which was reduced from Rs. 250 crores in the draft Plan to Rs 202 crores. Here again, the basic criteria for the allocation of Central assistance to various States have been worked out by the National Development Council on a

principle that has been accepted. The Chief Ministers are represented on the National Development Council ; and it is not only Tamil Nadu but various other States also had their total allocation reduced, as a result of the working of these criteria. For instance, it has affected the Governments of Gujarat, Haryana, Kerala, Maharashtra, Mysore, Rajasthan and West Bengal.

He referred to the allocation of 10 per cent of Central assistance on the basis of per capita income of the States, whose *per capita* income is less than the national average. He cited the case of Mysore whose *per capita* income was more than the national average by Rs. 2 and of Tamilnadu, whose *per capita* income was more by Rs 16. He said, this is a very ridiculous position. The formula for distribution on the basis of certain criteria has been worked out by the National Development Council. Any departure from it would mean a lot of difficulties. Once the criteria have been worked out, they have to be accepted and implemented.

He said that State Governments are suffering from shortage of resources to implement some of their plans. The House knows that the resources of the Centre itself are limited. The Central Government is called upon to look after the planning and development of the entire country. There is a point that in a large and vast country like India with its complex problems, centralised planning is absolutely vital in the present stage of development. What has happened is, as a result of certain factors, political and other, the States have not kept pace with the Centre so far as resource mobilisation is concerned. Certain States have given up the resources they have been mobilising, like land revenue, profession tax, etc., for political and other reasons. It is not my intention to cast any aspersion on the right of States to give up certain resources depending on the needs of their area, the complexities of their problems, etc. But they should understand that the Centre's resources are also limited. The Centre has been going in for additional resources mobilisation in a big way year after year, when the States have not been able to proceed in the same manner.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Sir, the time for this resolution has been exhaus-

ted. You know how important the next resolution is.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER. I know. You will get enough time.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not only myself, but other members should also participate.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : I have to answer a very well-argued speech made by the mover and put the case of Government squarely before this House. During 1969-70 the target of additional taxation agreed to by the States was Rs. 122 crores. But they actually raised Rs. 52.37 crores. During 1970-71 the actuals of additional taxation of States was Rs. 38.05 crores as against a target of Rs. 79.55 crores for that year. During the current year the proposals so far add up to Rs. 10.56 crores against a target of Rs. 34.50 crores. These are some of the facts which I have to place before the House in answer to some of the points which the hon. Member, Shri Maran, has raised. He also mentioned about accommodation, of Rs. 800 crores provided to certain States during the Fourth Plan period for covering their inescapable gaps in resources. The genesis of this arrangement has been explained in this House more than once and it has been debated in various forms. The reappraisal of States resources made by the Planning Commission consequent on the Fifth Finance Commission's award and other developments showed that some States would have genuine difficulties in financing their approved Plan outlays. In this connection, Shri Maran mentioned that Tamilnadu has not received anything under the special accommodation. I think his facts were not so correct. Tamilnadu has received Rs. 7 crores during 1969-70 to make up the shortfall in its resources for financing the plans approved by the Planning Commission.

Apart from these, non-plan loan assistance is given for specified purposes. For example, two-thirds of the net small savings collections are made over to States in the form of loans. The Centre does not use any discretion in allocating these funds. Again, for meeting relief expenditure connected with natural calamities, assistance is provided to States on the basis of recommendations made by Central Study Teams set up

for this purpose which are usually headed by officers of the Planning Commission.

I now come to the States' debt repayments to the Centre. In view of the phenomenal increase in the developmental work, both of the Centre and the States, it is natural that some of the States expenditure on plan as well as non-plan items may increase. Centre's own debt has gone up from Rs. 2054 crores in 1950-51 to Rs. 14,043 crores approximately at the end of last year. The increase in States' debts is evidence of massive assistance provided by the Centre to the States for investment in their developmental outlays and creation of assets. If the loans given to the States which are primarily for plan purposes are utilised purposefully, they should generate adequate resources for repayment and interest charges.

I now come to the terms of repayment of loans. The terms are by no means hard. Centrally sponsored schemes and Central Plan schemes are repayable in 15 annual instalments. Terms of loans out of small savings collections have been liberalised from 1969-70. These are now repayable in 25 years in 20 annual equal instalments commencing from the sixth year of their drawal. The interest rate on loans to the States is also very moderate— $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent effective whereas the Centre itself is now raising loans at $5\frac{1}{4}$ and $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent from the market and the cost of States borrowings from the market and other institutions is still higher.

Another point that he raised was the debt burden position. He suggested that a committee should go into it. After a lot of discussion it was felt that the classification of schemes into productive and unproductive categories would also involve scrutiny of individual schemes which would be contrary to the accepted objectives of allowing greater freedom to States in the formulation and implementation of schemes included in the State Plans. As a result of this, now block loans are given and loans are not tagged on to individual projects.

He has also mentioned about the burden of the States in the matter of repayment. The total transfers from the States to the Centre by way of loan repayments and inte-

[Shri K. R. Ganesh]

rest payments form only 15 per cent of the total expenditure of the States. In the case of the Tamilnadu it is only 11.6 per cent.

He also mentioned that loans to Tamil Nadu from the Central were less than what the State Government had to repay and that this was a very funny position. The facts are as follows. This year Tamil Nadu assumed a credit of Rs. 143.53 crores by way of devolution, grants and loans from the Centre against which provision made for repayments to the Centre adds up to Rs. 53.28 crores. Even if devolution is taken out, the transfer from the Centre to Tamil Nadu reckoned in their Budget of Rs. 69.34 crores far exceeds their repayments and interest payments to the Centre.

This position is true in the case of other States also.

Having replied to some of the specific points that Shri Maran raised, I will not stand between the Resolution that Shri Samar Guha wants to move. I have only to add that this is a very sensitive question. A national dialogue is going on this. Our own democratic institutions have worked out various forms and institutional arrangements in which this question can be discussed. There is the Finance Commission which is a quasi-judicial body. There is the Planning Commission and the National Development Council. This Parliament is there and there are political avenues available to the various States to take up this question. In the larger field of the country a national dialogue is going on. Having served the purpose of attracting the attention of this House by raising this very important question, I would request the hon. Member to withdraw this Resolution, because his main purpose of focussing attention on this problem has been achieved.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN (Madras South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Minister for the light he has thrown on this subject. He elaborately explained the *status quo* situation that is being maintained for the fund flow from the Centre to States or *vice versa*. The other day, when we discussed this Resolution, Members who participated in it all comp-

lained that their States were neglected and were backward. Even the hon. Member from Gujarat, Shri Desai, wanted to join the queue of backward States.
16 27 hrs.

[SHRI K. N. TIWARY *in the Chair*]

Actually, on that day all the Members had spoken for their own States ; in fact, my reference to Tamil Nadu provoked them. I am glad such things happen, because it underlines the fact that our country of such continental proportions is fit to be a federal country. If it is not federal, we should make it a genuinely federal country. But many people expressed doubts whether such advocacy for their own States would not weaken the foundations of the country. I do not think so.

The unity of the country is equivalent to a long chain. I think, the strength of the chain lies in the strength of the links. If everybody tries to strengthen the links, it means that the chain will be stronger.

India is a backward State. I think, all the States are equally backward, but the truth is that some States are more backward than other States. But what should have been the ideal policy is that the federal government should give a helping hand to the backward States but, at the same time, should not restrain the progress or advancement of another State.

The hon. Minister has explained how the funds are flowing from the Centre to the States. There are four ways of transfer of funds. Firstly, there is the share of divisible taxes. Secondly, there are the statutory grants under article 275(1) which is taken care of by the Finance Commission. Thirdly, there are the discretionary grants under article 282 which is taken care of by the Planning Commission even though it has no constitutional authority. Fourthly, there are loans for capital expenditure which come under the Plans.

Now, the question is : Is there any central authority to look after all this ? The answer is, definite no.

We have a quinquennial body, a quasi-judicial body like the Finance Commission

to look after the non-Plan expenditure. Then comes the Planning Commission which looks after the Plan expenditure. So, overlapping of functions take place. What happens is this. When the States approach the Finance Commission, they all plead that they are poor. Even the rich States plead that they are poor so that they may get more. On the other hand, when they go to the Planning Commission, they say that they command rich resources so that matching money will come from the Planning Commission. In fact, what is happening is that these States are behaving like income-tax evaders. Somebody may be surprised at my remark because we are supposed to be the advocates of States.

Why I am saying is this. When we ask for more powers, nobody need doubt that we are shaking the foundations of this federation. We are asking for more powers because then only the States can responsibly manage their financial efforts according to the promises given to the people by them during the elections. For the responsible behaviour of the States, that is very essential.

Now, what is it the Planning Commission doing? Even after three plans, even after two decades of planning, every State is complaining that they are not getting enough. Every State is complaining that their State is being neglected. Why? Our federal institution has so far failed to get an image of impartiality and independence.

I would like to quote one authority here. On 3rd May, 1970, Mr. Morarji Desai, when he was addressing the Indian Parliamentary Association in New Delhi on "Centre-State Relations" made it very clear and he said :

"It is true in the earlier years, there was not a regular system in this matter and that sometimes favouritism was shown to some people according to as the predilections of people lay."

If it were a remark about socialism, we could ignore Mr. Morarji Desai's words. But he was holding a responsible position here. He was our Finance Minister and Deputy Prime Minister for so many years. He wanted to be the Prime Minister also. I give weightage to his remark because he speaks out of his experience here. He says that there was some favouritism. That is

why every State points a finger at the Planning Commission under the Central Government saying that favouritism has been shown one way or the other.

The *Statesman* has given a news-item and, according to this news-item, Maharashtra had demanded Rs. 38.28 crores and now, for certain reasons, this newspaper says that it is going to have Rs. 49.10 crores. Next comes Uttar Pradesh. It is going to receive the highest planning assistance, that is, Rs. 105.02 crores. This will be the highest amount ever given.

So, as my friends point out, naturally the common man thinks that Maharashtra is being given because Mr. Chavan is Finance Minister, that UP is being given because the Prime Minister belongs to that State and elections are around the corner. Suppose tomorrow if the Planning Commission gives Tamil Nadu more, even if it is legitimately due to it, our friends will say, 'Oh. Mr. Subramaniam belongs to Tamil Nadu So he has given it more.' Why I am saying this is because we have not evolved any scientific criteria. The hon. Minister explained a great deal. It is so because the criteria is such. We do understand. But he has also said that the criteria have been evolved by the National Development Council and he said that is the highest political body in India. That is true. I differ with him on this score. These criteria are not sacrosanct. They are not immutable. Everyday we are amending the Constitution for our convenience. So, if the entire nation thinks that the criteria evolved are not scientific or realistic, we should change the criteria. Here, I would like to point out as to how they have arrived at the criteria.

Dr. Gadgil, the then Dy Chairman of the Planning Commission, was addressing a seminar in Bangalore. He explained the fact. He said that a snap decision was taken. A snap decision they have taken and implemented it. We find it is not scientific. It is not realistic. I think instead of maintaining the *Status quo*, we must arrive at some kind of a scientific, rational and realistic criteria.

The other day when the DMK Members met the Planning Commission, we explained

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to them that 60% is being distributed as Plan assistance on the basis of population and also the Minister of State was also there and we urged that due consideration should be given for States which are implementing the Family Planning programme. He said that the Cabinet is considering such a situation and they might evolve a policy soon and I expected a reply from the Minister to-day but he did not reveal it.

Then the National Development Council at one time took important decisions even without consulting the State Legislatures. The Chief Ministers took a decision to give some of the taxing powers to the Central Government. It happened when? When the mono-Party system was existing—when the Congress Party was ruling here, there and everywhere. Now, the situation has changed. That is why Mr. K. Santhanam once described it as 'Super Cabinet' because such a decision was taken to transfer the taxing power from the State to the Centre. I don't think it is a 'Super Cabinet'. It is a magnificent zero because even the Five Year Plans are prepared in the Secretariats of the States and you know for years and years they prepare it. What happens? The National Development Council meets very rarely. It meets according to the convenience of the Prime Minister and other Chief Ministers. The Plan which had been on the anvil for years together, they discuss it within four or five hours. They have no permanent Secretariat. So, snap decisions are taken. I think that criteria should not be continued because so many States have complained against it. I think the hon. Minister will consider this idea.

I have been explaining how injustice is being done and how the States feel about it. Dr. Gadgil in his paper on formulating the plan has condemned horse-trading in respect of the First, Second and the Third Plans. We have heard horse-trading on in politics but, here, in finance horse-trading is going on. This very phrase was used by Dr. Gadgil. On what basis? 100, 50, and 25 per cent grants are being given for dairy farms, poultry, and piggery. That percentage has got transformed in another year. It is a mystery even to Dr. Gadgil. One year they give 100, 50 and 25 per cent to dairy farms, poultry

and piggery and next year they suddenly reduce it. Even to Dr. Gadgil it is a mystery. So, I think care should be taken that such things do not recur again. So, the best thing would be devolution of plan resources. It should be regulated by statute, not according to the whims and fancies of the politicians, if I may say so.

The hon. Minister made it very clear that the emoluments of Government employees will not be taken into consideration by his Ministry. I got an answer also. It has been the policy. I do accept. It was explained that at the time of the Finance Commission, we did not appoint such a Commission. I do accept it. If we had appointed such a Commission before the crucial date—the crucial date is before the appointment of the Finance Commission,—we would have got Rs. 25 crores, but, because we failed to appoint such a Commission we are not getting anything.

The question is : Why did we not appoint such a Commission? Because, we wanted to balance our budget; we did not want to incur any overdraft with the Reserve Bank. That is why we did not appoint. They did not appreciate that. Even then we said, this is a fact, for 10 years we have not given any emolument increase, this should be considered. We said, you may not consider it now, but at least give us the Grant under Art. 275 of the Constitution. It was not at all considered. I do not think it is a wise policy.

I would now like to quote what Mr. Virendra Patil said when he was Chief Minister. He said :

The Centre has been increasing the pay and other allowances of their employees unilaterally without even consulting the States—or giving any thought to the problem this would create for the States. In fact, these increases in the pay and allowances by the Centre have repercussions in States. There is clamour by employees of the State Governments to follow in the footsteps of the Central Government and increase their pay and allowances also. Nobody bothers to remember that our capacity

to meet these persistent demands is limited.

Therefore, we have to face the situation. Planning Commission has not considered it. Finance Commission has not considered it. Finance Ministry is not considering it. We are in a dilemma. But we have to meet the situation. The entire Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry are closing their eyes to the reality. What will happen after 5 years? Another Finance Commission will be appointed. They will go into it. They can evade the issue for the next 4 or 5 years. But, again, they will have to meet this problem.

Therefore, Sir, if there had been a permanent Finance Commission, this problem would not have arisen. That is why we wanted that there should be a national policy on employees' emoluments. Otherwise it will not solve the problem. Heart-burning will be there. Friction between Centre and States will remain there.

I now come to the question of Debts. I have already made it very clear. The outstanding debt of State Governments at the end of March, 1971 is Rs. 8139 crores. It is a Himalayan amount. What was an amount of Rs. 52 crores at the time of independence has now risen to Rs. 8139 crores of which loan from Reserve Bank alone account for 74.2% and the overdraft of all the 14 States, according to the budget speech of our hon. Minister, is Rs. 260 crores.

About overdrafts, I will tell why States incur overdrafts. They do it, not for the fun of it. If the Finance Commission and various central organisations do not consider their problem they have no other go except to go to the Reserve Bank. Every day we are seeing in the newspapers of a statement that Reserve Bank is giving notices to State Governments. States are supposed to be equal partners of the Central Government. Yet, a body of the Central Government issues such notices to the State Governments. And they demand that the overdraft should be cleared. I do not think that this kind of treatment is in good spirit, and I do not know whether this is conducive to the self-respect of the States.

My claim is that the State Governments also have got a claim to have an overdraft. I shall explain presently why. A private business concern which has an account with a bank can have an overdraft according to the volume of transaction which they have. But the State Governments are having all the transactions and they are having all their banking business, not with the individual banks like Indian Bank or the Indian Overseas Bank but with the Reserve Bank. So, they have a right to get overdraft from the Reserve Bank. From the Economic Survey, we find that during the year 1964-65, on the 31st day of March, 1965, the Reserve Bank's net credit to all the Governments, both the Centre and in the States, was Rs. 136 crores; the net credit to the Central Government alone was Rs. 123 crores, and all the States Governments together had an overdraft of Rs. 13 crores. So, we find that the Centre can have an overdraft from the Reserve Bank, but at the same time, it is said that the States cannot have. This is the policy that is being followed.

But I do concede that there should be a limit to the overdrafts. Otherwise, financial discipline will not be there. But what is the limit which should be fixed? Who is to fix it? We have not fixed it so far. It is done by some kind of understanding. The private people can clear the overdraft on the 31st March, and after a week, they can once again open an overdraft account. But I do not think that the State Governments can do it, though some States are doing it. But now I understand from some sources that every day in the morning the Reserve Bank people tell the Finance Secretaries of all the State Governments, that on the previous evening, each particular State had such and such amount of overdraft. I submit that this kind of thing is not proper. So, I think something should be done to regulate this. This kind of thing which is happening now has become an annual feature. Every year and every day we are hearing news that this State Government or that State Government has been given notices. But I would like to point out another thing also. What is the best way?

I would suggest that the Central Government should convert all these overdrafts

[Shri Murasoli Maran]

into long-term loans. Otherwise, we cannot solve the problem. There is also another problem that arises. If they behave like schoolmasters, if they behave like a feudal lord to a vassal, then what will happen is this. One day, the State Governments or some recalcitrant State Governments may buy a small bank and they may run it. At present, the credit creation powers are surrounded to the Reserve Bank. Instead of that, why should a State Government not buy a small bank and run the show? Thereby they can create some credit and thereby they can have their own overdraft system like other commercial firms. I do not know why it should not be done. If the Centre continues this kind of feudal attitude and they continue these harassing methods such as sending notices and other things and giving publicity in all the newspapers, then I think that the States will explore that possibility also, and I think that that time is fast approaching.

Regarding loans, the hon. Minister was explaining that the flow was there from the Centre to the States. Here, I would like to refer to the Explanatory Memorandum on the budget of the Central Government for 1971-72. During 1970-71, the total non-Plan assistance was Rs. 654.60 crores, and during the same year, repayment of loans and advances by the States to the Centre was of the order of Rs. 595.53 crores. What is happening? They are giving by the right hand Rs. 654 crores and taking away with the left Rs. 595 crores. What was left with the State was only Rs. 5.07 crores.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA
(Serampore) : Just like American loans.

SHRI MURASOLI MARAN : Now the flow is in the reverse direction. They only make an appearance of giving. Instead of this, let them say : we give you only Rs. 59 crores.

The hon. Minister said regarding Tamil Nadu that we are getting more than our own repayment. It may be so because they resort to some kind of rescheduling to which I am coming. You are resorting to *ad hoc* methods every year. There is

no principle binding that. Even last year, about Rs. 150 crores were adjusted like that. But how long can you continue? That is the problem. During 1967-68, the Centre provided ways and means advances for clearance of OD to the tune of Rs. 128 crores. In 1968-69 it was Rs. 65 crores and in 1969-70 Rs. 102 crores. You should evolve some method for the States to bridge the gap between receipts and disbursements. This issue is cropping up year after year. The States are important units of the Union and nothing should be done to bring them down in the public eye.

Concerning interest rates, they are not uniform. The Centre behave like a money-lender. Grants given to it are converted into loans to States. For example, the Canadian Government made a free gift of some amount to the Government of India which the latter passed on to the Tamil Nadu Government for the Kunda Project charging interest. The Centre is behaving not like an ordinary moneylender but like a village moneylender, a Kabuliwala.

Take another case. Loans got at a lesser interest rate from abroad are passed on to States as loans at a higher interest rate. One example is the PL 480 counterpart funds. They get loans from the World Bank at 1/2 or 3/4 per cent over a 50-year period but these are converted into 7-10 year loans for States at 6-7 per cent interest.

There are certain loans for rehabilitation of goldsmiths. How was the problem created? Not because of any State Government's policy. By some Central law, thousands of goldsmiths were affected. Then we came here for a loan on which we have been charged interest. We are not responsible for the situation that necessitated the loans. There should be some kind of policy governing interest rates.

The Second Finance Commission made it clear when they said :

"The Union should not deal with the States as if they were a commercial banker. The Union and the States are partners in the big enterprise of national development. While there is no reason why the Union should lend to States

at less than the trust cost of its borrowing, there is no justification either for charging more than the true cost".

We have crossed three more Finance Commissions, but we are not following this policy.

The hon. Minister was making the accusation that some States are not using their tax powers to increase their resources. During the original Fourth Plan period of 1967-71 we were asked by the Finance Commission to find resources so that they would also give more. So, during that five year period on two occasions we taxed people, not the poor people but the rich, to the extent of Rs.100 crores. What happened? The Finance Commission came into the picture, but they did not consider our tax effort. The only reward secured in return for this is that the Finance Commission took the proceeds of this tax into account as normal receipts. So, we suffered because we taxed, because we found more resources.

What is going to be done regarding the debt problem is a big question mark. I think we have reached a critical stage. We should re-schedule it or give a moratorium. If this moratorium is given, I do not think the Centre will suffer. The Setalvad Committee report has made it clear that the widening gap between fresh loans and loan repayments shows that even if a moratorium were given to all repayments, the Centre would still have sizable capital resources left from which to grant assistance to the States. You have got resources, but because you are closing your eyes, because the Centre is behaving like an ostrich, they are afraid of looking at the reality.

One State in India is receiving about Rs. 100 crores from the Special Accommodation Fund, but on what criterion? The hon. Minister has not made that clear. That State is Mysore. Their gap is not as big as Rs. 100 crores, but how did Mysore get it? I am not jealous of Mysore, but we should also get something. I hope the hon. Minister will one day make this clear.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The question is :

"This House views with concern the financial difficulties of various States

arising from the present system of devolution of Central Taxes, Loans, Grants and Plan assistance with special reference to the problems of Tamil Nadu whose legitimate claims have been ignored and in particular resolves that a Federal Debt Commission be set up to review the indebtedness of States and suggest ways and means of lightening the burden of debt."

The motion was negatived.

16.59 hrs.

RESOLUTION RE : RECOGNITION TO BANGLA DESH

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I beg to move :

"This House resolves that in view of our national commitment to the sacred principles of freedom, democracy and socialism and for bringing an end to the savage genocide of the people of Bangla Desh by the Pakistani Army and efficaciously dealing with the vast problems of millions of the uprooted refugees and for eventual ushering in a new era of peace, progress and prosperity in the sub-continent, the Government of India should give immediate recognition to the Government of the people's Republic of Bangla Desh and offer all assistance necessary for early consolidation of their national freedom."

17.09 hrs.

I consider myself fortunate for getting this opportunity to move this momentous resolution in this House today. It is a coincidence that a similar resolution is now being moved in the British Parliament by the leader of the British Labour Party and is supported by 122 other Members. In the United States Senate also another similar resolution is being moved by Senator Kennedy, the youngest brother of late President Kennedy, to give recognition to Bangla Desh.

It is to be remembered that the revolution that is taking place in Bangla Desh is not an accident of history but the logical end process of the internal contradictions that were inherent in the very entity of

[Shri Samar Ghosh]

Pakistan. In 1933 when a young student of Cambridge, Rahmatulla, who was inspired by the conservative elements, first profounded the idea of Pakistan and when that idea was brought to the notice of Mr. Zafullah Khan who was a British Official at that time, he immediately rejected that idea and said that the whole idea was a 'political chimera.' This political chimera came into existence and as such internal contradictions started from the day of the origin of Pakistan on 14th August, 1947 at dead of night.

I was then in Dacca. I left Dacca in 1951 and came to Calcutta.

I hope you will allow me a little digression. I wrote twenty articles in a Calcutta weekly called Juguvani where my whole thesis was that independent East Bengal was bound to emerge and that could be the solution not only to the problem of minorities but also to the Indo-Pakistan problems. I was ridiculed by many friends for such fantastic idea at that time. But then I continued writing one book, another book and many books on East Bengal issues. In 1964 after the great killings in Dacca many people tried to interpret it as communal events. I met Shastriji then. I was not a Member of Parliament then. He wanted me to put everything in writing and within a few days, I did that in the form of a book. About the solution; how we can solve the problems of minorities, the first point suggested in this book was : "all possible help should be given to the independent East Bengal movement of the Bengali people."

Then again after the Indo-Pakistan war in 1965, I wrote another book : "Independent East Bengal." This book sold like hot-cake among the students of East Bengal. It was banned by Pakistan Government. It was after the Indo-Pakistan conflict that there was a radical transformation in the whole political outlook of the Bengalis in East Bengal. Again in 1967 after the six point decision was taken by the Awami League, I wrote another book not in my own name. I was told by friends to write in a pseudo name and I used that. I request you to allow me this digression only because I want to say that the evolution in Bangla Desh is not a mere historical accident. It was inevitable. This explosion was the inevi-

table result of the internal contradictions of Pakistan itself. That is why I wanted to draw your attention to the fact that although the problems of Bangla Desh refugees are so much connected with the national revolution in Bangla Desh, but that is not the major point under consideration. I should say that the freedom of Bangla Desh by itself is not the whole crux of the problem. What has happened in Bangla Desh is a historic and revolutionary event. It has immense revolutionary potentiality to change the socio-political matrix of the whole of this sub continents of India from Khyber to Kohima.

Sir, if Bangla Desh's freedom were to become a settled fact, it will bring about a qualitative change in the character of political correlations among the peoples and among the two powers of the divided sub-continent. If you look into the whole problem of Bangla Desh, from this fundamental perspective, then you will realise the importance of it, the momentous character of it, the revolutionary character of it as also the historic call that the millions of Bangla Desh martyrs with their blood have given to you, first, to the Indian people and then to humanity at large. That is the reason why I want to ask whether the Government is alive to this immense revolutionary potentiality that is before us today as generated by the national revolution in Bangla Desh.

A few days before, the Prime Minister said in the Rajya Sabha that "we will go through hell to meet the situation arising out of the revolution in Bangla Desh." Well, the people of India will readily, gladly, go through hell and will undergo all sufferings, provided this Government has the courage, has the gut, has the determination to take positive action, to take firm decision, firstly in giving recognition to Bangla Desh and thus facilitating the process of completing the national revolution of Bangla Desh and thereafter consolidating it. If the Government takes that positive action, I have no doubt that the whole of the Indian people will rise as one man to support the Government, stand behind it and to go through all the suffering, even to hell.

Two months and a half have passed ; but what is the attitude of the Government ?

The people of India are feeling that the Government at the moment is pursuing a policy of drift and dodgery with the issue that is facing Bangla Desh today. Therefore, it is our apprehension : yes ; we are ready to go through hell, but our country is not ready to go into hell, but to get out of it. By their callousness, I should say, the Government has allowed the situation to develop which was the crisis of Pakistan into a disaster for India.

With this preamble about the basic nature of the problems facing us today, I want to draw your attention to the fact that our Government, the Prime Minister and other Ministers on more than one occasion said that the issue of recognition of Bangla Desh is under their active consideration and constant review. This means evidently that our Government do not deny the claim of legitimacy of the sovereignty of Bangla Desh. With them, it is a question of expediency ; it is question of time; when and how this recognition will be given.

A few days before, the Prime Minister said that recognition will be given, and a right decision about recognition will be taken at the right time. Well, the Government has not made any clarification as to what is the right time, what are the circumstantial factors that will ripen the situation or when the situation will mature for them to take a decision at the right moment. The Government is maintaining strict silence about it. Not only that ; they are even refusing to share the reasoning with the Members of Parliament as to what are the factors, the circumstantial factors, that will determine the right time for taking a right decision in regard to Bangla Desh.

But what is the will of the people ? Most of the State legislatures in India have passed unanimous resolutions and all Congress members subscribing to it and asking the Central Government to give immediate recognition to Bangla Desh. Some of the Cabinet ministers and very important leaders of the Ruling Congress have publicly stated that Government should give immediate recognition to Bangla Desh. All the opposition parties in the Parliament except the Muslim League, were unanimous that

it is the right time for recognition. Eminent jurists who have the capacity to go into international laws about sovereignty, from Mr. Chagla to Mr. Setalvad, have unanimously said that Government should give immediate recognition to Bangla Desh. At innumerable public meetings people have demanded the immediate recognition of Bangla Desh. A few days ago, when the Bangla Desh parliamentary delegation addressed members of both Houses in the Central Hall, when they appealed to you to give immediate recognition to Bangla Desh, there was a thundering cheer from all sides, both from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha members. What do these facts indicate ? It indicates very largely that the national consensus is in favour of giving immediate recognition to Bangla Desh. But our Government is either isolated from the will of the people, or the will of the people is isolated from our Government. A big hiatus has developed between the Government and the people. The Government claims the monopoly of wisdom to decide the right moment for a right decision, whereas all sections of our people have given the verdict that already the right time has passed; and urged the Government not to miss the bus again and again.

Government wants to wait for the right time. It means, we want time. Naturally as a corollary, it means, you want to give Pakistan time also. Pakistan is more willy, more conspiratorial than you can imagine to be. They will go to the lowest levels, which you cannot think of. They will utilise this time for consolidation of their military force, to crush the revolutionary movement, to create quislings and puppets there, to unleash the war of communalism for perpetuation of political theocracy in Bangladesh, to drive out the Hindus, to create communal trouble in India and to create international complications. On your part, you also want time. Do you think the millions of refugees are nothing but a mass of inert matter ? They are also susceptible to anger and anxiety. You cannot expect to control them by your dictates from New Delhi. Already so many social, economic and political problems have been created. There is the problem of law and order. There is tension between the local people and the refugees. These things are bound to happen. It will create colossal problems for you. Therefore, this

[Shri Sama Guba]

time factor will react more on you than it will affect Pakistan. It will give an opportunity to Pakistan to create more conspiracy and to put you in more troubles.

What to speak of acting, our Government has not even reacted to the different political moves of Pakistan, from genocides at the beginning, now on the communal war. This communal war is the last attempt, I should say, on the part of Pakistan to sabotage the freedom movement there, and you have not even reacted.

The only one step that the Government have taken is that they have sent Shri Swarn Singh and some other Ministers to the countries abroad for rousing world conscience. Would it not have been the strategy the real politik if you had first given recognition and then went to the different countries of the world, to create opinion in favour of recognition of Bangladesh? That would have perhaps set a process of re-thinking in the minds of many of the world powers. Our government knows it very well that no power in the world wants that the existence of Pakistan should no longer be. They want to create conflict and keep the balance between India and Pakistan. What about the United States of America? Even today you would have found the news of their pressing India for having restraint. They have asked both India and Pakistan to be restrained. Pakistan, the killer, the murderer, the butcher who committed genocide, those who have killed thousands of mothers and sisters of Bangladesh, those who have kidnapped many mothers and sisters, the U.S. Government want to equate that criminal Pakistan with India.

Because you have not given them recognition. So when Shri Swarn Singh goes to countries he cannot advocate recognition; he can only speak about the refugee problem; no basic issue can be raised and no question of rousing world opinion about genocide could be broached. You cannot even advocate for the democratic right of the people of Bangla desh. You have only one thing, begging, begging of the world, ~~wailing~~ before the world that the whole of our country is going to be swamped by the refugees.

You have adopted a wrong strategy. If on the contrary, your representations had gone with a firm decision,—you know in the world today a right decision, a firm decision has its own logic, its own action and reaction—that would have at least compelled countries like Yugoslavia and others to follow India in giving recognition to Bangla Desh.

There has been another wrong choice. It is known to everybody that Shri Swarn Singh was opposed not only to recognition but even to taking any positive action on Bangla desh. What is the result? When this gentleman has gone abroad as the spokesman of the Indian Government, naturally his subjective predilections will play a major part and it has already done so. Now, what is it that he has talked? What right has Shri Swarn Singh to talk about political solution, political settlement within the framework of Pakistan, when the Mukti Fauz and the Awami League say that there is no power on earth to resurrect Pakistan in Bangla desh? I should say that the government spokesman who has come to act this way—it will be a very strong word, if I use it; I do not want to complete it; I should say the spokesman acted like an imperialist power in canvassing a political solution within the framework of Pakistan.

The Prime Minister that day told the House that our government is not going to accept the death of Bangla desh. These are her words. But I should say that in political diplomacy India has got into the trap of international cliques, international intrigues and international pressure tactics and we have got involved in their ways of bringing about a political solution for Bangla Desh. The Prime Minister said that she will not accept the death of Bangla Desh. But I should say with regret that by the political utterances, the political dialogues, the communique issued from the different State capitals of the world, Shri Swarn Singh has prepared the ground for writing the document of death warrant for Bangla Desh.

The Mukti Fauz and the Awami League have categorically stated that there is only one political solution and that solution is the immediate withdrawal of the Pakistan

army of occupation from Bangla Desh and allowing the elected representatives of the people of Bangla Desh to have their own Sovereign Constituent Assembly to draw up their own National Constitution for Bangla Desh.

That is the only solution. There is no other solution. There cannot be any solution whatsoever within the framework of Pakistan. I warn you about this from my personal experience. I have had many dialogues with the freedom fighters. You must remember, these freedom fighters are not members of the Awami League. They are not members of any political party. They have been recruited from the East Bengal Regiment, former East Pakistan Rifles, Ansars and ordinary police ranks. You should also remember that 50 per cent members of the East Bengal Regiment had been killed on the 25th night; 50 per cent of the East Pakistan Rifles has been butchered and machinegunned. None of you has gone to border area and met them and felt the depth of their anger, agony and hatred against the Pakistan Army. Some of the Bangla Desh Government officers, who have lost their parents and near and dear ones, said, "If any Government had any understanding with Pakistan or any political solution within the framework of Pakistan, we tell you that party will be thrown out. The people or the Mukti Fouj are not going to tolerate any kind of a political settlement within the framework of Pakistan. Pakistan is dead for us. Bangla Desh is our land. Freedom for Bangla Desh is an absolute reality."

Today we find that in our country a feeling is developing that our Government from exuberant initial enthusiasm are now showing a strange attitude of indecision and bewilderment. Our Government's attitude can be described as one of hesitation to vacillation, from vacillation to indecision, from indecision to prevarication, from prevarication to quandary and then, in the ultimate stage, of a stance of complete emasculation. They are only using brave, courageous words, I think, to keep up some sentiment alive in the country and among the people of Bangla Desh.

** Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

This is a pathetic scene. Why it is so, I do not know. Maybe, our Government is not getting the green signal from somewhere else, although they boast of always pursuing an independent policy.

There are other dangerous things. I was feeling hesitant whether I should raise this matter in this House. Among the people not only rumours but gossip and talks are going on**

I want to remind the Government that in 1950 I was the first man to escape from Dacca. I came straight here and met Panditji.**

But I think, in their apprehension it may be a political camouflage—these gossips and rumours have been set to roll.**

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Samar Guha, you are giving certain facts. But you must apply your mind how it will be used.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That is why I have not said it categorically, I have said that gossip is going on. The Government should clarify it. It may not be a camouflage for inaction of political elements**

SHRI S. M. BENERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, may I make a submission? I fully appreciate the sentiments of Mr. Samar Guha. He has said something out of emotion. In my opinion, it should not go to the press, about the Army Chief, etc.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : I go a step further than Mr. Benerjee.

Let this thing not go on record,**

At least, that was unknown to me.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : It was known to everybody.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : I do not know whether it is a historical fact also.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Without waiting for protocol, immediately Mr. Liaquat Ali was flown from Karachi to Delhi. I know that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : In 1950, Panditji had always believed in good relations with Pakistan. The entire world knows it. This should not go on record.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Samar Guha, we all agree that we want to serve the cause of Bangla Desh and want to do no harm to the nation. This is the purpose. But if I allow that on record, we do not know how it will be used. I think, you will not mind if I remove it from the record.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will not claim my individual wisdom to prevail upon others. If the House thinks so, I quite agree. Neither our armed forces should be unjustly blamed. But I should say only that our political leaders should clarify the position as to why they are not taking action. What will be the criteria, what will be the circumstantial conditions which they will consider as sufficiently mature for taking a right moment ?

My apprehension is that the Government is hesitating because a feeling has developed in the minds of the Government that if recognition is given to Bangla Desh, it will inevitably lead to an armed conflict with Pakistan. I do not know how this will follow. There are many instances where a neighbouring country has given recognition to other national emerging country. But that did not follow an armed conflict with the other country. Even if it follows, even if there is an armed conflict between India and Pakistan, I do not know what can be the more opportune occasion, opportune moment, to courageously handle the situation in Bangla Desh. Because the Pakistan Government, I should say, have failed to have their military balance. They have shifted 2½ divisions from West Pakistan to Bangla Desh. There is the military imbalance in the disposition of Pak army. You know the economic crisis developing in Pakistan. You know the world pressure is growing against them. Therefore, there is the least chance of having an armed conflict with Pakistan. Even if Pakistan undertakes any misadventure against India, it will prove fatal to Pakistan and not to India.

There is another apprehension. One thing I should say. Propaganda is being

made in this country as if the economic crisis developing in Pakistan will bring about the structural collapse of the political edifice of Pakistan from within. It is absolutely a wrong speculation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : As long as America is helping, that will not happen.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Not only America, UK and others are there, who want that Pakistan should exist in its present form. They will not allow Pakistan to collapse from within due to economic reason.

There is another apprehension in the mind of our Government that if there is an armed conflict between India and Pakistan as a result of giving recognition to Bangla Desh, China may come in. Sir, I should say one thing. Our Government is making a costly mistake. They have sent emissaries to almost all the countries of the world—big and small. I do not understand why our Government do not try to open a dialogue with China on the issue of Bangla Desh. At least, we have a weapon, an ideological weapon, to use against China. China, for the last, I should say, 25 years, has been carrying on propaganda day in and day out that they are helping the world by spreading and aiding national liberation movements. Taking advantage of their own commitment to national liberation movement, our Government should have approached China and opened a dialogue with them about the national liberation movement in Bangla Desh. We should also take notice of one thing. China has not categorically mentioned anything about Bangla Desh. They are maintaining scrupulous silence about Bangla Desh. They have not uttered a word in support of Pakistan against Bangla Desh. They have said something in favour of Pakistan, but, categorically, they have not said anything yet about Bangla Desh.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY (Nizamabad) : They said that they would maintain the integrity of Pakistan.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : At least I have not seen so far the official communique. When the C-in-C and the Defence Minister of Pakistan went to China and

met Chou En Lai, certain statement was made. They said that China would help Pakistan and will be with Pakistan on Kashmir issue. They have not mentioned a single word about Bangla Desh.

SHRI P. K. DEO (Kalahandi) : They have supplied them gun-boats.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : That they will do. All the big powers are doing that from America to Russia. Even Russia is giving them electronic equipment to be sent to Chittagong for setting up a new factory there. And the gun-boats that Pakistan is using in Bangla Desh are supplied by USA, by France and other countries, not by China alone.

I should also like to draw the attention of the House to the *volte face* of the politics of China in regard to her post-War world diplomacy.

After 1950, America was the inveterate imperialist enemy of China. But now China is trying to get into the UNO through the window of Washington.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Ping-pong diplomacy.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Sir, you should remember China is a very seasoned, conservative country, diplomatically very conservative in its outlook. It does not easily change its policy. This we should remember. This radical change in the diplomatic posture of China *vis-a-vis* U. S. is not a casual political game in the international field. It is a calculated move to get a seat in the UNO and to get other economic benefits from U.S.A. Do you think that China is interested in Vietnam, Laos or Cambodia ? Nowhere they are physically involved, directly involved. They have given help to them. They may give help to Pakistan too in the eventuality of a conflict between India and Pakistan but there is no possibility that China will sacrifice her own national interest and the new stance of rapprochement between China and USA is just to help Pakistan and jump into East Bengal. The apprehension that China will directly get

us involved in any operational commitment between India and Pakistan is a wrong apprehension. Even for diplomatic reasons, we should try to enter into dialogue with China.

Immediate recognition should be given to Bangla Desh. That is the only way you can help. There will be no necessity for arms even, but they want this help from you, of recognition. If you go to border areas you find hundreds and thousands of university and college boys willing to die for their liberty and freedom. Their Mukti Fouz is fighting the Pakistan army very well. What they are fighting with ?—Meagre food, meagre clothing, meagre bedding, no amenities for them. Your recognition will bring about a qualitative change in the national revolution in Bangla Desh ; it will galvanize them and there will be confidence in the hearts and minds of the people of Bangla Desh. It will help them to consolidate themselves ; to liberate and have consolidation of their freedom and liquidate the army of Pakistan. The Mukti Fouz has made the Pakistan army demoralised. So many reports have come in the Press. These are correct reports. They are penetrating inside, even inside Dacca. They have attacked Dacca aerodrome ; they have blasted the powerhouse inside Dacca. These young men have such a fine spirit but we are not helping these fine, dedicated souls, to achieve and consolidate their freedom.

The Prime Minister had the image that she successfully projected before the people of India which shot her into a summit of absolute power. That image was an image of courage, confidence and decision.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Gwalior) : What is the image now ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I do not want to belittle her because I am very conscious of the reality that we, in the Opposition, may create public pressure, public opinion, we may exert all our might, but, nevertheless, ultimately, the decision has to be taken by her. At this critical moment I do not want to denigrate her. But may I remind my friends, those who

[Shri Samar Guha]

are with her : You are getting isolated from the will of the people ; you are getting isolated from the conscience of the people. The Prime Minister's image is changing. It is now appearing as an image of a prisoner of indecision and timidity.

AN HON. MEMBER : Vajpayee ji has provoked him.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : This revolutionary opportunity is not only involved with the fate of the refugees of Bangla Desh, not even with the fate of the freedom of Bangla Desh alone, but is an opportunity which will radically change the whole character of our sub-continent. As soon as Bangla Desh becomes independent, that will bring about a radical change in West Pakistan, a revolutionary change—a new era, a new millieu will start maturing in this sub-continent of India. A new outlook and mentality will develop and envelope the whole of the Indian sub-continent. You should seize this revolutionary opportunity. You talk of revolution ; you talk of socialism ; this revolutionary opportunity, if seized upon, will bring about a radical transformation, a qualitative reorientation in the lives of the whole people of our sub-continent,—from Khyber to Kohima. Can you rise to the occasion and seize this opportunity to resolve for good the post-Partition tragedies and miseries, that have taken the toll of millions of lives, that have produced tears in the eyes of millions of our mothers, sisters and parents ? This is a unique revolutionary opportunity. Either the Government will seize this, or as the Prime Minister inadvertently expressed they will go through hell ; I say, no, they will not be able to go through hell, but they will get into the hell ; that will be the fate of our country, if our Government continues its policy of drift and dodgery about Bangla Desh.

MR. CHAIRMAN : There are some amendments to the resolution. Hon. Members who wish to move them may do so now.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I beg to move :

"That in the resolution, for 'give immediate recognition to the Government of the People's Republic of Bangla Desh and offer all assistance necessary for early consideration of their national freedom', substitute 'recognise the People's Republic of Bangla Desh before 30-6-1971 and offer all assistance to them.'"

The resolution as moved by Shri Samar Guha says 'give immediate recognition' The word 'immediate' may mean today or it may mean after three months. So, my substitute amendment is that it should be recognised before 30th June, 1971. I want that a definite date should be fixed, so that by 1st July, we shall be able to offer all assistance. I hope my hon. friend would accept this amendment, because he wants immediate recognition of Bangla Desh.

श्री विभूति मिश्र (मोतीहारी) : मैं प्रस्ताव करता हूँ कि संकल्प के अन्त में यह जोड़ा जाये :—

"और बंगला देश की जनता के प्रति हार्दिक सहानुभूति प्रकट करती है, यह कामना करती है कि वे शीघ्र ही अपने स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में सफलता प्राप्त करें, उन के बलिदान और निष्ठा की अति सराहना करती है और आशा करती है कि विश्व के देश उन्हें पूर्ण सराहना देंगे तथा सरकार से अनुरोध करती है कि वह वर्तमान परिस्थितियों को देखते हुए आवश्यक एवं उपयुक्त कार्यवाही करें।"

MR. CHAIRMAN : These amendments are now before the House.

SHRI KRISHNA HALDER (Ausgram) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak today in my mother-tongue Bengali.

*Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak today in my mother tongue, Bengali. Sir, it is a matter of great regret to people of India, a great shame to the Government of India that a non-official resolution had to be

*The original speech was delivered in Bengali.

brought forward in this House pleading for the recognition of Bangla Desh. It is known to the entire world what happened in Bangla Desh before the present liberation struggle started there. In the present Bangla Desh—previously known as East Pakistan—60 per cent of the total population of Pakistan live there and it is the biggest unit of Pakistan. It is also known to everybody that the people of Bangla Desh had to resort to a serious agitation in order to get official recognition for their mother tongue. They demanded that their language should be given official status and it should be used in official work.

The military rulers of Pakistan were earning foreign exchange worth crores of rupees from the Jute grown in East Bengal. So long the people of East Bengal had been subject to economic exploitation by the military rulers of West Pakistan. The people there were deprived of their constitution and democratic rights. The protest against economic exploitation and political domination by West Pakistan found its first expression in the language agitation. But reactionary rulers of West Pakistan tried to suppress that language movement through brute force and the soil of Bangla Desh was drenched with the blood of many martyrs.

After the downfall of Ayub Khan, the military rulers again tried to deprive the people of Bangla Desh of their constitutional and democratic rights. Even the minimum basic human rights were denied to them; so they again struggled against military authorities through constitutional means in order to establish their human rights. When the people of Bangla Desh saw hope in getting back their constitutional and democratic rights after their massive victory in the election, the Pakistani rulers again tried to suppress their democratic aspirations with the help of an organised and mechanised army. It was an attempt to suppress the democratic aspirations of the people through brute force. Sir, it is known to everybody that since Bangla Bandhu Mujibur Rehman stood against the military rulers of Pakistan for democratic rights of his people, he was arrested on false and imaginary charges and now he is passing his days in detention without trial.

Sir, the people of Bangla Desh have sacrificed their blood in order to secure their

democratic rights from the military rulers of Pakistan. Many of them have already become martyrs. It is known to the entire world that after undergoing so much sacrifice and suffering the people of Bangla Desh have been able to secure their rights from the military rulers of Pakistan. They have proved to the world that military might is not the most important factor in human affairs. If a nation, though unarmed, fights unitedly with determination and sacrifice for their democratic rights, there is no power on earth which can subjugate that nation. When Ayub Khan wanted to suppress the democratic movement in Bangla Desh how much blood the people of present Bangla Desh shed for achieving their rights, is known to everybody. After so much struggle and sacrifice the people of Bangla Desh got their democratic rights in spite of resistance from the West Pakistan rulers. The people of Bangla Desh gave their electoral verdict in favour of democracy. The verdict in the election, given by the people of Bangla Desh, has no parallel in the history of world. In this election the Awami League Party, under the leadership Banga Bandhu Mujibur Rehman, got absolute majority not only in East Bengal but also in entire Pakistan. Mujibur Rehman and the people of Bangla Desh fought for their democratic rights in the election on the basis of 6-point programmes. They did not demand separation from Pakistan. They fought for self-government. They wanted to put an end to economic exploitation of which they became a victim for a long time. The wealth that was being produced by the peasants of Bangla Desh through their hard labour, a major portion of that was always taken away by the West Pakistani rulers for their own benefit. The people of Bangla Desh were denied their legitimate share in the wealth that was produced by their hard labour. So East Bengal was turned into a colony of West Pakistan and was a victim of constant economic exploitation by the West Pakistani rulers. That is why the people of Bangla Desh raised their voice against the economic exploitation of West Pakistan. Their demand was that except for defence and foreign affairs the people of Bangla Desh will have control over the entire administrative matters. But this demand of the people for democratic rights was suppressed through treachery. Taking advantage of the political dialogue which was going on between Yahya Khan

[Shri Krishna Chandra Haldar]

and Mujibur Rahman, the West Pakistani rulers brought thousands of soldiers from West Pakistan. After the Army was fully reinforced, the Pakistan soldiers, equipped with all modern weapons, jumped over the unarmed people of Bangla Desh. So democratic aspirations of the people were throttled down by using brute force. Already, more than five lakhs people have become martyrs. The parallel of such a treachery we do not find in the history of any part of the world, except perhaps in Vietnam.

Sir, my party, C.P.M., believes that danger to parliamentary democracy does not come from the general masses; it comes from the ruling party. When the ruling party finds that parliamentary democracy is not going to serve its vested interests, it tries to destroy it. The same thing happened in the case of Bangla Desh. When the military rulers found that with the establishment of parliamentary democracy in Pakistan it would not be possible to exploit any more the people of Bangla Desh, they were out to destroy the yet-born parliamentary democracy there. Therefore, when the interests of the ruling class is in conflict with the parliamentary democracy, the ruling party does not hesitate to destroy the sacred entity of parliamentary democracy in order to safeguard its vested interests.

The resolution that was passed in Parliament in support of Bangla Desh was due to the pressure exerted by the entire opposition parties upon the Government. The Government of India had to bow down before the wishes of the entire opposition parties. When the resolution was adopted in Parliament, the entire opposition parties demanded full support to the cause of Bangla Desh. But at that time only partial support was shown to the independence movement in Bangla Desh. We hoped that the Government of India would bring forward some proposal for the full support to the Bangla Desh Government. But after 25th March two and a half months have passed and yet nothing has been done by our Government. The Government of India have rather made an appeal to other countries of the world for giving recognition to the Bangla Desh Government in spite of our full support to the freedom struggle

there. Even we have gone to other countries of the world with begging bowls for solving the refugee problem. If the Government of India is really interested to solve the refugee problem, it must give immediate recognition to the Bangla Desh Government as it will inspire the refugees to go back to their homes with confidence. As the freedom struggle in Bangla Desh will take a new turn, the refugees, if they go back to their homes, will come forward to participate in the liberation struggle. So there is no alternative way to solve the problems of Bangla Desh refugees excepting this one. Of course, the Government may try to solve the refugee problem otherwise. It is the opinion of many people that 55 to 65 lakhs refugees have already come to India. In order to solve the refugee problem completely, the only way, I feel, is to recognise the provisional Government of Bangla Desh immediately. We have got blood relationship with the people of Bangla Desh. I am not saying this on account of my being a Bengali. You know Sir, that the people of both the countries fought together against the British imperialist powers for long to achieve their independence. But it is a matter of great regret that because of the weakness of national movement India was partitioned. The British imperialist power wanted that both India and Pakistan should fight each other continuously as that would serve their vested interests. The British imperialist power wanted to play this game of treachery with India and Pakistan always out of imperialist interest. Sir, lakhs of people in Bangla Desh have already sacrificed their blood as they understood the conspiracy of the British imperialist power and rose against it. They are continuing their freedom struggle. They are fighting against the vested interests of the imperialist forces.

18.00 hrs.

Sir, a similar struggle is going on in West Bengal. The people of West Bengal are fighting for their democratic rights. The Central Government is treading a dangerous path there. They want to crush the constitutional rights of the people of West Bengal. In the entire State Section 144 of the IPC has been imposed. People are being detained on false charges under the Preventive Detention Act. The CRP and military

personnel have been deployed there. People are receiving inhuman treatment in the hands of CRP men. Therefore, if the Government really wants to support the cause of Bangla Desh then the people of West Bengal should be given to enjoy freedom and their constitutional rights, they should save them from the torture of CRP and military personnel. But, alas ! the Government is determined to pass the Maintenance of Internal Security Ordinance. By passing this legislation, the Central Government wants to turn the State of West Bengal into a Police State. Sir, before the present resolution was taken up for consideration, another resolution was discussed by the House and the subjectmatter of that resolution was related to the Centre-States relationship. That resolution was an important one. Our party has already demanded that in order to establish true democracy in the country all the States should be given more autonomy. Not only this. The State Governments should be given more financial powers. If this demand is not accepted by the Central Government, what course future history of India will take is not known to any one. Even nobody in this House can predict it.

At the end I would say that immediate recognition may be given to the Bangla Desh Government. I would also appeal to the socialist Countries and Afro-Asian countries to come forward in recognising the Government of Bangla Desh. I would also appeal to the progressive forces of the world to assist the freedom fighters in Bangla Desh by organising an international brigade as it was done to fight the Fascist forces in Spain.

Sir, lakhs of refugees are living in camps and now they have become victims of cholera epidemic. We are not concerned with what other countries have done for the refugees or for the freedom movement in Bangla Desh. But we are surely concerned with the freedom movement in Bangla Desh because of our blood relationship with the people there. Not only this. We fought together against the British imperialist power for our independence.

Sir, India claims to be the biggest democracy in the world. In order to justify that claim the Government of India should recognise immediately the Government of

Bangla Desh as that Government is fighting for the establishment of democracy there. By recognising the Government of Bangla Desh the Government of India will set an example before other nations of the world. I know that because of the pressure of American imperialists the Government of India is hesitating to give recognition to the Bangla Desh Government. I demand that the provisional Government of Bangla Desh be recognised immediately. This demand has also been made by crores of people of India. So acceptance of my demand means the acceptance of people's demand. By giving recognition to the Government of Bangla Desh the Government of India will definitely do justice to the people of Bangla Desh who are struggling hard for their independence. With these words, I conclude my speech. Thank you.

श्री विभूति मिश्र : सभापति जी, जो मैंने संशोधन पेश किया है मैं उस का समर्थन करता हूँ और मैं बंगला देश के सेनानियों के साथ सहानुभूति प्रकट करता हूँ। जिस वीरता के साथ, जिस धैर्य के साथ अपनी स्वाधीनता के लिए वह लड़ रहे हैं उसकी प्रशंसा करना बहुत मुश्किल है। हम लोगों ने भी असहयोग का और सत्याग्रह का युद्ध अंग्रेजों के साथ किया है। जिस तरह से बड़े पैमाने पर हम लोगों ने अंग्रेजों के साथ लड़ाई की उस में जिस तरह से हमारे देश के लोगों ने साथ दिया उससे कहीं ज्यादा, कहीं बहुत अधिक संख्या में बंगला देश की जनता और बंगला देश के लोगों ने बंगला देश की आजादी के लिए त्याग और तपस्या की है। उन का त्याग और उनकी तपस्या बहुत ज्यादा प्रशंसा की चीज है और उन के साथ हम लोगों की पूरी सहानुभूति है। हम लोग चाहते हैं कि उन्हें स्वाधीनता प्राप्त हो, पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान से उन की मुक्ति हो। उनकी मुक्ति के लिए और स्वाधीनता प्राप्त करने के लिए जैसी परिस्थिति है, जिस बर्बरता के साथ फौज को भिड़ा करके लोगों की जान, माल और इज्जत को पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान वाले हरण कर रहे हैं उस की हम लोग घोर भिन्दा करते हैं। लेकिन स्वाधीनता प्राप्त करने के

[श्री विभूति मिश्र]

लिए कुछ ताकत चाहिए। उस ताकत के लिए अब वहां अहिंसा के बजाय हिंसा की लड़ाई हो गई। हिंसा की लड़ाई में वहां की मुक्ति फौज वाले हिंसात्मक तरीके से युद्ध कर रहे हैं। उस के लिए उन्हें आज आवश्यकता कुछ चीजों की है। वियतनाम में जिस तरह से वियतनामी लड़ रहे हैं, उन्हें चीन और रूस से उस के लिए मदद मिल रही है। लेकिन बंगला देश को कहीं बाहर से मदद मिल रही है इस में मुझे शक मालूम होता है। बंगला देश को जब तक बाहर से इस हिंसात्मक युद्ध में सहायता नहीं मिलेगी तो आज के आधुनिक युग के जो हथियार आधुनिकतम पाकिस्तान सरकार के पास हैं उस का मुकाबिला करना कठिन है। उस का मुकाबिला करने के लिए आज दुनिया के सभी आधुनिक हथियार चाहिए। यह कहां से मिलें कैसे मिलें यह सोचना है। लोग कहते हैं कि हमारी सरकार तुरन्त उस को मान्यता दे दे। मैं आप लोगों से पूछना चाहता हूं कि अगर हमारी सरकार मान्यता दे दे तो उसके दुनिया में क्या इम्प्लीकेशंस होंगे, अन्तरराष्ट्रीय क्या परिस्थिति होगी और हमारी क्या परिस्थिति होगी? क्योंकि हम अपनी स्वाधीनता को रखते हुए, अपने देश को अक्षुण्ण रखते हुए, अपने देश की ताकत को रखते हुए दूसरे की मदद कर सकते हैं। ऐसा न करें कि दूसरे की मदद करते जायें और हम खुद लड़ाई में फंस जायें (व्यवधान)... लड़ाई के लिए आह्वान करना बड़ा आसान है...

श्री पी० के० देव : डरपोक हैं।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : डरपोक आप हैं। हम अंग्रेजों से लड़ते रहे तो आप कहां थे उस दिन और आज क्यों नहीं चले जाते हैं? मैं कहना चाहता हूं, हम डरपोक नहीं हैं। हम बहादुर हैं और हम अपने कदम को सोच विचार कर के, दुनिया की परिस्थिति से मिला कर के, दुनिया के हालात से मिला कर के उठाना

चाहते हैं। यह हमारे लोग जो स्वाधीनता की लड़ाई लड़े हैं, इधर ज्यादा हैं, उन को पता है जेल में जाने में, लड़ाई करने में...(व्यवधान)...

श्री पी० के० देव : पार्टीशन आप लोगों ने कराया है।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हम ने नहीं, पार्टीशन आप ने कराया। आप के जैसे राजा महाराजा जैसे बंगला देश के लोग लड़ रहे हैं, ऐसे ही हमारा साथ दिए होते तो पार्टीशन नहीं होता। पार्टीशन आप लोगों ने कराया।...(व्यवधान) .. उस का इतिहास मैं पीछे बताऊंगा।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : आजादी यह लाए और पार्टीशन हम ने कराया, कड़वा कड़वा थू और मीठा मीठा गप।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हम लोग चाहते हैं कि विश्व के देश बंगाल की हालत को देखें। लेकिन दुनिया के सब देश अपने स्वार्थ में लगे हुए हैं। दुनिया में कोई देश ऐसा नहीं है जो स्वार्थ-रहित हो। उन का अपना देश है, अपनी राजनीति है और हमारा अपना अलग स्थान है। इस लिये मैं सरकार से कहूंगा कि सरकार जो भी कदम उठाये सोच-विचार कर उठाये, हम ऐसे विरोधी लोगों के फन्दे में न पड़ें। जब 1942 का मूवमेन्ट छेड़ने की बात आई।

श्री समर गुह : मिश्र जी, जितने लेजिस्लेचर्स में पास हुआ है क्या वह ऐसे ही पास हो गया है?

श्री विभूति मिश्र : 1942 की मूवमेन्ट छेड़ने के पहले सब कहते थे कि गांधी जी बुढ़े हो गये हैं, इनकी ताकत नहीं है, इनकी अक्ल मारी गई है, यह अंग्रेजों से नहीं लड़ सकेंगे। लेकिन जब गांधी जी ने 1942 का मूवमेन्ट छेड़ा, तो जो लोग उनको बुढ़ा, कायर कहते थे, सब भग गये, और वही पुराना ठोस कांग्रेसी सत्याग्रही जेल गया। ऐसे राजा-साहब क्या राणा प्रताप की तरह से विचौली (चटाई) पर

सेवेंगे । मैं जानता हूँ जब पाकिस्तान के साथ पिछला युद्ध हुआ, कितने राजा-महाराजाओं ने अपना कान्द्रीब्यूशन दिया, कितनों ने अपनी धन-सम्पत्ति दी...(अभ्यवधान).. आप हम को छेड़िये नहीं, इस देश में अंग्रेजों के साथ जो लड़ाई हुई, उस में आप लोगों का कोई इतिहास नहीं है...

श्री पी० के० देव : आप ने पार्टीशन कराया, इतने आदमी मारे गये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : हम ने नहीं कराया, आप ने कराया, आप ने अंग्रेजों का साथ दिया । जब हम जेल जाते थे तो यही राजा-महाराजा अंग्रेजों के साथ...

सभापति महोदय : आप उधर ध्यान मत दीजिये, बंगला देश पर बोलिये ।

श्री विभूति मिश्र : मैं चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार, हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर सोच समझ कर कदम उठाये और जो कदम उठा रही हैं, जो देख-भाल कर रही हैं—इन का कदम सराहनीय है । हमारे लेजिस्लेचर्ज ने जो पास किया है, उसमें उनके प्रति सदभावना जाहिर की है, उनकी तारीफ़ की है लेकिन आखरी कदम इस मामले में केन्द्रीय सरकार को उठाना है । इसमें केन्द्रीय सरकार ही जवाबदेही है, किसी के बहकावे में आ कर, किसी के आवेश में आ कर कोई कदम नहीं उठाना चाहिये ।

हमारी सरकार ने दुनिया के देशों में अपने आदमियों को भेजा है । हर दुनिया के देश के साथ बातचीत कर रहे हैं, दुनिया के देशों की हालत को देखने के वास्ते कदम उठाया है । बंगला देश के साथ हमारी पूरी सहानुभूति है पूरी निष्ठा है, उनके त्याग और तपस्या की हम पूरी तारीफ़ करते हैं, लेकिन राजनीति में अपना कदम तब उठाये, जब देखें कि दुश्मन का कदम हम से जोरदार है या हम से कमजोर है, हमारे कदम उठाने से हम पर क्या असर

पड़ेगा । उन पर क्या असर पड़ेगा, आवेश में आकर हमें कोई काम नहीं करना चाहिये । आवेश में आकर कोई काम करने से बाद में तकलीफ़ होती है ।

इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूँ कि हमारी सरकार सोच-विचार कर कदम उठाये, आवेश में आकर जो झुकाना चाहते हैं, उनकी बातों में न आये । इनकी बातों में आने से पहले सरकार सोच ले, समझ ले कि हमें क्या करना चाहिये । यह जरूर है कि जो लोग बंगला देश से आ गये हैं, उनकी मदद करनी चाहिये और हम कर रहे हैं, लेकिन यह हमारे लिये एक बड़ी भारी समस्या है । रिफ्यूजीज़ का खिलाना, उनको रखना, उनको जगह देना आसान काम नहीं है, क्योंकि हमारे पास पहले ही जगह की कमी है । हमारी आर्थिक परिस्थितियाँ वैसी नहीं हैं कि हम उनको सुलटा सकें । लेकिन जितनी ताकत हमारे पास है, जितनी शक्ति है, हम उसको पूरा करेंगे और पूरा करने का वायदा करते हैं ।

मैं अपनी सरकार से विनम्रतापूर्वक निवेदन करना चाहता हूँ कि सरकार सोच समझ कर कदम उठावे, क्योंकि इस मामले में हमारी जवाबदेही है । अगर ये लोग जो आज सामने बैठे हैं, इस सरकार में आ जायें तो इनकी बात भी दूसरी हो जायेगी । अगर ये यहाँ होते तो दूसरी भाषा बोलते, चूँकि आज विरोध में बैठे हैं इस लिये ऐसी भाषा बोल रहे हैं । कांग्रेस वालों ने हिन्दुस्तान की आजादी की लड़ाई को लड़ा था, इस लिये हम स्वाधीनता की कीमत को जानते हैं और दूसरों की स्वाधीनता की कीमत को समझते हैं । इस लिए सोच विचार कर कदम उठाना चाहिए, राजा महाराजा के चक्कर में नहीं आना चाहिए ।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : मैं श्री समर गुह को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में अपना प्रस्ताव लाकर इस सदन को बंगला देश की नवीनतम स्थिति पर

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

विचार करने का अवसर दिया है। यह प्रस्ताव सरकार को भी मौका देता है कि वह नयी परिस्थिति के प्रकाश में अपनी नीति को स्पष्ट करे। मुझे श्री विभूति मिश्र के भाषण को सुन कर बड़ी निराशा हुई। ऐसा लगता है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल, किस विषय पर, किस वक्ता को बोलने के लिए खड़ा करना चाहिए, इसका भी निर्णय नहीं कर पा रहा है। बंगला देश के सम्बन्ध में जब लोक सभा में प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा हो रही है तो चर्चा गम्भीरता के वातावरण में राष्ट्र की भावनाओं का प्रकटीकरण करने वाली और विश्व को यह अनुभूति कराने वाली होनी चाहिए कि अब भारत के धैर्य का बांध टूट रहा है और विश्व का जनमत यदि इस्लामाबाद को सही रास्ते पर नहीं ला सकता तो भारत सरकार के लिए अपनी 55 करोड़ जनता की मांग को ठुकराना असंभव हो जायेगा। लेकिन श्री विभूति मिश्र का भाषण इसकी पुष्टि नहीं करता और विश्व में वह वातावरण बनाने में सहायक नहीं होता। आजादी के लिए कौन लड़े, कौन नहीं लड़े, यह आज के विवाद का विषय नहीं है। आजादी के लिए कांग्रेस लड़ी थी, इससे कौन इनकार कर सकता है? उस समय आजादी के लिए जो लड़ना चाहते थे वे सब कांग्रेस में थे लेकिन उस समय कांग्रेस से बाहर भी आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले थे, जिन की अहिंसा में निष्ठा नहीं थी, जो अंग्रेजों के खिलाफ हथियार उठाकर लड़े थे। देशभक्ति का ठेका केवल कांग्रेस के सदस्यों ने ही नहीं ले रखा है। (व्यवधान) मैं सन् 42 में जेठ में था, आप कहां थे यह बताइये? ... (व्यवधान) ...

सभापति महोदय : आप व्यक्तिगत चीज छोड़ दीजिए।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : सभापति जी, जब से इंडियन एक्सप्रेस ने ऐंथनी मैस्करनहेस का, बंगला देश में नरसंहार के सम्बन्ध में लेख छपा है, एक विचित्र सी बेचैनी देश में छाई

हुई है। मैं श्री ऐंथनी मैस्करनहेस को बधाई देना चाहता हूँ। वे कराची में लन्दन से प्रकाशित होने वाले संडे-टाइम्स के पाकिस्तान में संवाददाता थे और 'मार्निंग न्यूज' जो पाकिस्तान से प्रकाशित होता है उसके सहायक सम्पादक भी थे। वे पाकिस्तान की नागरिकता स्वीकार कर चुके थे, मूलतः वे गोवा के निवासी हैं, अभी तक वे पाकिस्तान में रहे और पाकिस्तान की सरकार पूर्व बंगाल की स्थिति को दिखाने के लिए जिन कुछ चुने हुए पत्रकारों को ले गई उनमें श्री मैस्करनहेस भी थे। लौट कर अगर वे चाहते तो पाकिस्तान के रंग में अपनी कहानी लिख सकते थे लेकिन उन्होंने देखा कि बंगला देश में मनुष्यों का जो रक्त बहा है वह इतना लाल है, इतना गाढ़ा है और उनकी आत्मा को संतोष नहीं हुआ—उन्होंने जो कहा है मैं उन्हीं के शब्दों को यहां पर उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ, एक पत्रकार के ये शब्द पत्रकारिता के इतिहास में अंकित किए जायेंगे :

"Either I would write the full story of what I had seen or I would have to stop writing. I would never again be able to write with any integrity."

श्री मैस्करनहेस जानते थे कि पाकिस्तान में रहकर वे अपनी बात नहीं लिख सकते इसलिए वे लन्दन गए, अपने परिवार को उन्होंने निकाला और यह कहानी लिखी है रक्त से लिखी हुई कहानी, आंसुओं से डूबी हुई कहानी—मैंने जब से इसको पढ़ा है मैं अपने पर काबू नहीं कर पा रहा हूँ। हम यहां बैठकर पोलिटिकल साल्यूशन की बात कर रहे हैं, एक साल्यूशन इस्लामाबाद के भी दिमाग में है, उसका अनुमान हम लगा रहे हैं या नहीं, ये पाकिस्तानी पत्रकार के शब्द हैं उनको हम जरा ध्यान से पढ़ें। मैस्करनहेस का कहना है कि पूर्वी बंगाल के बारे में पाकिस्तान की दो योजनाएँ हैं। एक तो कल्लेआम, किलिंग और दूसरा कोलोनाइजेशन। मैं उद्धृत करना चाहता हूँ उन के लेख का एक अंश :

"The Government's policy for East Bengal was spelled out to me in the Eastern Command Headquarters at Dacca. It has three elements :—

- (1) The Bengalis will have proved themselves "unreliable" and must be ruled by West Pakistanis ;
- (2) The Bengalis will have to be re-educated along proper lines. The "Islamisation of the masses"—this is the official jargon—is intended to eliminate secessionist tendencies and provide a strong religious bond with West Pakistan ; and
- (3) When 'the Hindus have been eliminated by death and fight, their property will be used as a golden carrot to win over the underprivileged Muslim middle-class. This will provide the base for erecting administrative and political structures in the future."

मैस्करनहेस लिखते हैं कि आज पूर्वी बंगाल के नगरों में बंगाली नहीं मिलते। गांवों में सन्नाटा छाया हुआ है, खेतों में फसल पैदा नहीं की जा रही है। आतंक का राज्य है, लोग मौत के घाट उतार दिये गये हैं। मैं फिर उन के शब्दों को उद्धृत करना चाहता हूं :

"Where are the Bengalis?" I had asked my escorts in the strangely empty streets of Dacca a few days earlier. "They have gone to the villages," was the stock reply. Now, in the countryside, there were still no Bengalis. Comilla town, like Dacca was heavily shuttered. And in 10 miles on the road to Lakshani, past silent villages, the peasants I saw could have been counted on the finger of both hands."

पूर्वी बंगाल के बारे में पाकिस्तान के शासक एक निश्चित योजना से चल रहे हैं, और यह योजना है कत्लेआम की, वहां पर अकाल की परिस्थिति पैदा करने की। मैं फिर सैस्करनहेस को उद्धत करना चाहता हूँ:

"Discussing the problem in his plush air-conditioned office in Karachi recently, the Chairman of the Agricultural Development Bank, Mr. Qurni, said bluntly : "The famine is the result of their acts of sabotage. So, let them die. Perhaps, the Bengalis will come to their senses."

हम पूर्वी बंगाल की सहायता करना चाहते हैं। हम ने उनके प्रति सर्वसम्मत से प्रस्ताव स्वीकार किया है। राज्यों के विधानमण्डल भी इन आशय की माँग कर चुके हैं कि बंगला देश को मान्यता दी जानी चाहिए। प्रधान मंत्री के भाषण आज देश को किस दिशा में ले जाना चाहते हैं यह स्पष्ट नहीं है। जिस पोलिटिकल सौल्यूशन का हम विचार कर रहे हैं क्या उस पोलिटिकल सौल्यूशन के लिए वक्त मिलेगा ? क्या पाकिस्तान के शासक उसे मानेंगे ? मेरे मित्र श्री समर गुह कह रहे हैं कि अवामी लीग उसे नहीं मानेगी। इतने अत्याचार के बाद फिर से पाकिस्तान के अंग के रूप में बंगला देश के लिए जीवित रहना कठिन होगा। लेकिन मैं उस की चर्चा नहीं कर रहा हूँ। क्या पाकिस्तान के शासकों को राह पर लाया जा सका है ? क्या विश्व का जनमत पाकिस्तान के शासकों को विवश कर सका है ? मैं जानना चाहता हूँ कि नई दिल्ली से जो मिनिस्ट्रों का कारवां गया था वह क्या वापस लेकर लौटा है ? विश्व की राजधानियों की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ? सिवाय इस के कि वह शरणार्थियों की सहायता के लिए रुपया देने को तैयार हैं, या मौखिक सहानुभूति प्रकट करने के लिए तैयार हैं। जिस पोलिटिकल सौल्यूशन की हम चर्चा करते हैं और जिस का अर्थ है बंगला देश में वहाँ के चुने हुए प्रतिनिधियों का शासन कायम हो, बंगला देश उपनिवेश न रहे, बंगला देश से जो भी शरणार्थी आये हैं वह वापस जा सकें, उन का जीवन, धन, सम्मान सुरक्षित रहे, क्या इस सौल्यूशन के लिए दुनिया के देश हमारी मदद करेंगे ? दुनिया के देश हमारी मदद करेंगे इस की हमें सम्भावना नहीं दिखाई देती। हम सुनेंगे मंत्री महोदय को क्या कहना है।

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

सभापति महोदय, मुझे कहना है कि बंगला देश पर जिसनी चर्चा ब्रिटिश पार्लियामेंट में हुई है शायद उतनी हमारी पार्लियामेंट में नहीं हुई है। ब्रिटिश लेबर पार्टी के उन 120 सदस्यों को मैं बधाई देना चाहता हूँ जिन्होंने मांग की है कि बंगला देश का मामला सुरक्षा परिषद में उठाना चाहिए। लेकिन मैं पूछता हूँ कि भारत सरकार यह मामला सुरक्षा परिषद में क्यों न उठाये? आज मैंने पढ़ा कि स्वतन्त्र पार्टी के 18 सदस्यों ने यूनाइटेड नेशन्स के सेक्रेट्री जनरल को तार भेजा है कि यह मामला सिक्वोरिटी कौंसिल में उठाया जाये। अगर सेक्रेट्री जनरल कहे कि हमें तार भेजने के बजाय आप अपनी सरकार से कहें कि वह यह मामला सिक्वोरिटी कौंसिल में उठाये तो हमारा क्या मुह रहेगा?

कोई इन्कार नहीं कर सकता कि नरसंहार हो रहा है। क्या नरसंहार का मामला संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ में नहीं उठ सकता? भारत सरकार उठा कर देके। यह आवश्यक नहीं है कि हमें विश्व का समर्थन मिले, मगर एक तो हमें अपनी कार्यवाही से सन्तोष होगा दूसरे दुनिया के कुछ देश कितने पानी में हैं यह भी स्पष्ट हो जायेगा। फिर उस के बाद हमें अपनी नीति निर्धारित करना सरल होगा। नीति एक ही हो सकती है, और वह नीति संकल्प करने की है कि आज जो निश्चय है उस के साथ समझौता नहीं होगा और बंगला देश में ऐसी स्थिति पैदा करनी होगी जिस में विस्थापित वापस जा सकें तथा लोकतन्त्र स्थापित हो सके। और उस के लिए अगर लड़ने के अलावा कोई चारा नहीं है तो भारत को लड़ने के लिए भी तैयार रहना होगा।

1965 में भारत और पाकिस्तान की लड़ाई हुई, उस पर 50 करोड़ रुपया खर्च हुआ। आज तो पाकिस्तान बिना बन्दूक की एक मौली चलाये लाखों विस्थापितों को हमारे देश में भेज कर हमारी अर्थ-व्यवस्था को

विशृंखलित कर रहा है। श्री चव्हाण ने कहा कि 60 करोड़ रु० खर्च होंगे, प्रधान मंत्री ने कहा कि 180 करोड़ खर्च होगा तथा आज श्रम और पुनर्वासि मंत्री ने अपने वक्तव्य में कहा है कि करीब 300 करोड़ रुपये खर्च होंगे। युद्ध मंहगा है मगर इतना मंहगा नहीं। हम युद्ध न करें हम पूर्वी बंगाल की मदद करें। हम पाकिस्तान को एक अन्तिमेटम दें, एक अल्टिमेटम दें, कि पूर्वी बंगाल में जो भी नरसंहार चल रहा है वह रुकना चाहिए और जो लोग अपने जीवन, धन और स्वयं की रक्षा के लिए भारत-माता के आंचल में शरण के लिए आ रहे हैं उन के वहीं रहने की परिस्थितियां पैदा होनी चाहिए, नहीं तो भारत अपने हित में, भारत की सुरक्षा के हित में कठोर कदम उठायेगा, और वह कठोर कदम युद्ध तक हो सकता है। जो देश युद्ध से भागता है, युद्ध उस के पीछे भागता है। युद्ध को हम निमन्त्रण न दें लेकिन बिना युद्ध के अगर हम यह लड़ाई हारने वाले हैं तो फिर हर एक कदम उठाने के लिये सरकार को तैयार रहना चाहिए।

मैंने आर्थिक पहलू की चर्चा की। उसका और क्या परिणाम होने वाला है? आज बंगाल से श्री चपल कान्त भट्टाचार्य आये हैं। वह कहते हैं कि कलकत्ते में ऐसी परिस्थिति पैदा हो रही है कि किसी भी दिन विस्फोट हो जायेगा। हो सकता है कि लोग राइटर्स बिल्डिंग को घेर लें। पानी नहीं पहुंच रहा है, जीवन अस्त व्यस्त हो रहा है, रक्षा और कानून की व्यवस्था बिल्कुल टूट रही है, जन-मानस आन्दोलित हो रहा है और पश्चिम बंगाल सरकार संकट की स्थिति की घोषणा करने का विचार कर रही है।

प्रश्न केवल बंगाल का नहीं है, सारे भारत-वर्ष का बंगला देश से सम्बन्ध हो गया है। पहले ही हमने देर कर दी है। अगर सरकार का दिमाग साफ होता और 25 मार्च को, जब पाकिस्तानी फौजों ने अत्याचार आरम्भ किया तब हम ने अपनी नीति निर्धारित कर ली होती

तो शायद बंगला देश की परिस्थिति भिन्न होती ।

18.29 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

हम चूक गये । लेकिन अभी भी जो देर हुई है उस को अपने पक्ष में बदला जा सकता है । विश्व के जनमत के जागरण का मैं विरोधी नहीं हूँ, वह काम चलता रहे, मगर नई दिल्ली का दिमाग साफ होना चाहिए । बंगला देश और बंगला देश से आने वाले विस्थापितों की तकदीर का फैसला वाशिंगटन में, लन्दन में, वान में या मास्को में नहीं होगा, नई दिल्ली में होगा और अगर नई दिल्ली साहस के साथ निर्णय करती है तो नया इतिहास लिखा जा सकता है । आज हमें देखना है कि सरकार नया इतिहास बनाने की शक्ति रखती है या नहीं ।

18.30 hrs.

MAINTENANCE OF INTERNAL SECURITY BILL—*Contd*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now we may resume discussion on the Maintenance of Internal Security Bill.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, time should be extended for the discussion of this resolution on Bangla Desh,

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Naturally. It is inconclusive. Naturally, it will be resumed the next day.

Clause 12—(*Action upon the Report of Advisory Board*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We were on Clause 12. There is an amendment by Shri Frank Anthony. But he is not here. So, it is not moved. I will put Clause 12 to the vote of the House. The question is :

“That Clause 12 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 12 was added to the Bill.

Clause 13—(*Maximum period of detention*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We go to Clause 13. There is an amendment by Mr. Kalyanasundaram. Is he moving it ?

SHRI M. KALYANASUDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : Yes I am moving.

I beg to move :

Page 5, line 23,—

for “twelve months” substitute “six months” (17)

My amendment says that the period will be ‘six months’ instead of ‘twelve months’ as is provided in the Bill. The Home Minister had got all that he wanted in the way in which he wanted it. He has got powers to put anybody in jail without trial for any reason on the basis of a report submitted by a head constable. Anybody can be kept for any number of months. The Advisory Board will be only a mockery. Now at least let him consider whether it is possible to limit the period of detention to 6 months. This Bill provides maximum detention of 12 months. I am submitting that it can be reduced to 6 months. If this law is necessary for detention without trial, at least limit the period, instead of 12 months, to 6 months. So, my amendment seeks to restrict the period of the maximum detention to 6 months.

There can be no objection to this. Let me see whether his democratic conscience allows him to accept it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : वैसे तो छः महीने का समय भी अधिक है । लेकिन मुझे शक है कि पन्त जी उसे स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार होंगे । मैं उनको एक बात स्मरण दिलाना चाहता हूँ । जो व्यक्ति नजर-बन्दी के बाद छोड़ा जाता है उसको फिर भी

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

पकड़ा जा सकता है उसी वक्त। इसलिए छः महीने के इस संशोधन को मानने में आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। मैं तो चाहूँगा कि तीन महीने से अधिक आप प्रथम चरण में नजरबन्दी की अवधि न रखें। लेकिन यहां साल भर रख दी गई है। ऐसा मान कर चला जा रहा है कि भारत के नागरिकों को नजरबन्द किया जाए और नागरिक स्वाधीनता का हनन हो। मैं देखना चाहता हूँ...

श्री राम सहाय पांडे (राजनन्द गाँव) : बड़े दुख की बात है।

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : पांडे जी को दुख नहीं हो रहा है।

मैं चाहता हूँ कि पन्त जी इस पर विचार करें और इस संशोधन को मान लें।

श्री एस० एम० बनर्जी : यह जो संशोधन रखा गया है इसका मैं समर्थन करता हूँ। पन्त जी से मैं निवेदन करता हूँ कि अगर इस अवधि को एक साल के बजाय छः महीने कर दिया जाए तो पन्त जी को कोई आपत्ति नहीं होनी चाहिए। अगर किसी को डिटेन किया जाए मामूली शक व शुबहे पर, किसी पुलिस के कांस्टेबल की रिपोर्ट पर, तो छः महीने के बाद तो उसके साथ इन्साफ होना ही चाहिए। मैं निवेदन करूँगा कि कोई एमेंडमेंट न मानने की कसम ही अगर उन्होंने नहीं खा रखी है तो इस मामूली से संशोधन को वह स्वीकार कर लें और अगर वह इसको मान लेते हैं तो थोड़ी बहुत अच्छी बात यह होगी।

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : This idea of detention is so very deep-rooted in the mind of the Government. It is always applied against political opponents. Please see Clause 14. Then, you will see what it means. It says :

The revocation or expiry of a detention order shall not bar the making of a

fresh detention order under section 3 against the same person in any case where fresh facts have arisen after the date of revocation or expiry on which the Central Government or a State Government or an officer, as the case may be, is satisfied that such an order should be made.

So, this has come out very clearly there. The Government must show some consideration. They want to call themselves a democratic Government interested in the ways of civilised thinking.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI K. C. PANT) : The period has not been introduced by us as 12 months in this Bill only for the first, time, but in the Preventive Detention Act, 1953, the maximum period of detention was fixed at 12 months.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Are we still in 1950 ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We are continuing with that 12 month-period. It does not mean necessarily that every detenu must be detained for 12 months. That is not the meaning. The maximum period is 12 months. Shri Dinan Bhattacharyya earlier in one of his many interpellations said that there was no maximum period at all, and that this could go on for any length of time.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Let him read this along with clause 14 (2), and he will see that there is no limit.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : We know that it is a lawless law, and it is a law of the jungle, but still we must point this out.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is left to the appropriate Government to decide on the merits of each case the period up to which a person should be kept in detention, subject to the maximum period of 12 months. That is the purpose. I do hope that there will not be many opportunities for this kind of thing which is being suggested, namely that a man is released and again immediately he is taken back into prison. I hope that there will not be many such occasions...

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara) : It happened during my elections.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It depends on that person as well. It is not entirely for the Government, but it is for those who come within the mischief of this Bill also to behave in a manner that the mischief of this Bill is not attracted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I shall now put amendment No. 17 to the vote of the House.

The question is :

“Page 5, line 23, *for* “twelve months” *substitute* “six months,” (17)

Let the Lobby be cleared.

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 10] **AYES** [18.43 hrs.

Balathandayutham, Shri

Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh

Banerjee, Shri S. M.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Brahman, Shri Rattanlal

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

Das, Shri R. P.

Deb, Shri Dasaratha

Dhandapani, Shri

Dhote. Shri Jambuwant

Dutta, Shri Biren

Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha

Guha, Shri Samar

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Haldar, Shri Madhuryya

Halder, Shri Krishna

Hazra, Shri Manoranjan

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.

Krishnan, Shri M. K.

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Manoharan, Shri K.

Modak, Shri B. K.

Mody, Shri Piloo

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Muruganantham, Shri S. A.

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Reddy, Shri Eswara

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.

Sen, Shri Robin

Sezhiyan, Shri

Subravelu, Shri

Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

NOES

Ambesh, Shri
Asgar Hussain, Shri
Austin, Dr. Henry
Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha
Aziz Imam, Shri
Babunath Singh, Shri
Bahuguna, Shri H. N.
Banamali Babu, Shri
Barman, Shri R. N.
Basappa, Shri K.
Bhandare, Shri R. D.
Bhuvarahan, Shri
Buta Singh, Shri
Chandre Gowda, Shri
Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh
Chawla, Shri A. N.
Chhotey Lal, Shri
Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque
Dalbir Singh, Shri
Darbara Singh, Shri
Das, Shri Dharnidhar
Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.
Deo, Shri S. N. Singh
Deshmukh, Shri K. G.
Dhamankar, Shri
Dixit, Shri G. C.
Dumada, Shri L. K.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar
Ganesh, Shri K. R.
Gavit, Shri T. H.
Genda Singh, Shri
Ghosh, Shri P. K.
Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh
Gohain, Shri C. C.
Gokhale, Shri H. R.
Gotkhinde, Shri
Gopal, Shri K.
Gounder, Shri T. N. T.
Gowda, Shri Pampan
Hansda, Shri Subodh
Hashim, Shri M. M.
Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.
Jadeja, Shri
Jagjiwan Ram, Shri
Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.
Jha, Shri Chiranjib
Kadam, Shri Dattajirao
Kadam, Shri J. G.
Kahandole, Shri Z. M.
Kale, Shri
Kamala Prasad, Shri
Kamble, Shri T. D.
Kamla Kumari, Kumari
Kasture, Shri A. S.
Kavde, Shri B. R.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Ram Prakash, Shri

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Ram Swarup, Shri

Kotrashatti, Shri A. K.

Ramji Ram, Shri

Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.

Kumaramangalam, Shri Mohan

Rao, Shri Jaganath

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Rao, Shri Rajagopala

Lutfal Haque, Shri

Raut, Shri Bhola

Maharaj Singh, Shri

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das

Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray

Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Samanta, Shri S. C.

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Sarkar, Shri S. K.

Mohammad Tahir, Shri

Satish Chandra, Shri

Nimbalkar, Shri

Satpathy, Shri Devendra

Oraon, Shri Kartik

Sayajirao, Shri

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam

Sharma, Shri A. P.

Pandey, Shri K. C.

Sharma, Dr. H. P.

Pandey, Shri R. S.

Sharma, Shri N. K.

Pant, Shri K. C.

Shastri, Shri Shivpujan

Parashar, Shri Narain Chand

Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Parthasarathy, Shri

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.

Patil, Shri T. A.

Shiva Chandika, Shri

Pradhani, Shri K.

Shukla, Shri B. R.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Raj Bahadur, Shri

Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh

Stephen, Shri C. M.

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar

Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri

Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Vekaria, Shri

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Vikal, Shri R. C.

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Yadava, Shri D. P.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The result* of the division is :

Ayes 42 ; Noes 124.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 13 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 13 was added to the Bill.

Clauses 14 and 15

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clauses 14 and 15. I shall put them together to vote.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : I want to speak.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : No.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Then we shall insist on division.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 14 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 11] AYES [18.48 hrs.

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao

Ambesh, Shri

Asgar Hussain, Shri

Austin, Dr. Henry

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Aziz Imam, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Banamali Babu, Shri

Barman, Shri R. N.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhuvarahan, Shri

*The following members also recorded their votes :

Ayes : Dr. Jivraj Mehta, Prof. S. L. Saksena, Sarvashri Somnath Chatterjee, Gadadhar Saha and Bhola Manjhi ;

Noes : Sarvashri Ram Bhagat Paswan, S. L. Peje, N. N. Pandey and Mulki Raj Saini.

Buta Singh, Shri

Hansda, Shri Subodh

Chandre Gowda, Shri

Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Jadeja, Shri

Chawla, Shri A. N.

Jagjiwan Ram, Shri

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.

Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Jha, Shri Chiranjib

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Joshi, Shri Popatlal

Darbara Singh, Shri

Kadam, Shri Dattajirao

Das, Shri Dharnidhar

Kadam, Shri J. G.

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Kale, Shri

Desamukh, Shri K. G.

Kamala Prasad, Shri

Dhamankar, Shri

Kamble, Shri T. D.

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Kavde, Shri B. R.

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Genda Singh, Shri

Kotrashatti, Shri A. K.

Ghosh, Shri P. K.

Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh

Kumaramangalam, Shri Mohan

Gohain, Shri C. C.

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Gokhale, Shri H. R.

Lutfal Haque, Shri

Gotkbinde, Shri

Maharaj Singh, Shri

Gopal, Shri K.

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Gounder, Shri T. N. T.

Mehta, Dr. Jivraj

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Mohammad Tahir, Shri

Nimbalkar, Shri

Oraon, Shri Kartik

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam

Pandey, Shri K. C.

Pandey, Shri N. N.

Pandey, Shri R. S.

Pant, Shri K. C.

Parashar, Shri Narain Chand

Parthasarathy, Shri

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Patil, Shri, T. A.

Peje, Shri S. L.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri

Raj Bahadur, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri

Ramji Ram, Shri

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.

Rao, Shri Jaganath

Rao, Shri Rajagopala

Raut, Shri Bhola

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das

Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila

Roy, Shri Bishwanath

Samanta, Shri S. C.

Sankata Prasad, Dr.

Sarkar, Shri S. K.

Satish Chandra, Shri

Satpathy, Shri Devendra

Savant, Shri Shankarao

Sayajirao, Shri

Shambhu Nath, Shri

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri A. P.

Sharma, Dr. H. P.

Sharma, Shri N. K.

Shastri, Shri Shivpujan

Shenoy, Shri P. R.

Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.

Shiva Chandika, Shri

Shukla, Shri B. R.

Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri

Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir

Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh

Surendra Pal Singh, Shri

Suryanarayana, Shri K.

Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar

Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri

Tiwary, Shri R. N.

Vekaria, Shri

Verma, Shri Balgovind

Vikal, Shri R. C.

Yadav, Shri Karan Singh

Yadav, Shri N. P.

Yadav, Shri R. P.

Yadava, Shri D. P.

NOES

Balathandayutham, Shri

Benerjee, Shri S. M.

Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen

Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish

Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.

Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy

Brahman, Shri Rattanlal

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

Chatterjee, Shri Somnath

Das, Shri R. P.

Deb, Shri Dasaratha

Dhandapani, Shri

Dhote, Shri Jambuwant

Dutta, Shri Biren

Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha

Guha, Shri Samar

Gupta, Shri Indrajit

Halder, Shri Madhuryya

Halder, Shri Krishna

Hazra, Shri Manoranjan

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

* The following members also recorded their votes : —

Ayes : Sarvashri Mulki Raj Saini and M. M. Hashim ;

Noes : Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.

Krishnan, Shri M. K.

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Manjhi, Shri Bhola

Manoharan, Shri K.

Modak, Shri B. K.

Mody, Shri Piloo.

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Muruganantham, Shri S. A.

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Reddy, Shri Eswara

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Saksena, Prof. S. L.

Sen, Shri Robin

Sezhiyan, Shri

Stephen, Shri C. M.

Subravclu, Shri

Swatantra, Shri Teja Singh

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The result*
of the division is :

Ayes 132 ; Noes 45.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 14 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 15 stand part of the Bill "

The motion was adopted.

*Clause 15 was added to the Bill.**Clause 16 (Protection of Action Taken
under the Ordinance)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We take up clause 16. Is Mr. Bibhuti Mishra moving his amendment ? No. The question is :

"That clause 16 stand part of the Bill."

The Lok Sabha divided :

Division No. 12] AYES [18 58 hrs.

Afzalpurkar, Shri Dharamrao

Ambesh, Shri

Asgar Hussain, Shri

Austin, Dr. Henry

Azad, Shri Bhagwat Jha

Aziz Imam, Shri

Babunath Singh, Shri

Bahuguna, Shri H. N.

Banamali Babu, Shri

Barman, Shri R. N.

Barua, Shri Bedabrata

Basappa, Shri K.

Basumatari, Shri D.

Bhandare, Shri R. D.

Bhuvarahan, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chandre Gowda, Shri

Chaudhary, Shri Nitiraj Singh

Chawla, Shri A. N.

Chhotey Lal, Shri

Choudhury, Shri Moinul Haque

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Darbara Singh, Shri

Daschowdhury, Shri B. K.

Deo, Shri S. N. Singh

Deshmukh, Shri K. G.

Dhamankar, Shri

Dharia, Shri Mohan

Dixit, Shri G. C.

Dumada, Shri L. K.

Dwivedi, Shri Nageshwar

Ganesh, Shri K. R.

Gavit, Shri T. H.

Genda Singh, Shri

Ghosh, Shri P. K.

Gill, Shri Mohinder Singh

Gohain, Shri C. C.

Gokhale, Shri H. R.

Gotkhinde, Shri

Gopal, Shri K.

Gounder, Shri T. N. T.

Gowda, Shri Pampan

Hansda, Shri Subodh

Ishaque, Shri A. K. M.

Jadeja, Shri

Jamilurrahman, Shri Md.

Jha, Shri Chiranjib

Joshi, Shri Popatlal

Kadam, Shri Dattajirao

Kahandole, Shri Z. M.

Kale, Shri

Kamala Prasad, Shri

Kamble, Shri T. D.

Kamla Kumari, Kumari

Kasture, Shri A. S.

Kavde, Shri B. R.

Kedar Nath Singh, Shri

Kotoki, Shri Liladhar

Kotrashatti, Shri A. K.

Kulkarni, Shri Raja

Kumaramangalam, Shri Mohan

Kureel, Shri B. N.

Lutfal Haque, Shri

Maharaj Singh, Shri

Majhi, Shri Gajadhar

Mehta, Dr. Jivraj

Mehta, Dr. Mahipatray

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Mishra, Shri Bibhuti

Mishra, Shri G. S.

Mishra, Shri Jagannath

Mohammad Tabir, Shri

Nimbalkar, Shri

Oraon, Shri Kartik

Oraon, Shri Tuna

Oza, Shri Ghanshyam

Pandey, Shri K. C.

Pandey, Shri N. N.

pandey, Shri R. S.

Pant, Shri K. C.

Parashar, Shri Narain Chand

Partap Singh, Shri

Parthasarathy, Shri

Paswan, Shri Ram Bhagat

Patil, Shri T. A.

Pradhani, Shri K.

Raghu Ramaiah, Shri

Raj Bahadur, Shri

Ram Swarup, Shri

Ramji Ram, Shri

Rao, Shrimati B. Radhabai A.

Rao, Shri Jaganath

Rao, Shri Rajagopala

Raut, Shri Bhola

Reddy, Shri M. Ram Gopal

Richhariya, Dr. Govind Das

Rohatgi, Shrimati Sushila

Roy, Shri Bishwanath
 Saini, Shri Mulki Raj
 Samanta, Shri S. C.
 Sankata Prasad, Dr.
 Sarkar, Shri S. K.
 Satish Chandra, Shri
 Satpathy, Shri Devendra
 Savant, Shri Shankarrao
 Sayajirao, Shri
 Shambhu Nath, Shri
 Shankaranand, Shri B.
 Sharma, Shri A. P.
 Sharma, Dr. H. P.
 Sharma, Shri N. K.
 Shastri, Shri Shivpujan
 Shenoy, Shri P. R.
 Shinde, Shri Annasaheb P.
 Shiva Chandika, Shri
 Shukla, Shri B. R.
 Siddheshwar Prasad, Shri
 Sinha, Shri Dharam Bir
 Sokhi, Shri Swaran Singh
 Surendra Pal Singh, Shri
 Suryanarayana, Shri K.
 Swamy, Shri Sidrameshwar
 Tayyab Hussain Khan, Shri
 Tewari, Shri Shankar
 Tiwary, Shri K. N.

Vekaria, Shri
 Verma, Shri Balgovind
 Yadav, Shri Karan Singh
 Yadav, Shri N. P.
 Yadav, Shri R. P.
 Yadava, Shri D. P.

NOES

Balathandayutham, Shri
 Banera, Shri Hamendra Singh
 Banerjee, Shri S. M.
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Dinen
 Bhattacharyya, Shri Jagadish
 Bhattacharyya, Shri S. P.
 Bosu, Shri Jyotirmoy
 Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri
 Chatterjee, Shri Somnath
 Chauhan, Shri Bharat Singh
 Das, Shri R. P.
 Deb, Shri Dasaratha
 Dhandapani, Shri
 Dhote, Shri Jambuwant
 Dutta, Shri Biren
 Ghosh, Shrimati Bibha
 Guha, Shri Samar
 Gupta, Shri Ind. ajit
 Halidar, Shri Madhuryya
 Halder, Shri Krishna
 Hazra, Shri Manoranjan

Jha, Shri Bhogendra

Joarder, Shri Dinesh

Kalyanasundaram, Shri M.

Krishana, Shri M. K.

Lalji Bhai, Shri

Manjhi, Shri Bhola

Manoharan, Shri K.

Modak, Shri B. K.

Mody, Shri Piloo

Mukherjee, Shri Samar

Mukherjee, Shri Saroj

Muruganatham, Shri S. A.

Narendra Singh, H. H. Maharaja

Rao, Shri M. Satyanarayan

Reddy, Shri B. N.

Reddy, Shri Eswara

Roy, Dr. Saradish

Saha, Shri A. K.

Saha, Shri Gadadhar

Saksena, Prof. S. L.

Sambhali, Shri Ishaq

Sen, Shri Robin

Sezhiyan, Shri

Stephen, Shri C. M.

Subravelu, Shri

Swatantra, Shri Taja Singh

Ulaganambi, Shri R. P.

Vajpayee, Shri Atal Bihari

Verma, Shri Phool Chand

Viswanathan, Shri G.

Yadav, Shri G. P.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The result* of the division is:

Ayes 131 ; *Noes* 52.

The motion was adopted.

Clause 16 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, I come to the point of order. The point of order that was raised was whether a discussion can take place on a clause even when there is no amendment. That is the point of order. We are following rules ; we are following certain conventions in this House. (*Interruption*) Order, please. You will be satisfied when you hear me out. We are also following certain conventions. So far, the convention in the House is that when there is an amendment, there is a discussion, and when there is no amendment the clause is put to the House. Even so, having regard to the very strong feeling that the hon. Members have on this side of the House today, I shall permit some discussion.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Not today, Sir. I rise to a point of order. We do not want any mercy from the Chair. It is our right. There may not be any amendment to any clause. But if a particular clause is absolutely injurious and if it is beyond any amendment, if we cannot move any amendment, even then, we have a right to

* The following members also recorded their votes :—

Ayes : Sarvashri Dharnidhar Das, S. L. Peje, R. C. Vikal, J. G. Kadam and M. M. Hashim ;

Noes : Shri Rattanlal Brahman

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

speak on it. Of course, we in our wisdom should move that it should be deleted. But even otherwise, supposing we feel that the whole clause is bad, then we can speak on it irrespective of any amendment. Sir, more democratic forces are coming into Parliament and we should build up more democratic traditions and conventions instead of sticking to a rule. (*Interruption*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Order, order. Let me reply to Mr. Banerjee's point of order. I am grateful to Mr. Banerjee for bringing this to my notice, but I would also have expected that Members who take so much interest, who feel so strongly against a particular clause, should also have taken the trouble of moving an amendment. (*Interruption*) I am only saying that they could have tabled an amendment when they were opposed to something. In any case, I have said this was only a convention, and now I will agree to a discussion of the rest of the clauses, even if there is no amendment, if you want. That should be sufficient.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : You are indirectly criticising us for failure to give an amendment.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not criticising. (*Interruption*)

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : For instance, take clause 16. It is a very vital clause. We are opposed to that clause as a whole, but no amendment will be admitted if we move for the deletion of the whole clause. It is a single-clause provision. I have been in the legislature for more than 15 years, and I know. The practice is to oppose the clause as a whole and speak on it. You must allow us to speak. Members have a right to oppose any single-clause provision, and it is the inherent right of the Members, and the Chair has no right to take that right away.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am not taking away any right...(*Interruption*)

Let us take clause 17.

Clause 17 (*Duration of Detention in Certain Cases of Foreigners*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are two amendments by Shri Frank Anthony.

He is absent. If nobody has anything to say I shall put the clause to the House. Yes; I am putting clause 17 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That clause 17 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 17 was added to the Bill.

19.00 hrs.

Clause 18 (*Repeal and Saving*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clause 18. If nobody wants to speak on it, I will put it.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I support the clause.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 18 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 18 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1 (*Short Title and Extent*)

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 5 and 6,—

omit "except the State of Jammu and Kashmir" (36)

SHRI PILOO MODY : I beg to move :

Page 1,—

for lines 5 and 6, *substitute*—

"(2) It will be applicable only to specific areas for specific periods of time, where in the opinion of Parliament Law and Order is in jeopardy, and the Government makes out a convincing case that the lack of these powers will inhibit the preservation of Public Order." (62)

SHRI PILLOO MODY : Sir, in the course of my earlier speech, I quoted the reasons why such blanket powers cannot be enjoyed by any democratic Government anywhere in the world. The minister made a personal request to me saying, "You come and listen to my speech and if you are convinced, vote for the Bill." I have listened to his speech with all the concentration I could muster, but the one point on which I could not be convinced was that he kept describing the conditions only in West Bengal. His entire speech was an attempt to paint a rather gruesome picture of what was happening in West Bengal, with an occasional incident described in Punjab or Bihar. He said, because of this picture, we need to arm the Government of India with this power. But these conditions do not exist in Bangalore or Bombay or Madras or in Godhra. In large tracts of this country, covering millions and millions of people these conditions do not exist. Then, why does he want the power of life and death over these people? I want to question his motives, because these are emergency powers. He wants to catch spies and saboteurs. But over vast tracts of this country, no spies or saboteurs exist.

He already has those powers in West Bengal. But has the incidence of crime gone down there? No. He says, after you give me this power, everything will be fine in West Bengal. I doubt his protestation, because on more than one occasion, even at the risk of repetition, they say, law and order has become a socio-economic problem. Does this Act solve the socio-economic problem? It does not. I believe him and want to co-operate with him. This amendment of mine meets his point as well as my point. He tells me that he has certain difficulties about imposing this only in certain limited areas. I think that these technicalities and the limited difficulties that he has is a small price to pay for the civil liberties of hundreds of millions of people. Therefore, I strongly urge him once again, and I wish the gracious Prime Minister was also here so that I could have appealed to her heart, or at least to her femininity, if nothing else, an appeal which in a very genuine sense meets their requirements and also meets our requirements. It cannot meet the requirements of some of my friends

over there, but they have to contend with this Government in which I am not concerned. But it does meet with the requirements of a large majority of people. Therefore, I urge him, even at this late hour..... I thought at 7 O'Clock he would be in a better frame of mind than at 4 O'Clock in the afternoon when the sun is high on the horizon—I appeal to him in this twilight hour, may be his twilight also as a Minister, not as a man, I appeal to him to accept this amendment which is offered in a spirit of genuine co-operation and not as opposition. Please accept this amendment and you will satisfy yourself as well as something like 500 million people of this country.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : उपाध्यक्ष जी, मेरा संशोधन यह माँग करता है कि इस काले कानून को सारे देश पर थोपना है तो जम्मू काश्मीर को इस दुर्भाग्य से वंचित नहीं रखना चाहिए। भारत की सुरक्षा के लिए यह कानून बनाया जा रहा है। विदेशी जासूसों को शिकंजे में कसने के लिए यह हथियार गढ़ा जा रहा है। लेकिन जिस प्रदेश में इस देश की सुरक्षा के लिए सब से अधिक खतरा है और जहाँ हर महीने विदेशी जासूसों के चक्र चकनाचूर किए जाते हैं, यह बात अलग है कि उनमें से कितने अदालतों में पेश किए जाते हैं, कितनों को सजा दी जाती है, यह पता नहीं लगता है, लेकिन ये खबरें आती रहती हैं कि वहाँ जासूसों के चक्र पकड़े गए हैं, तो मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि जम्मू काश्मीर को क्यों छोड़ा गया है? अगर मंत्री महोदय का उत्तर यह है कि वहाँ पहले से ही कानून है और शायद इससे कड़ा कानून है तो अनेक राज्य ऐसे हैं जिन्होंने कानून बना रखे हैं और अनेक राज्यों में कानून होते हुए भी केन्द्रीय स्तर पर कानून बनाया जा रहा है, तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि जम्मू काश्मीर को इससे अलग रखा जाए।

मंत्री महोदय दूसरा तर्क यह दे सकते हैं कि इस तरह का कानून जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू करने के लिए हमें वहाँ की विधान सभा की स्वीकृति चाहिए। मैं पूछना चाहता हूँ कि वहाँ

[श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी]

की विधान सभा की स्वीकृति प्राप्त करने में क्या कठिनाई थी। अगर सरकार पहले से प्रयत्न करती तो वहां की विधान सभा की स्वीकृति प्राप्त की जा सकती थी। अगर आप भावात्मक एकता की चर्चा करते हैं तो हर कानून में जम्मू काश्मीर के लिए अलग व्यवस्था हो, यह हम नहीं चाहते हैं। हम दावा करते हैं कि भारत के एक भाग के रूप में जम्मू काश्मीर विकसित हो रहा है और यह दावा ठीक भी है। अगर हम दिमागी दीवार तोड़ना चाहते हैं तो कानूनों में ऐसा लिखना बन्द होना चाहिए जिस में यह कहा जाए कि कानून शेष भारत पर लागू होगा किन्तु जम्मू काश्मीर पर लागू नहीं होगा।

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, I had explained at some length why we cannot extend this particular Bill, this particular measure, to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I do not want to repeat all that I have said earlier.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Say something new.

SHRI K. C. PANT: If something new had been said about it, I would also have replied something new about it. But actually he has repeated my arguments.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: Countered your arguments.

SHRI K. C. PANT: I had referred to their Constitution.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE: What is your answer to the arguments advanced by P. M.?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Coming to my friend, Shri Piloo Mody, I am grateful to him for wishing that my twilight has not come as an individual. I also wish him a very long life. But there are twilights and twilights and in one respect he may have reached his twilight. I wonder if it was not over-ambitious on his part to seek to appeal to the femininity of the Prime Minister.

The need for the legislation has been explained by me earlier and I do not want to repeat all that. We will be both repeating ourselves by making the same speech. But there are certain points which my hon. friend, Shri Mody, has raised which deserve an answer. The first is as to why if some of the States have this legislation, the Centre also wants to legislate in this field. Firstly, the States cannot legislate in the interest of Defence of India or the security of India; that Parliament alone can do. Therefore, even if all the States have their own laws in this field, it will not enable Parliament or the Central Government to act in the interest of the Defence of India or the security of India. In this, that is the important and primary consideration, particularly at this stage.

Secondly, the Centre cannot act under the State laws. The State Governments can act under their laws, but the centre can only operate under a law passed by this Parliament. Therefore, even if all the State Governments had their laws, the Centre cannot operate in the particular area that I mentioned.

The second important point is that a State like Bihar or Punjab does not have a Preventive Detention Act. My hon. friend said that Bengal has such a measure on its statute book. Yes, Bengal does; but Bihar does not, Punjab does not and some other States do not. Today the situation in Bihar is well known to him. The shadow that we have seen over Bengal, the shadow of violence, is spreading to some extent in Bihar also. I am sure, the House is not unaware of this. In Punjab also we have seen instances of this. I have given instances earlier of Punjab also.

SHRI PILOO MODY: What inhibits you from slapping it on to Punjab, Bihar and Bengal?

SHRI K. C. PANT: Now a State may want a piece of legislation like this, but it is not always possible in the political situation in the country today, considering the political compulsions under which political parties act, that even when a State may want this law, they can pass it. It may not be able to pass it in its own Legislature for factors

which I need not go into now. Is the Centre in such a situation, knowing that such a measure is needed in the State, to sit back helplessly ?

Again, he says that some States are more affected by this than others. I do not deny that. The situation in West Bengal is not the same as in Madras and Kerala. The situation is different in each State but I thought, his whole point was that we took too long in taking action in Bengal. We have had this debate so many times in the House and it has been flung in our face again and again that we do not wake up in time ; we do not take action in time ; we allow things to grow and reach a point where we cannot then nip the thing in the bud and it grows out of hand. Now here in this situation we want to see to it that this charge cannot be flung in our face. Now that we have seen in certain areas that this tendency of violence of this kind has developed, which we have mentioned and discussed in this House, we should not wait till it has spread all over the country and then think of having a preventive detention measure. So, it is now that we take action in this field.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Timely action for the maintenance of law and order and timely action for preventive detention are two different worlds.

SHRI K. C. PANT : The two different worlds are both important in their own areas.

SHRI PILOO MODY : One in a democratic system and the other outside it.

SHRI K. C. PANT : He is again provoking me to quote Rajaji which I will not do because he got angry yesterday.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is becoming a good student of Rajaji.

SHRI K. C. PANT : At least I am a good student than his partymen. Even his party is not studying him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What inhibits you from passing the law for specific area, in Bihar and Punjab, since you happened

to mention them, and also in West Bengal. Why can't you pass this law only for these geographical areas ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not a legal expert. Even in the matter of Emergency, the Constitution does not empower us, as far as my knowledge goes. We cannot declare an Emergency for a State.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Why not ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : Because if the Centre declares an Emergency, it will be for the whole country. It cannot be for a State. You can study the constitutional position. This is to the best of my knowledge. The Law Minister is here and you can ask him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : He is not a Law Minister ; he is a politician.

SHRI K. C. PANT : These are practical difficulties. In all seriousness, I wanted to reply to his question. Now, after he has listened to me, he may change his mind. I assume an open-mindedness on his part which will now be on the test and we shall see whether, after hearing me, he has an open mind in the matter or not.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I now put first the amendment moved by Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee.

Amendment No. 36 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Then I put Amendment moved by Shri Piloo Mody.

Amendment No. 62 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 1 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1 was added to the Bill

The Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill

SHRI K. C. PANT : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Jainagar) : May I make a submission ? We have now come to the end of it. Here, the hon. Minister, Shri K. C. Pant, has stated the objects and reasons of the Bill. I would again appeal to him as to whether he thinks it expedient even at this stage that in consonance with the entire objects and reasons given by him here, he will consider that it will not apply to the movements of workers, peasants, students and employees. I hope, he will accept it and make up his mind even at this stage.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in West Bengal, we are living in a big prison. But those outside have illusions about the Government and, to them, I say, that it will be crystal clear that this Government is taking the country to a neo-fascist State. I can say that today it is meant for us but tomorrow it will come to others, in other States. So, let them not think that it is not going to touch them in future. This is being done solely with the object of furthering the party cause of the ruling party.

We have seen, in 1965, how 8000 Muslims were detained and how their families were ruined and their hearths and homes were ruined. I want to tell them that it is strange they have forgotten that the P.D. Acts and all the similar type of blacks Acts have ruined them.

This time we have come with a much bigger force here. If they misuse it again and bring those black Acts which are fascist in character, they are only digging their own grave.

Thank You.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. I think this debate has shown that history will provide few examples of a ruling Party so cynically disregarding the assurances and the promises it made only recently to the people of this country and the mandate that the

people gave to it, so soon after coming to power.

This Preventive Detention legislation, whatever name it may go by, is nothing new in this country. For the last 20 years we have tasted it. We have full experience of it and, therefore, when we are opposing it and making concrete criticisms of the way in which it is applied and used, we are not talking in the air. Many people sitting on this side of the House, they know of it and they have first-hand experience. We have been victims of it. We know what it means. Mr. Pant should not forget although he is probably for the first time as a Minister having to pilot this odious and obnoxious principle of preventive detention in the form of a statute, please remember the murky history of this thing and don't try to make a virtue out of it.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel only brought this up for the first time in 1950 or 1951 in an attempt to circumvent the judiciary. Who does not remember it ? Hundreds of people, detainees were lying in the prison, under various types of local and State laws and the High Court at Calcutta was on the verge of releasing all of them because it found that there were no grounds, valid grounds for their detention and then Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel came before this House and said that he spent sleepless nights and he was haunted by a nightmare that the prison gates were going to be opened and all these terrible detainees are going to be let loose upon the world and, therefore, to forestall that somehow and to circumvent the judiciary which was about to give a judgement in the Calcutta High Court, this Act was brought for the first time and rushed through the Parliament. Don't we remember it ?

Then, Sir, to-day, in order to score a debating point over Mr. Piloo Mody, the Minister wants to walk in the footsteps of Rajaji. Only three months ago you have gone to the polls and fought against the grand alliance one of whose main architects is the same Rajaji. I do not know what was grand about it and what was grand about Rajaji that you are to-day swearing by him and saying that this is a great thing he did and, therefore, 'we

are proud to do it again'. An amazing logic :

Please go and explain it to the voters who have voted for you three months ago...*(Interruptions)* Let us see what principle is behind it. In the later half of 1969 when this Government had lost its majority in this House and it was time to extend the validity of this Act which was expiring and they came forward with a proposal to extend it, all the Opposition Parties were against it and they knew they could not pass it here because we would have opposed it. They did not have the majority. What did they do ? They dropped it altogether...*(Interruptions)* Why did you not make that an issue when you went to the Elections ? When you went to the voters and said, "We cannot abolish the princely purses because we could not pass it. Therefore, we are appealing to you 'Give us the mandate'", why didn't you go and tell the voters that we could not pass the Preventive Detention because...*(Interruptions)*. What was the mandate given to you by the voters ? To come back and enact Preventive Detention law ? In spite of that what did the Government do ? Because they could not pass it here, they egged on a number of State Governments to enact their own State legislations. Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Assam — all these States were prodded and egged on to pass their own State legislations because they were not able for the time being to do it here because they were in a minority...

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : Then what ?

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : And then, Sir, as soon President's rule came in West Bengal, then, once again using their powers under President's Rule, they brought in that Prevention of Violent Activities Act and promulgated it. I don't know. There seem to be very many new members on that side who seem to be blissfully ignorant of the fact that there is a full fledged Preventive Detention Act in Bangal since March 1970. They don't seem to be aware of it.

You are going to have two Acts for Preventive Detention, to solve the problems of West Bengal. Don't make us laugh ;

you are not able to do anything ; you are not tackling the real problem at all, because, some Police Commissioner, I. G. of Police are some Home Secretary, or some bureaucrat sitting in Writers Building, came and told you : Unless we are armed with more powers of Preventive Detention, We cannot control the law and order situation, that is why you did it. Therefore, the Consultative Committee of West Bengal, during the period of the President's rule was faced with this very thing and we fought bitterly against it there. We warned them. We said, this is not going to solve the problem. But they said : No, this is the panacea, the magic-wand, which would bring about peace and law and order in West Bengal and they forced this through. And now you can see the result of what is happening today.

Mr. Pant will probably argue that if this Bill had not been passed at that time the situation would have been worse. This is one philosophical way of arguing anything which you can never counter, because it is all in the realm of what-might-have-beens, conjectures, and all sorts of things like that.

The Minister said when he was winding up the General Discussion that but for this Prevention of Violent Activities Act, people would not have gone to the polls in West Bengal. He wants me to believe that millions and millions of voters who came out to exercise their franchise in West Bengal were only able to do it because some thousand people had been locked up under the Preventive Detention Act. He is only casting a slur on them, on the democratic consciousness of the people of West Bengal. Everybody was like a gloomy prophet saying, there won't be any election, people are too much frightened, they won't come out to vote because bombs are bursting on all sides etc. But the people defied everybody and came out in their thousands to vote. Was it because of this miserable, bitter legislation which was there ?

Therefore, I say, the whole thing has got a murky background and the reason why they have brought forward this ordinance last month is very simple. The ruling party,—at least the Members of the Government,—knew that those assurances and promises they gave during the election time are not going to be fulfilled by them, and

[Shri Inderjit Gupta]

cannot be fulfilled,—assurances like fight against unemployment, curbing high prices, and the resolve that they would take bold measures against monopolist and big landlords and princes, and all that. They knew that they are not going to be serious about it. And, this massive majority that they got is now also blissfully going along on that path. That is why the Presidential Address to the joint Houses never contained a single word against the monopolists. That is why the Budget that has come is of a type we have seen, where the big business has been left scot-free.

They say : we have done a very progressive thing in taking over the management of General Insurance Companies, and saddling us with Rs. 38 lakhs every month, to be paid as compensation for taking over the management. And it is because they know that prices are going to go up because of these policies—even Members who spoke from that side on the Budget expressed their justified apprehension that this Budget is going to cause an allround rise in prices,—it is because they know what it will lead to and they know there is going to be agitation, discontent, strikes, demands for wages and higher D.A.,—that they have brought this forward. You cannot escape it. There have been demands by the peasantry and landless peasants and agricultural labourers for quick distribution of surplus lands and waste lands and Government fallow lands. They were committed to such demands but are not taking any steps to implement them. Because of that, they know that they need this weapon in their armoury.

All this Bangla Desh affair has come as a hardy excuse. That is all. The events that I discribed of 1969-70 took place long before anything had happened in Bangla Desh. All these arguments now about spies coming in and Pakistani agent coming in, and this and that is an after-thought. At that time there was none of these things. At the second half of 1969, why did they want to extend the term ? Was there any Bangla Desh affair going on ? No. In 1970, why did they bring Prevention of Violent Activities Act ? Was there any Bangla Desh trouble at that time ? Nothing. All this is now used as convenient excuses, as a package

deal. They now come forward and say : The country is facing this great crisis, spies are going to come, espionage is taking place, etc. This is all convenient after-thoughts. The whole motive behind this Black Act is to arm themselves to suppress the movement of the people which is inevitable, being made inevitable, because of the pro-capitalist policies that they are out to follow. They know that there will be big struggles and democratic movements, and in order to crush them and to behead those movements and to use it against the workers and peasants and other democratic movements, they have armed themselves with this Bill.

Therefore, we are completely opposed to it. This is not a Bill which can be amended, however much my friends may try. This is not a Bill which can be amended, and we are totally against this Bill, and, therefore, I want to express my party's total opposition to it.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajanj) : I am opposed to the Bill lock, stock and barrel. It is not from today that I am opposed to it. From the very day that this principle was introduced in the Constitution 22 years back, I have opposed this. I had the misfortune to be detained under the Defence of India Rules in 1940.

When therefore this principle of preventive detention was being introduced in the Constitution 22 years back in 1949, my whole being revolted against the proposal. I went to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and told him that he had been the greatest fighter for civil liberties all his life. How could he tolerate preventive detention being provided for in the Constitution. Then I went to Pandit Pant, I went to Sardar Patel, I went to Dr. Ambedkar, and told them 'What are you doing ? You were most vociferous in condemning detention without trial. But now, you are introducing the principle of preventive detention in the Constitution. What face shall we show to our electorate. But except Dr. Ambedkar, they all said 'Boy, you do not know ; times have changed ; then, we were under a foreign power and under a foreign government. Now, we are trying to protect our newly won freedom. I could not be convinced. This was what I had stated in the Constituent Assembly on that day. I shall read out a few lines from

1576 of the Constituent Assembly Debates dated the 16th September, 1949 :

"So far as the present draft is concerned, Dr. Ambedkar has himself confessed that the magistracy will not be under the High Court. I am glad for the frankness with which he admitted in regard to 15A that he wanted 'due process of law' but he has not been able to get what he wanted. Similarly, he has confessed that he wanted the judiciary to be entirely under the High Court, but he has not been able to have it. He is giving us some compromise against his wishes for satisfying the Home Ministry. I realise the difficulty, but as we are making the Constitution for the future generations, we should at least have it on record that we are not in agreement with the views of the Home Ministry, whether it be at the Centre or in the Provinces. Articles 15 and 15A are a complete denial of liberty of person. They are the darkest part of the Constitution."

This was what Dr. Ambedkar had stated,

SHRI K. N. TIWARY (Bettiah) : Is it a regular debate that we are having or is it the third reading stage ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I would request Members of the ruling party to be a little more considerate and a little more generous. They know their strength and they know that they can get this Bill passed. What is the harm in giving the Opposition a little more time to express themselves ?

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : This was what Dr. Ambedkar had said. I am quoting from page 1497 of the Constituent Assembly Debates dated the 15th September, 1949.

"Sir, the House will recall that when at a previous session of this Assembly we were discussing article 15, there was a great deal of controversy on the issue as to whether the words, 'due process' should be there in place of the words which now find a place in article 15. It was ultimately accepted that instead of the words 'due process' the words should be 'according to procedure established by law'. I know that a large part of the

House including myself were greatly dissatisfied with the wording of article 15".

AN HON MEMBER Kindly read also what Sardar Patel said.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA : I had been to Sardar Patel and he said that he was sorry but we had to protect our newly won freedom, and, therefore, we should not worry. But I was not satisfied with that assurance. I had expected that after we had been without this Act for a year and a quarter, when surely the heavens had not fallen, they would not commit the blunder of bringing forward this Bill again, especially when they have got such a massive majority and in any emergency they can get it passed in no time. So, why should they bring such a black Bill and put it on the statute-book ?

Therefore, I would request the Minister to withdraw this Bill. I know he will not do it. But my regret is that his father is not here. If he were here, he would not have brought such a draconian Bill before this House which is much worse than its previous version.

I have suffered under this preventive detention Bill twice. Sardar Patel when he brought this Bill made it very clear that this was meant only for saboteurs and spies. But I was detained under this legislation in connection with strike in a sugar factory in Gorakhpur. The growers were ill-treated. One police sub inspector beat a canegrower without any fault. This infuriated all the canegrowers. They could not tolerate what the police had done to one of them. So they refused to supply cane to the factory unless the police sub-inspector came and apologised. For seven days the strike went on. I was leading the strike. Then I was arrested and detained for 11 months. Afterwards, the Supreme Court released me. This is the way the Act had been used. This is how it will be used again. It is going to be used against whomsoever the ruling party does not like. So I would request the Government not to blacken the statute book with this legislation.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are still a large number of members who would

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

like to speak. So I would request them to be as brief as possible.

SHRI K. MANOHARAN (Madras North) : I have listened to the able defence put up by Shri Pant justifying this draconian measure which is now allowed to enter the statute book of this country. I consider this a cobra allowed to enter the democratic garden. As I said, it is a draconian measure ; it is an Act immoral. I would request the Minister to consider certain aspects that have already been brought to his notice for his consideration.

I have been watching him speak. I have got the highest regard for Shri Pant because he is a young, dynamic person taking a really keen interest and applying his mind to problems he deals with, and he is a successful Minister. I wish him well. But in this case, his approach and his reply has been always negative. For example, take the speech of Shri Krishna Menon. I did not hear his reply to it, but I read from newspapers the reply Shri Pant gave. He said that Shri Menon had expressed his own dissatisfaction and opposition to the Bill but that while he was Defence Minister, this Bill was piloted and then as Minister he did not have any objection. He further said that during his tenure as Minister, an extension of the Act was sought and even then he did not resign. I say this is a negative approach. Our experience has been that whenever a Minister comes out of the Cabinet, he speaks the truth. I will not be surprised if after coming out of the Cabinet, Shri Pant also does the same. He will also then oppose this Bill. So let us not shirk responsibility and bypass the whole issue.

This is definitely a Bill which will not help the image of the present ruling party. After the elections, the ruling party has got a nimbus around its head, a cloud of glory, a halo. But I am doubtful whether this glory can be maintained and the image can be protected. I am sure it is going to be denigrated. I am sure the halo, the nimbus, around the personality of the Prime Minister would disappear.

So I would request the Minister to consider one aspect. I know you cannot withdraw the Bill, because it is now beyond that stage. If we ask him to withdraw it, I know the futility of that request. You are not going to withdraw, but one thing I can request you is this. Use it very sparingly and do not abuse it for political purposes, and try to behave like good political boys in the country.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : I was surprised to find that the ruling party has failed even to gauge the depth of feeling of the opposition. It has not entered their mind as to what it is that has brought all the opposition parties, with radically divergent views on political and other matters, together to vehemently oppose this Bill. The massive victory in the last elections has gone to their head so much and developed a sense of absolutism, and the brute majority has made them brutally impervious to the apprehensions of the opposition. They cannot understand why parties with diametrically opposite views have combined to fight this Bill tooth and nail. If the sense of power had not gone so deep into their minds, they would have applied their minds to understand the cause of the apprehension.

Much has been said about West Bengal. Even after the passing of the Prevention of Violent Activities Act, can you say the situation has improved in West Bengal? Has it not become worse? Is it not a fact that dozens of persons have been killed? With your additional legal power, were you able to bring about peace there? You could not. Therefore, there should have been a different approach in dealing with the problems of West Bengal.

I have another serious apprehension. As I said when I opposed the Bill, they are using the name of Bangla Desh, the situation in the border. If any positive action was to be taken to deal with the problem of Bangla Desh, as it happened in 1962 and 1965, this House would not have taken even an hour to pass such a law, if it was meant for the defence of our national security. But if this Bill is passed into an Act I am afraid that many legitimate grievan-

ces of the Bangla Dosh refugees will go unheeded. You may not be able to give them food or shelter, and those who defend their rights on humanitarian grounds will be gagged. Therefore, I want to record my opposition and the opposition of my party to this black Bill.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO (Karimnagar) : I am really surprised to see that the Congress Members are very jubilant to pass this law. I want to remind them that they are not going to rule this country for ever. At the most they may rule for five years, and I request them to realise that if any other party comes to power what the fate of this country is going to be. They are going on the wrong path.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have made your point.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : Why are you not allowing me to speak ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am only appealing to you.

SHRI M. SATYANARAYAN RAO : I am the only speaker on behalf of my party. Yesterday also you did not allow me. I am sorry. I stage a walk out in protest against this. What is this ? This is too much on your part. This is a very important occasion. I protest. This is not good. I am sorry for this. I strongly protest against this. Why are you not allowing me to speak ? You did not give me a chance. I must have my say. You suspend me if you want. I am not going to tolerate this. This is very arbitrary.

The hon. Member tore off some paper and then left the House.

श्री हेमन्त सिंह बनेरा (भीलवाड़ा) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, अब जब कि इस बिल पर विचार समाप्त होने जा रहा है, हम सत्तारूढ़ दल के सदस्यों के चेहरों पर हमी की लहर देख रहे हैं। पूरी आपोजीशन ने युनाइटेड होकर इस बिल का घोर विरोध किया है। जब देश आजाद हुआ, तो युवा पीढ़ी की आशा थी कि हम लोग लोकतंत्र के आधार पर स्वतंत्रता से

अपने विचार प्रकट कर सकेंगे और इस देश को एक प्रगतिशील राष्ट्र बना सकेंगे।

मैं आप के सामने एक उदाहरण पेश करना चाहता हूँ कि किस प्रकार लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाव के दौरान मेरे चुनाव क्षेत्र में इस ला का दुरुपयोग किया गया। हमारे एक समर्थक को इस एक्ट के अन्तर्गत ऐरेस्ट कर लिया गया, लेकिन जब उसने सत्तारूढ़ दल की तरफ हाथ बढ़ाया, तो उस को रिहा कर दिया गया।

हमें आशका है कि इस ला का दुरुपयोग होगा और इसलिए मैं इसका विरोध करता हूँ यह ठीक है कि सत्तारूढ़ दल अपने बहुमत के बल पर यहाँ जीत जायेगा और हम हार जायेंगे। लेकिन मैं सत्तारूढ़ दल को चुनौती देना चाहता हूँ कि हम बाहर देश में इसका विरोध करेंगे और उसमें हमारी जीत होगी।

SHRI PILOO MODY : All I would like to do is to point out to this House and to this Government how by introducing this Bill and getting it passed, they have converted that magnificent massive mandate into a miserable minority. Because you have people representing 43 per cent of the electorate putting through this Bill against the massive opposition of 57 per cent of the people of this country. We do represent 57 per cent of the people and they represent only 43 per cent. That is how the magnificent massive mandate is turned into a miserable minority. It is the tragedy of our electoral system and that is why I say : so much for their "yem-yem."

श्री शशि भूषण (दक्षिण दिल्ली) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल को पास करने में हमें कोई गर्व नहीं है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से सिर्फ यह प्रार्थना करना चाहता हूँ कि इस कानून को मजदूर और किसान आन्दोलन के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल न किया जाये। ये जो राजा महाराजा और बड़े बड़े मानोपलिस्ट्स हैं, उनके खिलाफ तो मुझे ही ज्यादा से ज्यादा आन्दोलन करना

[श्री शशि भूषण]

पड़ता है। हमारी पार्टी को प्रजातंत्र और समाजवाद पर आस्था है और इस लिए मुझे आशा है कि इस कानून को मजदूर और किसान आन्दोलन के खिलाफ इस्तेमाल नहीं होगा—अगर सम्प्रदायवादियों के खिलाफ हो, तो मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

SHRI K. C. PANT : A certain amount of mutual grace, a certain amount of mutual respect and a certain amount of acceptance of each other's point of view and at least not doubting each other's motive must inform the deliberations of this House if we are to function smoothly. Even at this late stage, I realise that everybody is tired and tempers are frayed ; but I would beg of my friends opposite, since they have raised some points, to give me a few minutes to reply to them.

The first thing is that Shri Bhogendra Jha raised the point that this measure should not be used against workers, farmers and students. I appreciate the sentiment and I appreciate the spirit. I do not know whether I may add it to the Statement of Objects and Reasons at this stage. But as I said even earlier—because I do not know how it can be done without an amendment and so on—I can assure him and my friend Shri Shashi Bhushan, that this Bill is not being put forward to suppress any legitimate movement of workers or farmers or students.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : You are not saying it seriously. Bring in an amendment if you are serious. (*Interruption*).

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am very serious, and I am saying it in all seriousness. It is a matter of record. (*Interruption*). My friend Shri Bhogendra Jha knows that an amendment to the objects and reasons, even if it is possible, does not form part of the law. It forms part of the record. I have already said so. So, it is as good as putting it there.

SHRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Why do you want to play this political game ? (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : Mr. Kalyanasundaram, you will appreciate the point that the courts also will not be guided by the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Therefore, my records... (*Interruption*)

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : If you want to assure us, then move an amendment. You are not serious.

SHRI K. C. PANT : What I have said is said in all sincerity and seriousness. Now, my hon. friend, Shri Manoharan, asked me a direct question. He asked, will you use it sparingly and not use it for political purposes ?" Again, I would like to say that certainly it shall be our endeavour to use this very sparingly and not for political purposes. I have made the point earlier also. (*Interruption*)

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : At the time of passing the PD Act also, you said the same thing. But you had victimised thousands of workers. (*Interruption*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : Why not you give me a patient hearing ? It will help both of us if you give me a patient hearing and you will be able to understand our approach to the problem. I have listened to you all. You have to listen to only one infliction from me. Just think of my lot.

My hon. friend Shri Manoharan asked me these questions, and I am prepared to reply to them, and again, in a spirit of sincerity. But naturally all political parties must also abjure violence, the ways of violence. They must abjure any thought of undermining our democratic structure and must abide by the rules of the game, within the framework of the Constitution which guides our actions. This is also essential. It cannot be onesided. Therefore, if under the guise of political activity, someone seeks to act in manner which is prejudicial to the unity of this country, to the sovereignty of this country, to the safety of his country, prejudicial to the communal harmony, which is prejudicial to the freedoms what we all want to preserve, prejudicial to the democratic structure which we all want to preserve, then, I am afraid in these circumstances, the clauses here may come into play. But

that, the blame must rest squarely on these who seek to use those methods against our established values and the values that cherish. This, I must make clear.

Mr. Indrajit Gupta said, "You have the people's mandate" and he twitted us for bringing forth this measure. May I remind the House that in our election manifesto, along with other things, we have said :

"The Congress, therefore, appeals to the people to return its candidates to the Lok Sabha and give it a clear mandate... (2) to put down the forces of violence and disorder so that all our citizens can live in peace and harmony."

So, this is as much our mandate as the other things he mentioned. It is in pursuance of this promise to our people that we seek to take whatever measures are necessary in the situation that prevails today to preserve the unity and integrity and the basic institutions of the country. The situation the country is extraordinary. We are living in troubled times. It is my duty to point out that many of the border States do not have such laws. There is an impression created by Mr. Mody that all those States have this law. There is no such law in Assam, Nagaland, Bihar, UP, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab and Gujarat. The border is hotting up. The whole country is anxious about it. These border States do not have this law. Is this the time to quibble over all things or is this the time to realise that if tomorrow the need for such law can arise, we must be prepared for it? It is in that spirit, in the spirit of preserving the honour and sovereignty of this country and peace of this country that I appeal to this House to pass this measure. We know there are elements in the country which want to destroy this unity and this freedom and which want to disrupt the fabric of our

society. It is against them that such measures are necessary. But for that, these measures would not be necessary. Therefore, I hope, even though it is late, my friends in the opposition, realising the gravity of the situation, will give it cool thought and support the measure.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : हम अपना विरोध प्रकट करते हैं, हम मतदान में भाग नहीं लेंगे। हम इस को धिक्कारते हैं, हम बाहर जा रहे हैं। (Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

Those in favour will say 'Aye'.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Aye.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Those against will say 'No.'

I think the Ayes have it. The Ayes have it. The Bill, as amended, is passed. (Interruptions)

The motion was adopted.

Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee and some other hon. Members left the House.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House stands adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday.

20.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday,
June 21, 1971/Jyaishta 31,
1893 (Saka)*

